



CATALOGUE OF COINS  
IN THE  
PANJAB MUSEUM, LAHORE

BY  
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VOL. II  
COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS

هر که شمشیر زند سکه بنامش خوانند

‘Men read coins in the name of each one who smites with the sword.’

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## PREFACE

THERE were two separate Collections of Indian coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore. One was the Government Collection proper, and the other was the Cabinet of the well-known numismatist Mr. C. J. Rodgers, which was purchased by the Panjab Government. At the time of the purchase Mr. Rodgers was asked to prepare official Catalogues of his Collection, and these were produced by the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, in the years 1893 and 1894. A Catalogue of the coins in the Government Collection had already been compiled by Mr. Rodgers, and appeared from the Baptist Mission Press in the year 1892. Neither of these works was illustrated, a fact which has detracted much from their value.

The Cabinet of Mr. C. J. Rodgers was strongest in the coins of the Mughal Emperors of India. It abounded in fine specimens in silver and copper, some of which still remain unique. The Government Collection had been accumulated in a more haphazard manner, but it was not wanting in good coins, especially in the Indo-Greek series, and in the monetary issues of the Sultans of Dehli, and of the Mughal Emperors. During the eighteen years which have elapsed since the close of Mr. Rodgers' activities, a large number of Mughal coins have been acquired by the Museum, partly from treasure trove, and partly by purchase. In the latter category come the rare gold coins bought from the Bahawalpur State in the year 1909. Then in the year 1911 the fine Bleazby Collection of Indo-Greek coins was obtained for Lahore, half the cost being defrayed by the Panjab Government, and half by the Govern-



ment of India. It was felt that the time had arrived for the production of new Catalogues of the combined Indo-Greek coins, and of those of the Mughal Emperors of India, and I was asked to carry out this work.

Research in that branch of Indian numismatics comprising the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, is a growth of recent date. Mr C J Rodgers of Amritsar was the first regular worker on these important coins. As his Mughal Cabinet has now been merged into a combined Collection of all the coins of this series in the Museum, the Catalogue of which will supersede his own, I feel that this is a fitting place in which to pay a tribute to his work. He inherited the numismatic traditions of General Cunningham, and was at first a worker in the same field, that of the ancient coins of India. He soon quitted this to specialize in the coins of Dehli, and the numerous papers on this subject from his pen which appeared principally in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* between the years 1880 and 1895, testify to his industry and enthusiasm. They were beautifully illustrated from his own drawings. The Supplements to Edward Thomas's *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli* deserve special mention. Mr Rodgers numismatic labours were crowned by the production of Catalogues of the Indian Museum Collections, and of the Government Collection and his own Cabinet in the Lahore Museum. These were completed by the year 1894, and were followed by one or two more papers. Mr Rodgers died in the year 1897.

The British Museum Catalogue of Mughal coins appeared in 1892. Contributions from various workers in the field were published from time to time in the Asiatic and numismatic journals, and this scattered information was first collected and systematized by the Hon. Mr R. Burn, I.C.S., in his monograph 'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors', which appeared in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1904. This year also saw the production of the first Numismatic Supplement

to that Journal under the editorship of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S. The Supplements continue to appear at regular intervals, and have absorbed much of the recent original work done on the numismatics of Northern India, especially in connexion with the coins of the Mughals. Another aid to the study of Indian coins is the newly-founded Numismatic Society of India. It is hoped that this will become a permanent and useful body. In the year 1906 appeared the first volume of the new Catalogue of the coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, by Mr Vincent A. Smith, on the pre-Muhammadan series, and this has been followed by the second and third volumes dealing respectively with the issues of the Sultans of Dehli and their independent contemporaries, and with those of the Mughal Emperors of India. Both have been written by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S. This new Catalogue has been produced and published for the Trustees of the Indian Museum by the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The Catalogue of the coins of the Mughal Emperors is well supplied with good Plates, and no pains have been spared either by its author or by the Press to render it as complete and accurate as possible. I felt that I could not do better than adopt Mr. Nelson Wright's work as the general model for the new Lahore Museum Catalogue of Mughal Coins. My classification by mints is the same, but I have preferred the Persian alphabetical order; and I have adhered to the same definition of the obverse side of a Mughal coin. Where the *Kalima* or Muhammadan profession of faith is present, the side containing it is counted the obverse as being the more honourable. Otherwise the obverse is that side containing the name of the emperor, or the first half of a coin couplet. If both the *Kalima* and the emperor's name is absent, the mint side comes first. On the *ilāhī* coins of Akbar the side containing Akbar's creed has been treated as the obverse.

It will be noted that I have incorporated into the text of the Catalogue itself a metrical version of each coin couplet

as it occurs, and have added English translations. These quaint Persian couplets are very characteristic of the Indian Mughal issues. The first are found, but very rarely, on the coins of Akbar. It was under his successor Jahāngīr that the coin distich attained its greatest vogue. Each important mint had its own special couplet, and some had more than one. The title *Nūru-d-dīn*, 'Light of the Faith', which the emperor adopted on his accession, easily lent itself to the manufacture of couplets, and the Court poets showed much ingenuity in their varied treatment of the subject. After Jahāngīr's time it may be stated as a general rule that each of the emperors who used couplets adopted his own distich, and had it stamped on all the coins of his reign.

It is well known that many coins bearing the names of the Mughal emperors were not struck by their authority. For instance, the East India Company struck millions of rupees in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. The rise of independent States, which accompanied the gradual decay of the Mughal Empire, was signalized by the issue of coin, Mughal in nothing but name. In the earlier stages each new power preferred to shelter under the aegis of Dehli, and to take advantage of what still remained of the imperial prestige by striking coin in the name of the regnant emperor, and by imitating the imperial issues. These imitations can usually be distinguished by their style and local devices. It is necessary to decide what are to be accepted as Mughal coins, and to distinguish the imperial issues from the early currencies of Native States and of the various East India Companies. Mr H. Nelson Wright has made an allusion to the matter in his Preface, and has accepted as Mughal issues all coins down to the close of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II which bear the name of the ruling emperor, excluding only obvious issues of the East India Companies.

It is clear that imperial coins should satisfy the following criteria —

(i) They should be of the imperial type, and bear legible inscriptions ;

(ii) They should have legible mints, and their regnal and *hijrī* dates should be in accord ;

(iii) Local mint-marks, devices, and symbols should be absent.

The matter was discussed by a Coin Conference held at Allahabad in December, 1910. It was pointed out that other features in addition to those just described ought to be carefully scrutinized. The fabric and workmanship of a coin, if crude and clumsy, would be evidence of origin other than imperial. A coin with a collar, rim, or milled edge, could with certainty be assigned to an East India Company. Then, too, inquiry ought to be made whether history supplies corroborative evidence of a Mughal emperor having exercised direct control over the locality from which issued any coins assigned to him. As it would be impossible in many cases to obtain the requisite historical information, it was felt that a practical working plan could not be arrived at on these lines. Finally, the Conference passed the following Resolution :—

‘Resolved, that for the purpose of the compilation of a comprehensive treatise on the coins of the Mughal Emperors of India, it is advisable to confine the scope of the work to coins bearing the names of the Mughal Emperors which were struck up to and including the year A.D. 1803 (A. H. 1218), the date of the British occupation of the capital Dehlī. As this date is close to the end of the reign of Shāh ‘Ālam II, and as many issues bearing the name of this emperor proceed unchanged till the end of the reign, it is convenient to regard these as Mughal during the period intervening between the year A.D. 1803 and the date of the death of Shāh ‘Ālam II. Only those coins of Muhammad Akbar II and Bahādur Shāh II shall be deemed Mughal issues, which were struck at Dehlī (Shāhjahanābād).’

It was hoped that this simple and absolute rule would

meet with general acceptance I have adopted it in the compilation of this volume.

The coins of each emperor are classified according to their mints, and the issues of each mint are arranged chronologically. In this classification I have followed Mr H. Nelson Wright, but the mints are arranged in the Persian alphabetical order. In the mint and date columns a line means that the coin is defective in consequence of the fact that the die was often too large for the *flan*, or is illegible in these particulars. If, on the other hand, a coin is mintless or dateless, or both, the spaces provided in the Catalogue for these details are left entirely blank.

It will be noted that the Mughal emperors were fond of re-naming towns after themselves, or their exploits, or by names having a religious significance. Sometimes the new name, instead of superseding the old one, was coupled together with it, e. g. Muḥammadābād Banāras, Mūminābād Bindraban. In my mint classification I have given precedence to the original name. For instance, Muḥammadābād Banāras must be looked for, not under Muḥammadābād, but under Banāras.

The coins of the Great Mughals Akbar and Jahāngīr conform to an average weight of 168 grains for the gold mohar, and 178 grains (178 to 177 for the used specimens) for the silver rupee, but are surprisingly divergent in shape and size. This is less true for the coins of Shāh Jahān, and from the time of Aurangzeb the coinage becomes very monotonous as far as the weights and sizes of the issues are concerned. I have therefore omitted, except in particular cases, to chronicle the weights and sizes of the silver coins of Aurangzeb and his successors.

I have adhered to the familiar Hunterian system of transliteration in preference to the more scientific system advocated by the Royal Asiatic Society. Under the latter scheme the transliteration equivalents for the three Arabic letters ث, ص, and و are th, ḍ, and dh, as differentiated from the Hunterian

s, z, and z respectively. The Society's rendering represents the correct Arabic pronunciation of these letters, but they are not so pronounced in Persian and Urdu. In this work it is almost entirely place-names in India that are transliterated into English, and their equivalents by the Society's system would be not only unfamiliar but incorrect. I have thought it unnecessary to add any separate Table showing the system of transliteration adopted in the Catalogue because in the Mint Notes and mint columns, both Persian and English forms of each mint-name are given together.

The total number of coins in the combined Collection here catalogued is 3,283—195 gold, 2,544 silver, and 544 copper—from 134 different mints. The Rodgers Cabinet of Mughal coins contained 1,559 specimens—53 gold, 1,021 silver, and 485 copper—from 99 mints. The Lahore Collection is now on the whole thoroughly representative of the various issues. It is very strong in the copper series, and the silver coins of Bābur and Humāyūn are particularly good. The zodiacal coins of Jahāngīr are poor, and there are none of the extremely scarce large pieces of the early Mughals, but, on the other hand, the rare small silver coins and silver largesse money are well to the front. The only emperors unrepresented are the three pretenders or claimants, Dāwar Bakhsh, Shāh Shujā', and 'Azīmu-sh-shān.

As an Introduction I have written a few general remarks on the coins of the Mughal Emperors, and these are followed by Notes on the Mints whose issues are described in this work. In both Introduction and Notes I have incorporated materials from my papers 'The Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors of India' (*J A S B*, 1912), 'The Place of Coins in Indian History' (*Journal of the Panjab Historical Society*), and from my Catalogue of the Collection of Coins in the Dehlī Museum of Archaeology. Mr H Nelson Wright has very kindly allowed me to make use of the Mint Notes in the Indian Museum Catalogue. I have endeavoured to make this Introduction

thoroughly up to date and trustworthy. In the list of emperors who issued coin, 'Azimu-sh-shān makes an appearance for the first time. The silver coin in the British Museum Collection which bears the name of this eldest son of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, was struck in furtherance of a definite claim to the throne of his dead father, and he has an equal right with the other pretenders and claimants who issued coin to be included in the list. A reference is invited to my paper 'A Coin of 'Azimu-sh-shān in the seventeenth Numismatic Supplement to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1912. On the other hand, Muḥammad Nekosiyar disappears from the list, as it is now certain that the coins formerly attributed to him are issues of Muḥammad Shāh. It is definitely stated by historians that money was issued in the name of Nekosiyar, but his coins have yet to be found.

In the body of the Catalogue I have incorporated lists of the mints and metals of each emperor unrepresented in the Museum, and in the Appendix I have included a Glossary of the words and phrases used on the coins. A supplementary Plate contains reproductions of coins of the emperors unrepresented in this Collection, and of some rare and interesting pieces in other Cabinets. For permission to reproduce these I am indebted to the kindness of Mr G F Hill, Keeper of the Coins, British Museum, the late Monsieur de la Tour, Conservateur Adjoint au Dép<sup>t</sup> des Médailles et Antiques de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and the Librarian, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Mr H Nelson Wright, with the permission of the Indian Museum Trustees, has very generously allowed me to adopt some of the features of his Catalogue, and I am greatly indebted to him for the use of his Mint Notes. I am very grateful to Mr J Allan of the British Museum for general help in the compilation of this work, all the concluding stages of which have been done at the British Museum. The casts for the Plates are from the expert hands of Mr A. P. Ready,

electrotypist to the British Museum, while the Plates themselves have been produced by the collotype process at the Clarendon Press. Dr. G. P. Taylor of Ahmadābād has kindly permitted me to use the following papers from his pen which have appeared from time to time in the Numismatic Supplements to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*—‘Some Dates relating to the Mughal Emperors of India’, ‘On the Symbol *Sāhib ʿ Qirān*’, and ‘Ilāhī Synchronisms of some Hijrī New Year’s Days’. I am further indebted to Mr J. Allan for kind help in reading through and correcting the proofs of this Catalogue. Finally, I wish to thank the Staff of the Clarendon Press for the promptitude and accuracy of their work.

R B WHITEHEAD.

BOOTLE RECTORY, CUMBERLAND,  
*June, 1913.*



# CONTENTS

	PAGE
MAP OF INDIA ILLUSTRATING THE MINTS	<i>To face p 1</i>
PREFACE	iii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiv
LIST OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA	xv
GENEALOGICAL TABLE	xvi
LIST OF PLATES	xvii
NUMERICAL SUMMARY	xviii
INTRODUCTION	xix

## CATALOGUE

BĀBUR	3
HUMĀYŪN	9
KĀMRĀN ( <i>not in India</i> )	17
MIRZA SULAIMĀN ( <i>not in India</i> )	18
AKBAR	19
JAHĀNGĪR (including NŪR JAHĀN)	119
<i>DĪWAR BAKHSH</i>	172
SHĀH JAHĀN	173
MURĀD BAKHSH	213
<i>SHĀH SHUJĀ'</i>	214
AURANGZEB	215
A'ẒAM SHĀH	271
KĀM BAKHSH	272
SHĀH ĀLAM BAHĀDUR (SHĀH ĀLAM I)	273
<i>AẖIMU-SH-SHĀN</i>	286
JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH	287
FARRUKHSIYAR	293
RAẖI U D-DARJĀT	311
SHĀH JAHĀN II	315
MUḤAMMAD IBRĀHĪM	318
MUḤAMMAD SHĀH	319
AḤMAD SHĀH	351
ĀLAMGĪR II	363
SHĀH JAHĀN III	377
SHĀH ĀLAM II	379
BEDĀR BAKHSH	424
AKBAR II	426

NOTE.—The three names in italics are unrepresented in the Museum

# CONTENTS

xiii

	PAGE
BAHĀDUR SHĀH II . . .	430
UNASSIGNED	430
SUPPLEMENTARY COINS (ILLUSTRATED IN PLATE XXI) .	431
APPENDIX A. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRĪ AND CHRISTIAN ERAS	432
APPENDIX B ILĀHĪ SYNCHRONISMS OF HIJRĪ NEW YEAR'S DAYS .	435
APPENDIX C. GLOSSARY OF THE WORDS AND PHRASES USED ON THE COINS .	436
—	
TABLE OF THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES	438
RELATIVE TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES	440
TABLE OF MARKS ON MUGHAL COINS	441
PLATES I-XXI .	<i>at the end of volume</i>

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A. D	Anno Domini.
Æ	copper including bronze
A. H	year of the Hijri Era.
Æ	silver
Α	gold.
<i>B M Cat</i>	<i>Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the British Museum.</i>
ex.	exergue.
I	Ilahi Era.
<i>I M Cat.</i>	<i>Vol. III of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta (Mughal Emperors).</i>
<i>J A S B</i>	<i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i>
<i>J R. A. S.</i>	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
M	mint-mark or ornament.
N S	Numismatic Supplement to the <i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.</i>
<i>Num. Chron.</i>	<i>Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society</i>
PL	Plate.
R. or R.Y	regnal year
S	size (in decimals of an inch)
Sq	square.
W	weight (in grains).

# LIST OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA

	A H	A D
I. Bābur, Zahīru-d-dīn .	932	1526
II Humāyūn, Nasīru-d-dīn	937	1530
III Akbar, Jalālu-d-dīn	963	1556
IV Jahāngīr, Nūru-d-dīn	1014	1605
Dāwar Bakḥsh .	1037	1627
V Shāh Jahān, Shihābu-d-dīn	1037	1628
Murād Bakḥsh (in Gujārāt) .	1068	1657-8
Shujā' (in Bengal) . . . . .	1068-70	1657-60
VI Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr, Muhayyīu-d-dīn (Muhīu- d-dīn)	1068	1658
A'zam Shāh	1118-19	1707
Kām Bakḥsh	1119	1707-8
VII. Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	1119	1707
'Azīmu-sh-shān	1124	1712
VIII Jahāndār Shāh	1124	1712
IX Farrukḥsiyar	1124	1713
X Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1131	1719
XI Rafī'u-d-daula, Shāh Jahān [II]	1131	1719
Ibrāhīm	1132-3	1720
XII Muhammad Shāh	1131	1719
XIII Ahmad Shāh Bahādur	1161	1748
XIV 'Ālamgīr II, 'Azīzu-d-dīn	1167	1754
Shāh Jahān [III]	1173-4	1759-60
XV Shāh 'Ālam II	1173	1759
Bedār Bakḥt	1202-3	1788
XVI Muhammad Akbar II	1221	1806
XVII Bahādur Shāh II	1253	1837
Deposed by the British Government .	1274	1858

# GENEALOGICAL TABLE

XVI

TAIMŪR (died A. H. 807)

1 BĀBUR (born A. H. 838)

2 HUMĀYŪN

3 AKBAR

4 JAHĀNGIR

5 SHAH JAHĀN

Dāwar Bakhsh  
Khurū  
Aurangzeb  
Shah Jahan  
Murad Bakhsh  
Shah Jahan

6 SHAH ALAM BĀDUR

Kām Bakhsh  
Mubayyūn-g-danā  
Shāh Jahān III

Akbar  
Nekosiyar

Khuja Akhtar

12 MURHAMMAD

13 AHMAD

Bedār Bakhsh

17 BĀDUR II

11 SHAH JAHĀN II  
(Rafī'u-d-daula)  
10 RAFI'U D-DĀULĀT  
Ibrāhīm

NOTE.—The names in italics are those of claimants to the throne who issued coins.

## LIST OF PLATES

- I. BĀBUR, HUMĀYŪN.
- II KĀMRĀN, SULAIMĀN
- III AKBAR
- IV AKBAR
- V AKBAR, JAHĀNGĪR.
- VI JAHĀNGĪR
- VII JAHĀNGĪR, JAHĀNGĪR WITH NŪR JAHĀN
- VIII JAHĀNGĪR, SHĀH JAHĀN.
- IX SHĀH JAHĀN, MURĀD BAKHSH
- X AURANGZEB.
- XI AURANGZEB
- XII. A'ZAM SHĀH, KĀM BAKHSH, SHĀH 'ĀLAM I.
- XIII. JAHĀNDĀR, FARRUKHSIYAR
- XIV. RAFI'U-D-DARJĀT, SHĀH JAHĀN II, MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM.
- XV. MUHAMMAD SHĀH
- XVI. MUHAMMAD SHĀH, AHMAD SHĀH, 'ĀLAMGĪR II
- XVII 'ĀLAMGĪR II, SHĀH JAHĀN III
- XVIII SHĀH JAHĀN III, SHĀH 'ĀLAM II
- XIX. SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.
- XX SHĀH 'ĀLAM II, BEDĀR BAKHT, AKBAR II, BAHĀDUR SHĀH II.
- XXI. SUPPLEMENTARY

# NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF COINS CATALOGUED

	GOLD	SILVER	COPPER
Bābur	—	81	6
Humāyūn	2	25	49
Kāmrān	—	4	—
Mirza Sulaimān	—	1	—
Akbar	41	392	837
Jahāngīr	31	269	22
Dāwar Bakhsh	—	—	—
Shāh Jahān	14	232	16
Murād Bakhsh	—	3	—
Shāh Shujā	—	—	—
Aurangzeb	32	445	41
A'zam Shāh	—	1	—
Kām Bakhsh	—	1	—
Shāh Ālam I	7	94	2
Agimu-sh-shān	—	—	—
Jahāndār	3	30	1
Farrukhsiyar	9	133	1
Ra'f'u-d-darjāt	5	15	—
Shāh Jahān II	4	18	—
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm	—	4	—
Muḥammad Shāh	15	299	6
Aḥmad Shāh	5	87	3
Ālamgīr II	7	106	5
Shāh Jahān III	3	5	—
Shāh Ālam II	13	326	52
Bedār Bekht	2	—	—
Akbar II	2	21	3
Behādur Shāh II	—	1	—
Unassigned	—	1	—
	195	2544	544

Total coins

3283

## INTRODUCTION

MUHAMMADAN coins as a rule exhibit nothing beyond the Muhammadan profession of faith, the name and conventional titles of the ruler, the date, and the name of the mint. These issues cannot vie with such coins as those of the ancient Greeks in the appeal they make to collectors and to those of artistic and antiquarian taste. Being what they are, they cannot give us the portraits of the rulers who issued them, nor are they ornamented with realistic pleasing designs. On the other hand, they are invaluable adjuncts to historical study, and Muhammadan history is peculiarly susceptible to illustration and rectification from numismatic sources. The value of the evidence inscribed on these contemporary documents in metal is greatly enhanced by the exaggerated importance attached by the Muhammadans to that department of the conventional regal functions involved in the right to coin. 'Among these peoples, the recitation of the public prayer in the name of the aspirant to the throne, associated with the issue of money bearing his superscription, was unhesitatingly received as the overt act of accession. Unquestionably, in the state of civilization here obtaining, the production and facile dispersion of a new royal device was singularly well adapted to make manifest to the comprehension of all classes the immediate change in the supreme ruling power. In places where men did not print, these stamped moneys obtruding into every *bāzār* constituted the most effective manifestoes and proclamations human ingenuity could have devised. readily multiplied, they were individually the easiest and most naturally transported of all official documents. . . . On the occasion of new conquests, the reigning Sultan's titles were ostentatiously paraded on the local money, ordinarily in the language and alphabet of the indigenous races, to secure the more effective announcement of the fact that they themselves had passed under the sway of an alien suzerain.'<sup>1</sup>

That branch of Muhammadan numismatics comprising the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, conforms to the general rule with a few rare exceptions under those unorthodox monarchs Akbar and Jahāngīr. On the other hand, a high level of artistic achievement is attained by means of the decorative adaptivity of the Persian script, combined with pleasing geometrical and floral designs. The

<sup>1</sup> Edward Thomas, *The Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Delhi*, pp. 1, 2.



coins issued from the Āgra mint in the fifth and sixth years of Jahāngir's reign are particularly fine and in boldness of execution and artistic merit challenge comparison with the best issues of other countries. The coins of the Great Mughals Akbar, Jahāngir, and Shāh Jahān abound in types varieties and sizes and although the issues of Aurangzeb and his successors cannot make such a claim to the favourable notice of collectors, the interest is maintained by the abundance and variety of the mint-names found on these coins.

The coins of the Mughal Emperors were struck in gold, silver, and copper. The silver issues of Babur and Humāyūn are broad thin pieces which follow the fashion of the coins struck in Afghanistan by the descendants of Taimūr. The copper coins are of the standard devised by Bahlol Lodi, Sultan of Dehli. Humāyūn's able conqueror, the Suri chieftain Sher Shāh initiated important currency reforms. It is from his reign that we must date the introduction of the gold mohar and silver rupee in the form and size they maintain throughout the Mughal dynasty and to the present day.

Akbar modelled his coinage on that of Sher Shāh, and like that monarch he issued a great number of large and thick copper coins known as *dāms* from many mints. Throughout the first thirty years of Akbar's life the currency shows but little change. The gold and silver coins exhibit the Kalima, together with the names of the four Imāms, Ali, Umr Usmān and Abu Bakr accompanied by their epithets or qualities. These were the four orthodox *khalkifas* and immediate successors of the Prophet. The epithets vary slightly but are usually

أبو بكر المصدق Abu Bakr, the faithful witness

عمر القاروق Umr the meek

عثمان أبو نورين 'Usmān, the father of two lights.

علي المرتضى Ali the chosen.

The Kalima is the Muḥammadan profession of faith

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

There is no god but God Muḥammad is the Prophet of God.

Akbar continued the use of square rupees and mohars, probably in imitation of the coinage of Malwa. In the thirtieth year of his reign a change which had been long foreshadowed showed itself in Akbar and on his currency. He began to date his coins from the first year of his reign, and this new era was called the *shak* (الهى) or Divine Era. The inference was that Akbar's person was also divine and a new creed was invented, which henceforth appeared on his coins. It was a short one

الله أكبر حل حلاله (Allāhu Akbar Jalla Jalāla).

The translation is 'God is most great, eminent is His glory', but the same words slightly rearranged can mean 'Akbar is God, let His brightness shine forth'. The names of the months and days of the Ilāhī Era were identical with those of the old Persians. The twelve months as found on the coins are

1 Faīwardīn.	5. Amardād	9 Āzar
2 Aīdībihisht.	6 Shahīnewar	10 Dī
3 <u>Kh</u> urdād.	7 Mīhr	11 Bahman
4 Tī	8 Ābān	12. Isfandārmuz

In further token of his partial desertion of the Muhammadan Faith, we find that some very rare issues of Akbar's Ilāhī coinage are decorated with designs taken from life. There are the celebrated hawk mohar from Asīr mint, a duck mohar from Āgra mint, and the well-known half-mohar bearing the figures of Rāma and Sītā, two or three specimens of which are extant. All three coins are to be seen in the British Museum.

All the Ilāhī coins of Akbar are of good, clear workmanship, and care was taken to see that the die was not bigger than the flan. In the latter respect these coins are in favourable contrast with the earlier Akbar issues from which the marginal details are so often and so exasperatingly absent. The Ilāhī Era was used by Akbar's successors Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān, and Murād Bakhsh, often in combination with the Hīrī date.

Jahāngīr struck round and square coins in gold and silver. His copper money is rare. It was never the custom of any Indian ruler to recall the monetary issues of his predecessors, and the *bāzārs* were still encumbered with the enormous copper issues of Sher Shāh and Akbar. These had been minted in such numbers and were so durable that they seem to have satisfied the need for copper money down to the end of the dynasty. The only emperors after Akbar whose copper money is at all common are Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam II.

It was under Jahāngīr that the Mughal coinage attained its highest level of excellence. I have already asserted that the Āgra coins of this emperor's fifth and sixth years can challenge comparison in boldness of execution and artistic merit with the best issues of other countries. Jahāngīr's money is full of variety and interest. The coins in both gold and silver, which were struck in the first few years of the reign, are generally some forty grains heavier than the usual average weights of 168 grains for the mohar, and 173 or 174 for the rupee. An interesting reference to these heavy coins is contained in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper 'Jahāngīr's Mohurs and Rupees', *J. A S B*, 1894. As a rule each mint had its own Persian

couplet. In one or two cases the coinage changed shape every month being alternately round and square. We know of the issue of not only five and ten mohar pieces, but also of such enormous medals as one and two-hundred mohar pieces. Unfortunately the five-mohar piece seems to be the largest gold coin which has survived the lapse of time. Mr J Gibbs in one of his numismatic papers mentions an enormous silver coin of Aurangzeb which is in one of the Continental Museums. In contrast to these we have the tiny fractions of the rupee, and the lovely little *nişārs* or largesse money with the even rarer *nūr afshāns* and *khair qabūls*. There are the fine and interesting portrait mohars, and the well known bacchanalian mohar struck at the Ajmer mint. Then again, we have the gold and silver coins containing the name of Nūr Jahān, the able and beautiful consort of Jahāngir. The most striking series of the coins of Jahāngir are his zodiacal mohars and rupees. The months in which they were struck are indicated by the signs of the zodiac they bear. As a rule the mohars issued from Āgra, and the rupees from Ahmadābād mint but a few extremely scarce pieces were struck at three or four other mints. One or two coins of Nūr Jahān are zodiacal. Owing to their beauty and scarcity these zodiacal coins have always been much in demand by collectors and visitors to India from the time of Tavernier downwards and the demand has been met to a large extent by forgery. Intending buyers should especially beware of complete sets, and half rupees. Apart from the zodiacal coins of Jahāngir, Mughal issues are scarcely forged at all. The extensive modern imitations of Akbar's square Kalima issues are not forgeries intended to deceive the collector but are amulets made for sale to the Faithful.

Dāwar Bakhsh, son of Khusrū, was a stop-gap who ruled for three months. Four only of his coins are known all of the same type, rupees from the Lahor mint.

Most of Shāh Jahān's coins bear the Kalima, but there is an abundance of varieties and types. The British Museum Catalogue of Mughal coins contains an illustration of a two-hundred mohar piece from the Shāhjahānābād mint. This was taken from a cast, the original of which has disappeared. Shāh Jahān issued more *nişārs* than any other emperor.

The termination of Shāh Jahān's reign was marked by the rebellions of his four sons Aurangzeb, Shāh Shujā Murād Bakhsh and Dārī Shikoh. Aurangzeb was ultimately successful but two of his brothers, Shāh Shujā and Murād Bakhsh, sometimes called Amurath definitely asserted their claim to the throne by striking coins the one in Bengal, and the other in Gujarat. Only five coins, all rupees, of Shāh Shujā have as yet been found but the rupees

of Murād Bakhsh are much more common. His gold and copper pieces are extremely scarce.

The monetary issues of Aurangzeb are monotonous in character. As a rule they bear his characteristic couplet, while the reverse side is occupied by a formula which was almost invariably used by all his successors. This is .

سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس

‘In the year of the reign associated with prosperity’

From the time of Aurangzeb the Kalima was dropped from the coinage, and its use was only revived by the pious ‘Ālamgīr II on a few rare coins issued from the capital.

The death of Aurangzeb was followed by the inevitable struggle between his sons, and the ultimate victor was Mu‘azzam, afterwards Shāh ‘Ālam Bahādur. While the victory remained in the balance, his two brothers Kām Bakhsh and A‘zam Shāh issued coins, one in the Dakhan and the other in Gujarāt and Central India. Their issues are very rare.

The reign of Aurangzeb marks the commencement of the decline of the Mughal Empire, and this is reflected in the currency of the succeeding emperors. Shāh ‘Ālam Bahādur reigned for five years, and died in camp outside Lāhor. His four sons, each with his respective adherents, were all present, and their father’s death was the signal for a series of battles which speedily ended in the death of three of the brothers, and the succession of the survivor Jahāndār. Farrukhsiyar, governor of Bengal, son of the eldest brother ‘Azīmush-shān, was advancing to the aid of his father, and struck coins in the name of ‘Azīm. Only one of these is known, of Jahāngīrnagar mint. I have alluded to it in the Preface. On hearing of the death of his father, Farrukhsiyar was at first minded to retire from the field, but was persuaded to advance, and finally Jahāndār was overcome and slain, after a reign of less than a twelvemonth.

Farrukhsiyar reigned six years, and the year in which he was assassinated, A. H. 1131, saw the successive accessions of three emperors, Rafī‘u-d-darjāt, Rafī‘u-d-daula, and Muḥammad Shāh. About this time Muḥammad Nekosiyar and Muḥammad Ibrāhīm were the figure-heads of rebellions, but their revolts were short-lived. The coins of Muḥammad Ibrāhīm issued from Shāhjahanābād only, and are very rare. It is stated by historians that Nekosiyar struck coin, but his issues have yet to be discovered. No *nasārs* or legal drachms are known after Farrukhsiyar. Rafī‘u-d-daula always called himself Shāh Jahān on the coinage, so is known as Shāh Jahān II to distinguish him from the son of Jahāngīr.

It was in the time of Muḥammad Shāh that Nādir Shāh, the Persian, invaded India, and sacked Dehli. He struck coins at a few places in India including the capital.

Aḥmad Shāh, called Bahādur on his coins, and Ālamgīr II each reigned for about six years. At this period the country was overrun by Aḥmad Shāh Durrāni, the successor of Nādir Shāh. Both Aḥmads began to reign in the same year. Ālamgīr II was followed by the second Shāh Ālam, but not without a rival claim on the part of the pretender Shāh Jahān III. Shāh Ālam reigned in Dehli nearly forty nine years, but his power was very limited. The East India Company struck millions of rupees in his name, and his capital was taken by the British in the year A. D. 1803.

Bedār Bakht was the figure-head of a conspiracy in A. H. 1202-3.

Akbar II had for his empire the Fort of Dehli (Shāhjahanābād) from which he issued coins. Large issues were struck in his name by the rulers of States which had shaken off their allegiance to him.

The last of the house of Bābur who sat on the throne of Dehli was Bahādur Shāh II. His coins are a few rare rupees struck in Shāhjahanābād, though again, many issues were struck elsewhere in his name.

It was the custom for each emperor on his accession to discard his birth name, and to adopt some magniloquent title, combined as a rule with some name having a religious significance. Thus the prince Salīm, son of Akbar became Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr 'the world seizer light of the Faith'. Khurram, son of Jahāngīr, blossomed into Shihābu-d-dīn Shāh Jahān, the meteor of the Faith king of the world. It is of course the kingly names and titles that are given on the coins, but occasionally the princely names are used. Examples are the well known Salīmī coins of Ahmadābād mint, the very scarce coins of Muḥammad—the pre-accession name of Shāh Ālam Bahādur—and the still unique Khurram rupee of Shāh Jahān of Lāhor mint, in the British Museum.

The names of the emperors on the coins are coupled with conventional epithets. The commonest of these are

بادشاه (not the Persian form پادشاه) suzerain king

غازی 'fighter of infidels' and

صاحب قراں ثانی second Lord of the Conjunctions

There is a Note on the last epithet in the Glossary.

The coins do not usually bear any particular monetary denomination. If any such word is present it is merely the general term سکه 'stamped coin' and this is found on issues in all three metals. The large gold coin of Jahāngīr in the British Museum calls itself a five-

mohar piece, but it is in only one or two rare instances that the Mughal mohars or fractions of the mohar exhibit any denominational epithet. One example is the unique couplet *dīnār i jalālī* of Akbar in the White King Collection—White King Sale Catalogue, Part III, No. 3,499. In the case of the silver coins there is the unique specimen in the Bodleian Library Collection, and figured in the supplementary Plate to this Catalogue, which bears the word روبيه, 'rupee'. One or two very rare *ulāhī* issues of Akbar are called درب, 'darb', and we are told that a *darb* was half a *jalāla*, the *jalāla* being the square *ulāhī* rupee. But the only coins yet found which bear this denominational epithet are a few round *ulāhī* rupees of Sītpūr mint, and a round *ulāhī* half-rupee of Āgra mint. The largesse money with its names of *nīsār*, *nūr afshān*, and *kharr qabūl*, and the legal drachms stand in a class by themselves. *Nīsārs* are found in both gold and silver, and as a rule are coins much smaller and thinner than the ordinary currency. Their weights often do not correspond with any fraction of the rupee expressed by the usual powers of two. One or two *nīsārs* of the diameter of a rupee are known of Shāh-jahānābād and Akbarābād mints, but they are thinner than the rupee. *Nīsārs* are of dainty and superlative execution. They are all very scarce, but are known from several mints. Some unrepresented here are Daulatābād, Itāwa, Patna, Ahmadnagar, Akbarnagar, Urdū Zafar Qarīn, and Chīnāpatan. The first *nīsārs* are those of Jahāngīr, and the last were struck by Farrukhsiyar. Only a single *nīsār* of Jahāndār has yet been found, while *nīsārs* of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur are unknown<sup>1</sup>.

The *nūr afshān* is peculiar to the reign of Jahāngīr. The name means 'light scattering', and may be derived from Nūru-d-dīn, the *laqab* of Jahāngīr, or from Nūr Jahān, the name of his famous consort. I am inclined to the former belief because *nūr afshāns* are known of dates nine or ten years before coins began to issue in the name of Nūr Jahān. The coins themselves are beautiful and tiny silver pieces of great rarity, equivalent to one-twentieth of a rupee in weight, and are known from the mints of Āgra, Ajmer, and Lāhor only.

The *kharr qabūl*, literally 'may these alms be accepted (by God)', is also peculiar to the reign of Jahāngīr. It is a very scarce small piece of silver, generally mintless, but one or two pieces of Lāhor mint are known.

The legal drachms are square silver coins, though a round one is known, weighing about forty-six grains. They bear on one side the words درهم شرعى, and on the other the name of the mint. Apparently

<sup>1</sup> *Nīsārs* are described in Mr C J Rodgers' paper, *Notes on a List of Silver Coins of Aurangzeb*, J A.S B., 1883.

they had some bearing on dowry and the Muhammadan Law, and were struck by the intensely orthodox Aurangzeb<sup>1</sup>. One is known of the reign of Farrukhsiyar. These strange coins are very rare, but come from some half-dozen mints. I may instance Ilahābād, Lāhor Multān, Katak, and Patna.

Copper coins are generally denoted by the word *فلس*, *fulūs*, the broken plural of the Arabic word *fals*, which means a small copper coin, also the scale of a fish. The word *fulūs* may be translated copper money. Often we get the combination *سکه فلس* 'stamped copper money'. The copper coins of Akbar abound in denominational epithets. The mint masters adopted the large thick coin known as the *dām*, from Sher Shāh. Only one issue of Akbar the extremely scarce half-*dām* from Srinagar mint, formerly attributed to Bandar Shāhi actually bears the word *دام* and its weight shows that the *dām* is equivalent to the half-*tanka*. Then we have the full *tanka*, and its fractions the half, quarter eighth, and sixteenth of a *tanka*. The coin called a *naṣṭ* is half a *dām*, and there are also the small denominations, the *damrā* and *damrī*. Late in Akbar's reign came the *ilāḥī* issues of four two and one *tānke* or *tanke* pieces from the Āgra, Aḥmadābād, Kābul, and Lāhor mints. The meaning of the word *tānke* (*tānkt*) is obscure. Apparently it was a weight which had little or no connexion with the *tanka*.

The words *راوی*, *rawāns* and *راعی*, *rā'iy* found on the copper coins of Jahāngir simply mean current (coin). The first epithet is found on coins in this Collection equivalent to the *dām*, and the words *راعی* occur on pieces equal to an eighth of a *dām*. After the time of Jahāngir copper coins are merely denoted by the words *سکه* and *فلس*.

The dates on Mughal coins belong to the Hijrī Era, and are expressed as a rule in Persian figures. On the copper coins of Akbar they are often expressed in words. The Hijrī Era dates from the flight of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in the year A.D. 622. The Muhammadan year is a lunar year, and so is a little shorter than our solar year. Hence a convenient rule for the conversion of any year in the Hijrī Era to the corresponding date in the Christian Era, is to subtract three per cent. from it, and then to add 622. The coins of Bābur and Humāyūn, and those of Akbar with Hijrī dates, merely exhibit the date of the Era. Akbar's *ilāḥī* coins have the *ilāḥī* year counting from the commencement of his reign, with or without the Persian month. In no single instance throughout the Mughal coinage do I know of the use of the name of any of the Muhammadan months. From the beginning of Jahāngir's reign we

<sup>1</sup> See Note in the Glossary

have the insertion of the additional detail of the regnal year. Then on many of the coins of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān, and on some rupees of Murād Bakhsh, there are not only the *ilāhī* date and the Persian month, but also the Hīrī year. Aurangzeb dropped the Ilāhī Era, and with him and all the succeeding emperors it was customary to have the Hīrī date on the obverse, and the regnal date on the reverse side of the coinage

The mints from which the coins of the Mughal Emperors issued, are treated in detail in the Mint Notes which follow these introductory remarks. They naturally constitute one of the chief interests of this remarkable coinage, and if we were totally bereft of all written histories on this period, it would be possible to trace the rise, decline, and fall of the Empire, to reconstruct with accuracy its geographical extent under each reign, and to estimate with certainty the length of occupation of each town, from the coins alone.

The Indian mints of Bābur are only seven in number, the best known of them being Āgra, Lāhor, Jaunpūr, Lakhnau, and Tatta. Humāyūn has nine mints, and then by the extensive conquests of Akbar the number rises to seventy-two. In the reign of Aurangzeb the Mughal dominions attained their greatest extent, and the mints of this emperor reach a total of sixty-eight. This is less than the number of Akbar's mints, but those of Aurangzeb are more widely distributed. Then began the decay of the Empire, which is reflected in the gradual diminution of the number of the Southern Indian mints. By the reign of 'Ālamgīr II the total number of mints has dwindled to fifty-one, but it increases to eighty-one under Shāh 'Ālam II. This is explained by the fact that a very large number of the coins of Shāh 'Ālam II merely express the nominal allegiance of independent States and of European Companies. Also several small towns in the vicinity of the capital appear for the first time in the Mughal Mint List. I may instance Hāthras, Bindraban, Chhachraulī, Nāhan, Pānīpat, Najafgarh, and Dāmla. The figures given above are taken from my paper 'The Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors', *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, December, 1912. They will be modified as the work of discovery and research proceeds. The total number of mints known at present is two hundred, and of these one hundred and thirty-four are represented in the Lahore Museum. Without further remark I will proceed to treat the coins from the point of view of the mints at which they were struck. The issues are described mint by mint in separate Notes. The statements in the Notes are perfectly general in character, and in every case in which the remarks apply to coins in this Museum only, I have stated the fact.



## MINT NOTES

## ITĀWA (ITĀWĀ) اٹوا

Lat. 26° 47'      Long 79° 3'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	30	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	6	—
Jahāndār	1	3	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	7	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	12	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	2	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Itāwa is the head-quarters of a District in the United Provinces. A mint was established there by Aurangzeb the earliest coin known being a silver *nisār* of this reign dated 1097-28 in Mr H. Nelson Wright's Cabinet. The rupees of Aurangzeb are broad pieces of good and characteristic execution, and cover every year from 1098 to the end of the reign. The name Itāwa is first spelt اٹا, but in 1109-42 it finally appears as اٹا (Itāwā). In this Collection there is a rupee of Aḥmad Shāh dated 2 R.—Coin No. 2642—which has the mint-name in its original form. It is the only exception known to me.

Rupees of all the regular emperors after Aurangzeb down to and including Shāh 'Ālam II, are known. These are normal coins of the usual types, the only pieces worthy of notice being those of Jahāndār Shāh. The rupees of this emperor exhibit both the usual couplets, but what I may term the 'Šāhib i Qirān' couplet has a moon or silver instead of the usual gold. See Coin No. 2101.

There is a rare mohar of Jahāndār Shāh in this Collection. Gold coins are also known of Aurangzeb Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar Muḥammad Aḥmad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II.

No copper coins have yet been found.

## ATAK ادك

Lat. 33° 53' Long. 72° 16'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	5 (Atak Banāras)
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—

Atak is the well-known fortified frontier post on the River Indus. The fort was built by the emperor Akbar, who visited the place more than once. *Dāms* were struck there in Akbar's thirty-seventh year, and are known of all the years up to the forty-third. There is a specimen of the forty-eighth year in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. On all these pieces the mint-town is called Atak Banāras.

After Akbar, Atak is represented in the Mughal series by one solitary piece, the rupee of Muhammad Shāh in this Collection. It then becomes a mint-town of the Durrānī dynasty.

## AJMER احمر

Lat. 26° 27' Long. 74° 43'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	15
Jahāngīr	2	2	1
Aurangzeb	—	13	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	5	—

Ajmer was the head-quarters of the Rajput Tomāra dynasty in the tenth and eleventh centuries of our Era. A celebrated pre-Muhammadan ruler was Prithvī Rājā, the opponent of Muhammad bin Sām. In the days of Akbar it was best known as the abode of the Chishtī Saiyids, and it was for long the annual custom of that emperor to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of the great Muhammadan saint Khwāja Mu'ayyanu-d-dīn Chishtī, who died at Ajmer in A.D. 1236, and was buried there.

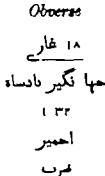
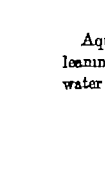
Copper *dāms* issued from Ajmer in every year from A.H. 979 to 1005, which is the latest date known to me. Coin No. 557 is a solitary specimen exhibiting the isolated and very early date 970. On a coin dated 979—*I.M. Cat.*, No. 358—Ajmer is given an epithet which has not been satisfactorily read.

The representative of the Chishtīs in the earlier years of Akbar's reign was Shaikh Salīm Chishtī, from whom Salīm, afterwards the

emperor Jahāngir took his name. Prince Salim was born in 977, and Shaikh Salim Chishtī died in 979. In 982 appeared an interesting *dām* struck at Salimābād Ajmer while in 1007 a *dām* was issued of the normal Ajmer type but on which the name Ajmer is replaced by the new honorific title of Salimābād. No gold or silver coins of Akbar are known.

Jahāngir struck at Ajmer in all three metals, but these are very rare. There is the celebrated bacchanalian portrait mohar—Coin No. 889—and a few couplet gold and silver pieces. A noteworthy coin is the unique Cancer zodiacal mohar struck at Ajmer in 1034, 20 R., which contains the name of Nūr Jahān. This was published by J Gibbs in *J A S B* 1883.

There is a unique and unpublished zodiacal mohar of Ajmer mint in the Cabinet de France Paris, which I proceed to describe

Obverse	Reverse
 <p>۱۸ غار          حها نگیر بادشاہ          ۱۳۲          احمیر          مر</p>	 <p>Aquarius. (Male figure          leaning to r., emptying          water vessel.)</p>

I must also mention the unique square gold *niṣār* formerly in the Bledzby Collection, now in the British Museum. The small silver *niṣār* of Ajmer in this Collection has remained unique till quite recently. Two *nūr afshāns* of this mint are known one in the Bodleian Collection, and the other in the Cabinet of Mr H. Nelson Wright.

Shāh Jahān can have struck but little at Ajmer as his issues are represented by a single rupee which is in the Lucknow Museum. The mint was revived by Aurangzeb about the thirtieth year of his reign and was working regularly for the production of rupees down to its close. On these coins, and generally till the end of the Mughal series, Ajmer is associated with the epithet دارالمر abode of well being. Gold and copper of Aurangzeb are known.

Rupees of all the succeeding regular emperors exist. In the reigns of Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar, Ajmer is given the epithet of *Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat*, as well as that already mentioned.

A gold coin of Farrukhsiyar has been published, and a mohar of Shāh 'Ālam II is mentioned in the Da Cusiba Sale Catalogue.

No copper coins are known after Aurangzeb

## UJAIN (UJAINPŪR) اُجین

Lat. 23° 10' Long 75° 47'

	G.	S	C.
Akbar	—	6	{ 3 1 (Ujainpūr)
Shāh Jahān	—	3	1
Aurangzeb	—	5	1
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	2	—
Farrukhsiyā	—	2	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	3	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Ujain, the ancient capital of the Province of Mālwa, is one of the most famous sacred cities of the Hindus. When Akbar conquered the Province, it became the head-quarters of a *sarkār*. But Humāyūn had previously issued *dirhams* from this mint-town, and Mr. G. Bleazby possessed a heavy rupee of this emperor, which must have been struck after his restoration.

The earliest known coin of Akbar is No. 160 of year A.H. 968, the date of the conquest of Mālwa. Although it is of light weight and peculiar in style, I have no reason to doubt its authenticity. Square rupees of inferior workmanship issued from 987 to 1001, while similar pieces are known, probably of this mint, of regnal years 37 to 43. Dr. White King had a half-rupee of this type, dated 987. In Akbar's forty-second and following years, rupees were issued of the *ilāhī* type. Specimens in this Collection exhibit both spellings of the name—Ujain and Ūjain.

What I may term the ordinary *dām* type of Akbar struck at Ujain, represented in the Indian Museum Cabinet—*I. M. Cat.*, No 526—is absent from this Collection, but the square pieces modelled on the old local copper currency of Mālwa, are present, and there is a square piece exhibiting the name of the mint in the form Ujainpūr—No. 575. No gold coins of Akbar have been found.

There is a rupee of Jahāngīr in the Lucknow Museum, while all three metals of Shāh Jahān are known. On the earliest silver issues of this emperor, Ujain is associated with the epithet of اُجین 'town'—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 1084. The later pieces are of the 'square areas' type; No. 1227 is a good specimen of a half-rupee. The copper pieces are again of the old Mālwa model. In nearly every instance during this reign the mint-name is spelt Ūjain.

In the reign of Aurangzeb, Ujain became associated with the epithet دار الفتح, by which it was distinguished on the coinage throughout the

remainder of the dynasty The combination is found on a gold coin of the year 1078—*I M Cat.*, No 1153—but the mint-name occurs alone on rupees as late as 1102—see Coin No. 1552. A noteworthy piece is the Ujain rupee belonging to Mr Nelson Wright, on which the usual reverse formula of Aurangzeb is replaced by the words *حلوس مبارک*, not unlike the *حلوس مبارک* of Aurangzeb's copper issues. The square copper coin of this emperor is the first one published

No *nigārs* of Ujain are known.

There is a fine Ujain rupee of the claimant A'zam Shāh in the Lucknow Museum

I do not think that the later Mughal issues merit any special mention. Rupees are known of the emperors from Shāh Ālam I to Shāh 'Ālam II except Shāh Jahān II and Aḥmad Shāh, while gold coins of Shāh Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar Shah Jahān II, and Muḥammad Shāh have been found. In the reign of Aḥmad Shāh, Ujain came into the possession of Sindhia, whose capital it remained till A.D. 1810. The rupees struck in the name of Shāh Ālam II can only by courtesy be termed Mughal coins.

## UJAINPŪR. See UJAIN

### AHSANĀBĀD (GULBARGA) احسن آباد

Lat. 17° 18' Long 76° 54'

	G	S.	C
Aurangzeb	1 (Aḥsanābād)	1 (Aḥsanābād)	—
	1 (Gulbarga)	1 (Gulbarga)	—

Ahsanābād—known later as Kulbarga or Gulbarga—was the capital of the Bahmanī dynasty of the Dakhan in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries of our Era. On the decay of that dynasty it became part of the Ādil Shāhī kingdom of Bijāpūr. It was taken by Prince Aurangzeb in A.H. 1067 but was not effectually occupied by the Mughals till 1098. Coin No 1829 is dated 1098 31 R., and is one of the first issues of the mint under the name Gulbarga, while No. 1498 is a similar gold piece of Aurangzeb dated 1105 40 R. At Bahāwalpūr I found Gulbarga mohars of dates from 1098 31 R. to 1111 44 R. From 1115 to the end of the reign the Bahmanī name of the town was revived on both gold and silver coins.

Mr Rodgers published a Gulbarga copper coin of Aurangzeb

Kām Bahāsh issued rupees from this mint town with both its

names, and Mr. Framji Jamasji Thanawala has an Aḥsanābād rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I

The latest known coin of the mint is a Gulbarga mohar of Jahāndār Shāh—*I. M. Cat*, No 1710—but the attribution is not quite certain

### AḤMADĀBĀD احمد آباد

Lat 23° 1' Long. 72° 38'

	G	S	C
Akbar	4	51	5
Jahāngīr	1	20	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	1	1	—
Jahāngīr as Salīm	—	6	—
Shāh Jahān	—	9	—
Murād Bakḥsh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukḥsiyar	—	1	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	5	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	1	—
Bedār Bakḥt	1	—	—

'According to the *Mur'āt i Ahmadī*, it was in the year A.H. 813 (A.D. 1411) that Ahmad Shāh, having received "the assent and leave of that Moon of the Faithful and Sun of the Righteous, Shaikh Ahmad Ganj Bakḥsh", began to build and establish the Shahr i Muazzam, "the Great City", Aḥmadābād, in the immediate vicinity of Asāwal' [*The Coins of the Gujarāt Saltanat*, Dr G P Taylor, *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R A S*, 1902] This Ahmad Shāh was sovereign of the independent kingdom of Gujarāt in Western India, and Ahmadābād became its capital

The Mughal coinage of Ahmadābād has been excellently described in a monograph by Dr G P. Taylor, which was published in Vol XX of the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R A S*, and which he supplemented by an article on 'Akbar's Copper Coins of Aḥmadābād', in N. S. IV.

As a Mughal mint, the history of Ahmadābād starts in A.H. 980, when Gujarāt was annexed by Akbar, and it remained a favourite mint till the end of the dynasty. All the regular emperors and several of the claimants and pretenders are represented, while there is an abundance of coin types and varieties

The first coins issued by Akbar both in gold and silver, are represented in this Collection, but the type struck in the same year, 980 on which the town is called *Dāru-l-khilāfat* is missing. In 981 Ahmadābād became associated on the coins with a new epithet *Dāru-s-saltanat*. Six years later Akbar introduced a square coinage both in gold and silver. No. 122 is a mohar of this type dated A.H. 988 but the square rupees continued till A.H. 1000. We also have square silver pieces of regnal years 37 and 38 with which may be compared the similar coins of Ujain mint of dates 37 to 43. On the former the mint-name occurs without any epithet. Some time during the regnal year 38, the regular *ilāhi* type of Akbar, with his creed Persian month and divine year makes its first appearance in the square form the ornamental title of the mint being finally dropped. Coin No. 184 is an early example. The shape changed to round between the months Tir and Ābān of the 39th year, and so continued till the end of the reign. For a few months of the 47th year, a more ornate design was tried—see No. 208. Fractions of the *ilāhi* rupees are known, but no gold *ilāhi* coins have been found.

Akbar's extensive copper coinage is very poorly represented in this Collection. No. 576 is the type struck at the conquest, and this was followed in 982 by that of No. 577. Then came the *ilāhi* type, represented by No. 579 to be succeeded by two varieties. The *tanka* issue from years 44 to 46 is totally absent here. Whole tankas, halves, quarters, and eighths are known, but the subdivisions are not expressed on the coins the inscription remaining invariable. From 46 to 50 we have the *tankā* issue of four two- and one-*tankā* pieces. This issue is peculiar to the mints of Ahmadābād Agra, Kābul and Lahor. Coin No. 580 is a four-*tankā* piece. A similar piece was published in N S XVIII on which the word *چار* is spelt *چهار*.

There are two silver pieces of Akbar I desire to mention. One is the extremely rare square four anna piece of *ilāhi* type, but bearing the *hijri* year 987. The legends are — *Obverse* *الله أكبر ۱۸۷*, *Reverse* *سرب احمد آباد*. A Lahor piece now in the British Museum of exactly similar type and size is described and illustrated in N S V § 32 now in the British Museum and a similar quarter rupee of Fathpūr mint is in the Bodleian Collection.

The second piece is Coin No. 540. Several rupees and one or two half rupees of this type are known all of year 981 and all bearing a unique mint-mark. Though I hesitate to give a definite opinion I feel tolerably certain that these were struck at *Dāru-s-saltanat Shahr-i-Mu'azzam Ahmadābād*. These words are contained in the reverse marginal legend. If the mint is Ahmadābād I cannot explain why such a piece differing so widely in arrangement and style from

all other pieces of this mint should have been struck. The title *Shahr i Mu'azzam* has been read on a few copper coins struck by Muzaffar III of Gujarāt in the years 977 and 978, but does not occur on any other Mughal coin.

Ahmadābād was one of Jahāngīr's principal silver mints, and is noteworthy for its connexion with the famous zodiacal issues of this emperor. With the exception of a few very rare pieces from some half-dozen other mints, it may be said that Jahāngīr's zodiacal mohars issued from Āgra, and his zodiacal rupees from Ahmadābād. The latter usually bear the first five signs of the zodiac only—Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo—and nearly all belong to the year 1027, 13 R. Of the remaining seven signs, two only—Scorpio and Pisces—seem to be known in silver.

On the silver coins that issued from the Ahmadābād mint during the first nine months of Jahāngīr's reign, the emperor is called by his pre-accession name of Salīm—see No. 921. The first five coins starting from the month Ābān are dated '50', referring to the fiftieth year of Akbar's reign, while the other four are of the regnal year 2. Salīmī copper coins are known. These coins and their dates are discussed in N S I, X, and XII.

They were followed by heavy rupees of the Kalīma type, succeeded in 1017 by heavy coins containing the characteristic Ahmadābād couplet—No. 929. These were current for three years only, but the inscription was revived in the lighter series of coins struck from 1027 to 1033. The intervening period was occupied by coins well represented in this Collection. During the last four years of the reign, while the influence of Nūr Jahān was predominant, the coinage was restricted to issues with the usual couplet bearing her name. Coin No. 919 is a unique Ahmadābād mohar of Nūr Jahān. The Museum has no copper coins after Akbar.

There is a rare Ahmadābād *nīsār* of Jahāngīr in this Collection. I do not know of the existence of the other kinds of largesse money—*khar qabūl*, *nūr afshān*—or of legal drachms from this mint.

Shāh Jahān's first issues are of the Kalīma type, that is to say, they exhibit the Kalīma, the emperor's name and conventional titles, and the mint, with the *hijrī* and regnal years, but in his second year Shāh Jahān changed the regnal to the *ilāhī* year, and began to record the names of the Persian months. I have called this second type the Kalīma-Ilāhī type [see Note on Akbarnagar].

The 'square areas' type began in 1043, and continued till the end of the reign. At that time Murād Baksh was governor of Gujarāt, and we find Ahmadābād issuing coins of both gold and silver in the



name of that claimant. A rupee of the second regnal year was in the Da Cusiha Collection.

The ordinary couplet silver issues of Aurangzeb continue through the reign. On a rupee of the first year, the mint-name is at the top of the coin, but afterwards it invariably occupies the last line.

Two rupees of A'zam Shāh are known.

Coins are known in all three metals of Akbar and the three succeeding emperors and rupees of every emperor to Shāh 'Ālam II have been found, but gold of the later Mughals is very rare. Only Rafi'u-d-darjāt, Muḥammad Shāh, and Shāh 'Ālam II are represented in this metal. One or two rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I are known which bear in the reverse formula the words *حوس ظفر مانوس* instead of the usual *حوس ميمب مانوس*. Coin No 2095 was the first of this type to be recognized—see N S. XI, § 67 and my Note below on Khambāyat Mint—and though the mint-name is cut I suspect it is Aḥmadābād. On the coins of Rafi'u-d-darjāt, Aḥmadābād is associated with an epithet *رب البلاد* ornament of towns. It is a moot point whether the mint of Muḥammad Shāh, *رب البلاد*, is or is not Aḥmadābād.

Aḥmadābād recognized the right of the pretender Shāh Jahān III to strike coins, and Bedar Bakht the titular emperor set up by Ghulām Qādir in 1202 was permitted to exercise a similar privilege—No. 3248. Mr Nelson Wright has a copper coin of this pretender.

The Aḥmadābād issues of the later Mughal emperors, and the copper currencies in particular are inadequately represented in this Collection.

## AḤMADNAGAR احمد نگر

Lat. 23° 38'      Long 72° 54'

	G	S.	O.
Akbar	—	1	—
Jahāngir	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—

Aḥmadnagar was founded in the sixteenth century and became the capital of the Nizām Shāhī dynasty. In the fortieth year of Akbar's reign the Mughal armies invaded the Dakhan, and Aḥmadnagar was besieged but not taken. It eventually capitulated to Akbar in person in 1008 but it was not till Shāh Jahān's reign that the Nizām Shāhī kingdom was annexed to the Mughal empire.

A few Aḥmadnagar *ilāhī* rupees of Akbar are known.

Jahāngīr struck at Ahmadnagar in gold and silver. The only mohar known is *I. M. Cat.*, No. 585, and on this the mint-name is spelt Ahmadānagar. The word is a little uncertain on this coin, but Mr Nelson Wright has an unpublished rupee of Jahāngīr containing a new couplet, which was undoubtedly struck at Ahmadānagar. As regards this form of the name, comparison can be made with the place-name Muḥammadānagar, which was the capital of a *sarkār* in the Province of Haidarābād. There is a very rare rupee of the year 1036 in the Indian Museum.

The early Kalma-Ilāhī type of Shāh Jahān's silver currency is very rare, but the later 'square areas' type rupees are sometimes met with. No gold or copper pieces of this emperor have been found.

Coins No. 1561 and 1562 are the only known rupees of Aurangzeb's first year, but from the twenty-eighth year, rupees began to issue more freely from Ahmadnagar. I possess a *nīsār* of the year 1118. Aurangzeb is represented in gold in the British Museum Collection.

Rupees are known of Shāh 'Ālam I, Jahāndār, and Farrukhsīyar, while A'zam Shāh struck at Ahmadnagar in both gold and silver. On all these coins the mint-name is at the top.

Copper coins of both Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsīyar were in the White King Cabinet. After the latter reign this mint disappears from the Mughal list.

AHMADNAGAR FARRUKHĀBĀD. See FARRUKHĀBĀD.

AKHTARNAGAR AWADH See AWADH.

UDAIPŪR اُداپور

Lat 24° 35' Long 73° 42'

	G	S	C
Akbar	1	—	—
Shāh Jahān	—	—	1

The city of Udaipūr was founded by Banbīr, Rānā of Mewār, in A. D. 1559. Coin No 123 bears witness to the victorious invasion of Mewār by Akbar in A. D. 1576. This was quickly followed by the defeat and expulsion of the Mughal forces, but in the time of Jahāngīr, Mewār was again subjugated. The only other Mughal coins beside the rare gold piece of Akbar, are one or two copper coins of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān.

## URDŪ اردو

	G	S	C.
Bābur	—	1	—

Under the Muhammadans, the striking of coin was one of the most jealously guarded of royal prerogatives and in ages when the printing press did not exist, the circulation of money was one of the principal means by which the names and attributes of new rulers became known to their subjects. Whenever a town or province was conquered, the victorious king had coins struck there in his own name, with the name of the town as mint. The royal commanders must have carried their mint apparatus along with them and their armies, and in the case of the Mughal rulers this is borne out by the fact that we have coins struck at the royal Camp, or اردو. In addition to the simple mint-name Urdū, there is Urdu Zafar Qarīn or the Camp associated with Victory' and Urdū dar rāh i Dakhan, or 'the Camp on the road to the Dakhan. For convenience I have treated these as three different mints. Urdū dar rāh i Dakhan is a mint on a unique rupee of Jahāngir in the Lucknow Museum, but the other two Camps are represented here.

The mint-name Urdū occurs on a rupee of Bābur in the Museum. I know of no other specimen. This mint is also found on one or two very rare square coins in both gold and silver of Akbar and on the very interesting and unique zodiacal mohar of Jahāngir in Mr H Nelson Wright's Cabinet, which was published in *N.S.I.*, § 4. The zodiacal sign is the Ram, the dates are 1036, 22 R. and the Persian couplet is

ناد رواں تا کہ نود مهر و ماه  
سکه اردو جهانگیر ساء

May the Urdū coin of Jahāngir Shāh  
Remain current while last the sun and moon

## URDŪ ZAFAR QARĪN اردو ظفر قرینی

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	1	9	17

The introductory remarks of the Note on Urdū mint have an equal bearing on that of Urdū Zafar Qarīn the Camp associated with Victory. The phrase was coined by Akbar and is found on pieces of this emperor in all three metals.

The earliest coin of Akbar is the round gold mohar—one of two known specimens—described under No. 100 of the *I. M. Cat*, and dated 984. There are some undated square rupees, and undated copper coins. Apart from these, all Akbar's issues from Urdū Zafar Qarīn mint bear the date الف = 1000, until the thirty-fifth year. It is open to question whether all these الف coins were issued in the year 1000, and it is possible that such a striking event as the millennium of the Islamic dispensation may have been anticipated on the coinage. This point is discussed by Mr H. Nelson Wright in his 'Urdū' Mint Note—*I. M. Cat*, p. lxxxı. From the thirty-fifth year, the coins, in copper only, begin again to record the real dates, and these *dāms* with *alāhī* dates proceed till the fiftieth year, the *tanka* issue being unknown.

The only other known coin of Urdū Zafar Qarīn mint is a silver *nīsār* of Shāh Jahān.

### ARKAT (ARCOT) اركات

	Lat 12° 55'	Long 79° 24'	
		G S C	
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyāi	—	6	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	8	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	6	—

The Southern Indian town of Arkāt, known to fame as Arcot, first appears as a Mughal mint on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam I. Coin No 2014, dated 1122, 4 R, and a rupee described in the Sale Catalogue of the Cabinet of Mr Eugene Leggett, Karachi, dated 1120, 2 R, are the earliest examples known. Coin No 2104 is one of two published silver coins of Jahāndār. On the earliest coin of Farrukhsiyāi the mint is at the top—No 2153—but subsequently it takes its normal position. Coin No 2292 is a unique mohar of Shāh Jahān II.

By Muhammad Shāh the East India Company were granted permission to coin rupees in imitation of the Mughal issues. This was in A D 1742, equivalent to A H 1154-5. All the coins of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II in this Collection, are issues of either the East India Company or of the French Compagnie des Indes.

## ISLĀMĀBĀD اسلام آباد

Lat. 22° 21' Long 91° 52'

	G	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	6	—
Farukhsiyar	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	3	—
Ālamgir II	1	—	—
Shāh Jahān III	1	—	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	1

It is still uncertain what place was designated by the name of Islāmābād. We know that Chittagong was renamed Islāmābād in 1076 on the Mughal conquest of Arākān, and the same name was given to two captured forts in the Province of Aurangābād, Chākṇā, and Rāiri (etc)—see Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*. Then later still Mathurā appears on the coins of Shāh Ālam II with its Muhammadan name of Islāmābād but on other coins of this emperor, the mint-name of Islāmābād appears alone. Probably the Islāmābād of Aurangzeb's currency was Chittagong and we know that on the coins of Shāh Ālam II is Mathurā, but it is impossible to say when the change took place. No distinct break in style is noticeable, nor are there different kinds of Islāmābād money belonging to any single reign except those of Shāh 'Ālam II already mentioned.

On Aurangzeb's earlier Islāmābād coins, the mint-name is at the top, but later it comes down to the last line. I do not know of any coin earlier than that of A. H. 1079 in the British Museum.

The later issues from this mint are not noteworthy. No Islāmābād coins of Shāh Ālam I Jahāndār, or Rafī'u-d-darjāt are known but the pretender Shāh Jahān III is represented in gold.

## ISLĀMĀBĀD MATHURĀ. See MATHURĀ.

## ISMA ILGARH اسماعیل گڑھ

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Ālam II	—	—	1

The mint-name of Isma'ilgarh has been read on one or two silver and copper coins of Shāh Ālam II. I do not know where the place was. The copper coin in this Collection is dated A. H. 1104 while a published rupee—see N. S. XV, § 89—bears the dates 1203 31 R.

ĀSAFĀBĀD BARELI. *See* BARELI.

## A'ZAMNAGAR GOKULGARH اعظم نگر گول نرہ

	G.	S.	C.
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—

The earliest coin published of the rare Southern Indian mint of A'zamnagar is a rupee of Aurangzeb, dated 50 R—N S. XV, § 89. The position of the mint-name, coming as it does on the same line with the word حارس, and above the word ضرب, is characteristic of the A'zamnagar coins. A rupee of Farrukhsiyar—*B M. Cat*, No 936—is in the British Museum. Copper coins of Aurangzeb, and Shāh 'Ālam II, of this mint, are recorded as having been in the White King Collection, but I have not been able to verify them.

There are one or two other A'zamnagar rupees exactly resembling those already mentioned, but where the mint-name is accompanied by a second name coming under the word ضرب, and this latter name, mainly on the strength of two published coins of Kām Baksh, has been read as Gokulgarh. This place, which must have been in the Dakhan, should not be confounded with the Gokulgarh near Dehlī. The double name occurs on a rupee of Farrukhsiyar published in N S XIV, and on two known silver coins of Muhammad Shāh, which merit a more extended notice. Mohars and rupees of Sūrat mint, dated A H 1131 and 1132, and of the first regnal year, are known, which bear the following couplet

سکہ زد در جہاں طلع الہ  
 بادشاہ زمان محمد شاہ

No other coins were known with this couplet, so Mr C J. Rodgers ascribed them to that unfortunate scion of the royal house, Muhammad Nekosiyar, who is known to have reigned at Āgra for two or three months in the troublous year 1131. This attribution met with general acceptance, but later on Mr W Irvine showed that the couplet in question really belonged to Muhammad Shāh, and that these Sūrat coins must be regarded as the first issues of Muhammad Shāh from the Sūrat mint—*J. A S B*, 1899. More recently still a rupee has been discovered, now in the Cabinet of Mr Framji Jamsji Thanawala, bearing the same couplet, but of A'zamnagar Gokulgarh mint, and dated 1166, 6 R. The dates make it perfectly certain that the couplet refers to Muhammad Shāh. A second specimen in this Collection is in very poor condition, but shows the same dates.

The two Gokulgarh rupees of Kām Bahsh are described and illustrated respectively by Mr C J Rodgers in his paper 'On Miscellaneous Coins J A S B, 1888 and by Dr G P Taylor in N S. VIII, § 56

Mr Jadunath Sarkar, in his *India of Aurangzeb* gives an Azam nagar, or Malkāpūr (sic), as one of the forts in the Province of Bijāpūr See also N S VIII, § 56

## AKBARĀBĀD See ĀGRA.

### AKBARPŪR اکبرپور

	G	S.	O
Akbar	—	—	4

There are coins of Akbar bearing the mint-names of Akbarpūr, and Akbarpūr Tānda. The legends are different in style and arrangement, and it is probable that they belong to two different mints. I have treated them accordingly

Akbarpur is found on copper *dāms* of Akbar of which there are four in the Museum. The type of Coin No. 601, dated 984 is different from that of the first three all of year 981 the specimen—No. 364—in the Indian Museum belongs also to the year 981

The only other coin of Akbarpur mint is a rupee of Jahandar which was in the Bleasby Collection. This mint-name was also read on a copper coin of Shāh 'Ālam II in the White King Cabinet, but I have not verified it.

The locality of Akbarpur is doubtful. There is an Akbarpūr at the junction of the Rivers Jamna and Chambal and another Akbarpūr in the Cawnpore District—p 18 of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*. On p. cxii of the same work an important ferry over the Narbada River is mentioned, called Akbarpūr

### AKBARPŪR TĀNDA اکبرپور تاندا

Lat. 26° 25' Long 82° 34'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	2	3

The mint of Akbarpūr Tānda is only found on a few rare silver and copper coins of Akbar The mint-mark on the rupees is quite characteristic. The phrase نامر الدنيا و الدين on the copper coins recalls

the silver and copper currency of Jaunpūr Akbarpūr Tānda is termed *Dāru-l-ḥilāfat* on the copper pieces

This mint-town has been identified with the Akbarpūr near Tānda in the Faizābād District of Oudh.

### AKBARNAGAR اکبرنگر

Lat 25° 2' Long 82° 34'

	G	S	C
Akbar	1	—	—
Jahāngīr	—	10	—
Shāh Jahān	—	12	—
Aurangzib	—	19	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—

Akbarnagar, the modern Rājmahal, was the provincial capital of Bengal for the last few years of Akbar's reign, and again for the last twenty years of the reign of Shāh Jahān. One or two very rare *ḥālī* silver coins of Akbar struck at Akbarnagar have been found, and a copper *dām* was in the White King Collection. Coin No 125 is one of two known gold mohais of Akbar. The other, an exactly similar specimen, is in the Bodleian Collection. These are peculiar in exhibiting no date beyond the Persian month.

Only silver coins are known of Jahāngīr. They begin with heavy pieces of the usual Kalīma type, and of what I may term the *ساخت برابری* type—see No. 950—but these give way in the year 1019 to rupees of normal weight bearing the rare couplet exhibited on No. 957. The ordinary *ḥālī* type is found for the last fourteen years of the reign. Coin No. 951 is an isolated specimen dated 1017. There is an Akbarnagar rupee of Nūr Jahān in the Lucknow Museum.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence as usual with the Kalīma type, which is followed in the second year by the anomalous Kalīma-Ilāhī type. Shāh Jahān implies his devotion to the tenets of Islām by the presence on these coins of the Kalīma, the Hīrī year, and the conventional Muslim regal title of *عاری*, but traverses them by also including his own *ḥālī* or divine year, and the Persian month. By the seventh year, the 'square areas' type holds the field, and endures till the end of the reign.

A gold 'square areas' coin of Shāh Jahān, dated 1067, 30 R., was published in N.S. XI. Mr G. B. Bleazby had a silver Akbarnagar *nisār*, dated 1068, 32 R. Two others are in the Cabinet de France, Paris, together with a copper coin of Shāh Jahān of this mint.



I have written a paper which will be published in the *J A S B*, to show that Shāh Shujā who disputed the succession with his brothers Aurangzeb and Murād Baksh, struck rupees at Akbarnagar. Shāh Shujā was governor of Bengal and Akbarnagar was the seat of his Court, and his principal residence.

There is a unique 'square areas' type gold mohar of Aurangzeb of the twelfth year in the British Museum, but mohars are known of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of what I may term the Muḥtu-d dīn type so characteristic of Aurangzeb's earliest issues. The earliest silver coin known to me is dated 1070 8 R. and is of the usual couplet type, but with *مهر مسر* instead of *بدر مسر*. This gold couplet on the silver issues continues till the forty second year when it changes to the normal silver couplet. The Akbarnagar rupees are also peculiar in having both Hijri and regnal years on the reverse side. Mr Bleasby had a copper coin of Aurangzeb.

Akbarnagar rupees of the usual types are known of all the succeeding emperors except Jahāndār Rafī'u-d-darjāt, Shāh Jahān II and Shāh Ālam II. No other gold or copper pieces have been found.

### ĀGRA (آگرہ)

Lat. 27° 10' Long 78° 5'

	G	S.	C
Bābur	—	2	6
Humāyūn	—	4	21
Akbar	12	22	17
Jahāngīr	17	19	10
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	{ 1 (Āgra)	4 (Āgra)	—
	{ 2 (Akbarābād)	13 (Akbarābād)	6 (Akbarābād)
Aurangzeb	—	23	2
Shāh Ālam I	1	7	—
Jahāndār	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	9	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	2	—
Muḥammad Shāh	2	16	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	3	—
Ālamgir II	—	4	—
Shāh Ālam II	—	12	—

The chief mints of the Mughal Emperors were Āgra Delhi and Lahor and in beauty of design, and multiplicity of type the coins of Āgra are pre-eminent.

In pre-Mughal times the mint-name of Āgra has been read on one of the anonymous copper coins ascribed to Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

Bāburi struck at Āgra both in silver and copper, and Āgra is the only copper mint of this emperor. There are three types of copper coin in this Collection, and Āgra is called both *Dāru-l-khīlāfat*, and *Dāru-z-zarh Qil'a*. The money containing the latter epithet is dated 936 and 937, and I have followed Mr C. J. Rodgers in ascribing the 937 coins of this type, which is characteristic of Bāburi, to that emperor. Mr. Nelson Wight has attributed them to Humāyūn—see *I M Cat*, No 45.

The silver Āgra coins of Humāyūn resemble those of Bāburi in being thin *dirhams* of the Central Asian type. The copper coins, again like those of Bāburi are pieces of the Bahlolī weight and size. On them Āgra is called *Dāru-l-khīlāfat*, *Dāru-l-'adl*, and *Dāru-l-amān*. In addition there are some smaller, thinner *fulūs* on which the mint-name is without epithet. The copper coins of Bāburi and Humāyūn do not contain the emperor's name. No gold coin of Bāburi is known of any mint, and the small, thin gold pieces of Humāyūn are mintless.

Humāyūn was driven out of India by the Sūī chief Sher Shāh in A. H. 947. Sher Shāh remodelled the coinage, issuing rupees weighing 180 grains, and copper *dāms* of 330 grains, and the Āgra mint was worked freely by Sher Shāh and his successors. The coins issued by Humāyūn between the time of his restoration in 962, and that of his death in 963, have been found in silver only, and are extremely rare. They are thick pieces on the Sūī model, but Āgra is not represented.

Akbar immediately commenced striking in silver at Āgra by the Sūī standard of weight, but the earliest gold coin is dated 971. The average weight of the mohar was 168 grains, and that of the rupee was 178 grains. There is a long gap between the dates of Coins Nos 244 and 245, the former being dated 986, and the latter being an *ilāhī* coin of year 44. After Akbar moved his head-quarters to Fathpūr Sikrī, the coins of Āgra appear with less regularity, and few, if any, coins are known of the years between 988 and the *ilāhī* year 44.

There is a good specimen in this Collection of the rare *mahī ābī*-shaped mohar, dated 981, struck at Āgra Town—No 132. This shape does not appear again except in an *ilāhī* issue of the forty-ninth year, also from the Āgra mint, and in a mintless issue bearing the inscription *یا معین*, which was published by Mr Delmerick in *J A S B*, 1875. This latter coin was probably struck at Āgra, it is apparently still unique.

At about the time of the first Islamic millennium, Akbar promulgated his own *ilāhī* or divine religion and era, and commenced the issue of coins bearing the punning creed *الله أكبر* *halā*, with the Persian month and the *ilāhī* year reckoned from the commencement of his reign. The *ilāhī* coins of Āgra, in all three metals, are rare. Coin No 248 is a strikingly handsome example. A noteworthy and unique piece is the Āgra *ilāhī* mohar in the British Museum, which bears the effigy of a duck. Two *ilāhī* silver coins deserve special mention. One is the *darb* which was in the White King Cabinet, and the other is the remarkable piece in the Bodleian Collection which bears the word *روپیہ* *rūpiya*.

Coin No 605 is an early example of Akbar's Āgra *dāms* again struck on the Sūrī model. These *dāms* are as a rule termed *نورس* on the coins themselves. In the year 40 appeared the *tanka* issue, full and half *tanka* pieces being known. Six years later these made way for the four two, and one *tānkī* pieces. The *tānkī* or *tankī* issue is peculiar to the mints of Ahmadābād, Āgra, Kābul, and Lahor.

The Āgra coins of Jahāngir are the finest of the entire Mughal series. They begin both in gold and silver with heavy coins weighing from 80 to 50 grains above the average used weights of 168 and 178 grains respectively. An interesting reference to Jahāngir's heavy mohars and rupees is contained in Mr C. J. Rodgers paper *Jahangir's Mohurs and Rupees*, *J. A. S. B.*, 1894. Of the first regnal year there are heavy rupees of the Kalima type and also of the *ساخت نورانی* type. These give way to a Persian couplet type exemplified by No 962 which also occurs in gold. The same couplet is used for the towns of Patna and Kābul.

The year 1019 sees the high water mark in excellence of artistic design and workmanship. Jahāngir had by that time introduced his own Divine Era, and it is probable that the rupees struck in each *ilāhī* month, bore a different Persian couplet, and that they were alternately round and square. This remark may also be true for the gold mohars. Attention is drawn to the exquisite gold coin No. 894. The same couplet occurs on a beautiful round rupee, dated Bahman, 1019 5 I—N S XIII—and I have also seen it on a square heavy rupee. No. 964 is a very rare and curious coin of regnal year 6 of a non *ilāhī* type. Coin No 895 is a striking mohar which I believe is still unique.

Coin No. 896 shows that by the month Āzar of the sixth year normal weight coins of the usual *ilāhī* type had come into use. It is probable that the rupees of each *ilāhī* month were alternately round and square till the twelfth year. There is a gap in this Cabinet between the twelfth and seventeenth years, as also in the

Indian Museum Collection The last Āgra couplet of Jahāngīr is that on No 974, with the exception of the couplet containing the name of Nūr Jahān, found on rupees of the twentieth to the twenty-second years—No 1178 No Āgra gold coins of Nūr Jahān are known A *nisār* and a *nūr afshān* of Āgra are contained in this Collection

In the year 1028 the well-known series of zodiacal mohars appeared from the Āgra mint, each bearing the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the month in which it was minted These are poorly represented in the Museum Ahmadābād was the principal mint for zodiacal rupees, but one or two genuine specimens of Āgra are known Forgeries abound

Jahāngīr's copper coins from the Āgra mint are not uncommon, and are well represented in this Collection

In A H 1038, during the second year of Shāh Jahān's reign, the name of Āgra was altered to Akbarābād, and so remained till the end of the dynasty Coins of Shāh Jahān in gold and silver only, struck at Āgra with an honorific epithet of *Dāru-l-kh̲ilāfat*, are known When the name was changed to Akbarābād, the epithet was retained at first, but was soon dropped. Between 1039 and 1043, the silver type changes frequently, as is well shown in this Collection, but in 1043 it settles down into the 'square areas' type It is the same with the mohars, except that the 'squares' are 'diamonds' Coin No 1249 is a striking specimen of the 'square areas' type A mohar and one or two rare rupees of year 1068 are known, which are not of the 'square areas' type, and on which the epithet of *Dāru-l-kh̲ilāfat* was revived—N. S. XIII, § 77

Shāh Jahān's copper coins are rare, and only the small size is represented here. *Nisārs* are known both in gold and silver

There can be no doubt that the reading of Akbarābād as the mint of a rupee of Shāh Shujā' in the *B M Cat*, is incorrect Coin No 1571 is a beautiful specimen of Aurangzeb's first issue in silver. It bears the 'Muhīu-d-dīn' legend, which is repeated on rupees of the third year, but on these the legends are arranged up and about square areas The latter issue runs on to the twenty-ninth year, when it changes to the couplet issue usually associated with this monarch From this time also Akbarābād went by the name of مستقر الخلافة 'the resting-place of the Kh̲ilāfate'.

The mohars from the first year bear Aurangzeb's ordinary gold couplet, and the only important change is when Akbarābād becomes associated with its new epithet, as on the silver coins. Copper coins are fairly rare Silver *nisārs* are known

The issues of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I commence both in gold and silver with a recently discovered couplet variety, on which the

emperor calls himself the second 'Ālamgīr—see No 2015. But this must quickly have given way to the normal type. Akbarābād was first called *Mustaqirru-l-Ḥilāfat* and then *Mustaqirru-l-mulk* the change taking place before the end of the first regnal year. The latter epithet was retained by Jahāndār and Farrukhsiyar but resumed its old form in the fifth year of the latter monarch's reign.

The issues of the remaining emperors, down to Shah Ālam II, follow the usual types. I will only remark on the variety in gold and silver of Muḥammad Shāh's second year which bears the *صاحب قران* inscription usually associated with that monarch's Shāh jahānābād issues, and on the Akbarābād rupee of 'Ālamgīr II with legend Shāh Ālamgīr —N S. XV

Mr C. J. Rodgers published an Akbarābād rupee of Shāh Jahān III dated 1174 in his paper 'On Miscellaneous Coins' *J. A. S. B.* 1888.

Copper coins of Akbarābād become extremely rare after Aurangzeb and till quite recently were known of Shāh Ālam II only. I published an Akbarābād copper piece of Farrukhsiyar in N S. XV and it seems likely that a copper coin of this mint, published by Mr C. J. Rodgers in a paper called *Rare Mughal Coins —J. A. S. B.* 1896—and attributed by him to Shāh Jahān, is really a coin of Shāh Jahān II.

The mint of Āgra or Akbarābād is specially notable for its issues of small silver, and largesse money. The large medals issued by the Great Mughals are not represented here, but there are five-mohar pieces of Akbar and Jahāngīr of Āgra mint in the British Museum.

## ALWAR الور

Lat. 27° 34'      Long 76° 38'

G                  S                  C

Akbar              —                  —                  2

Alwar the capital of the State of that name in Rājputāna, was first used as a mint for copper by Sher Shāh Sūrī. Akbar also struck there in his early years, *dāms* being known of dates 967, 968 and 972. These are all of one type only but it is probable that Coin No 879 of an altogether different type and of year 965 is of Alwar mint. Two or three early rupees of Akbar are known of this mint on which it is called *Qil'a Alwar*. No Alwar coins of any other Mughal emperor have been found.

## ILAHĀBĀD (ILAHĀBĀS) اِلَهِ اَدَد

	Lat 25° 26'	Long 81° 50'	
	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	5	4 (Ilahābās)
Jahāngīr	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	7	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	2	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

Ilahābād, the ancient Prayāg, arose into prominence as a Mughal city when Akbar laid the foundations of a fort and town there in the year A. H. 982. The fort, which is situated at the junction of the Rivers Jamna and Ganges, is still a prominent land-mark.

On Akbar's copper coins of *ilāhī* years 31, 32, and 42, the mint is called Ilahābās. This form of the name is discussed by Mr. R. Burn, I C S, in *J. A. S. B.*, 1904. The Ilahābād rupees bear one of Akbar's rare couplets—see No. 252—and those containing *ilāhī* dates with or without the Persian month, are much scarcer than the dateless variety. There is an extremely rare quarter-rupee of Akbar's regular *ilāhī* type in the British Museum, on which the mint-name is spelt اِلَهِ اَدَد. No gold coins are known.

Jahāngīr is represented by a few couplet rupees only, for an example of which see No. 976.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence with the Kalima type, which is followed in 1039 by what I have termed the Kalima-Ilāhī type—see Note on Akbarnagar. Then in 1043 comes the 'square areas' type. All these are rare. A 'square areas' mohar was published in N S XV.

Aurangzeb's Ilahābād coins in gold and silver follow the usual types with the exception of a rare silver issue from Ilahābād Town, which bears the gold couplet—No. 1612. A legal drachm and one or two *nisārs* are known. The White King Collection contained a copper coin of this monarch.

Rupees are known of all the other Mughal emperors except Jahāndār, Rafī'u-d-darjāt, and Shāh Jahān II. These are of the usual types with the exception of the issues of Farrukhsiyar, which bear a modified reverse legend—No. 2130. Gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shāh have been found.

## ILAHĀBĀS See ILAHĀBĀD

## IMTIYĀZGARH امتیازگرہ

Lat. 15° 37' Long 77° 19'

	G	S	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Imtiyāzgarh was the Mughal name for Adonī in Southern India. Coin No. 1614 a dateless rupee of Aurangzeb, remained till quite recently the earliest known issue from this mint, but a duplicate of regnal year 43 has been published in N S. XV, § 89 Mr Framji Jamsaji Thanawala has a unique half rupee of Aurangzeb, on which the name of the mint appears in its original form of Adonī.

A solitary rupee of Shāh Ālam I is known. With Farrukhsiyar started a gold coinage on the pattern of the South Indian *hun*—small dumpy coins weighing about 60 grains. These continued to be struck in the names of Muḥammad Shāh and of Ālamgir II. Rupees are known of Aḥmad Shāh and of 'Ālamgir II.

## ĀNWALA (AONLA) ادولہ

Lat. 28° 16' Long 79° 12'

	G	S	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Ānwala is only found as a Mughal mint-town on a few early rupees of Shāh Ālam II. It is a town of Rohilkhand in the present District of Bareilly which became British territory in 1801

## AWADH اودھ

Lat. 26° 48' Long 82° 14'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	3 (Khajja Awadh)
Muḥammad Shāh	—	6 (Akhtarnagar Awadh)	—
Shāh Ālam II	2 (Sūba Awadh)	—	—

Awadh the ancient Ayodhyā, was in Akbar's time the head quarters of a *ṣūba* and has given its name to the Province now known as Oudh. A few rare copper coins of Akbar are known in the

full and half sizes, on which the mint is called **حطه اوده**—the District of Awadh. See No. 628

The mint does not appear again till the reign of Muhammad Shāh, when it is called **احترنگر اوده** on the coins. The earlier rupees are of the usual type, but later on this changes to the **صاحب قراں** type characteristic of the Shāhjahānābād issues. The Indian Museum possesses a gold mohar of Akhtarnagar Awadh.

Coins Nos 2859 and 2860 are mohars of Shāh 'Ālam II struck at Sūba Awadh in 1229, 26 R (*sic*). They are quite unfamiliar to me, but are East India Company issues corresponding to the '26 *san*' rupees of Muhammadābād Banāras—see Coins Nos. 2966 et seq.

### AURANGĀBĀD (KHUJISTA BUNYĀD) اورنگ آباد

Lat 19° 54'      Long 75° 22'

	G.	S.	C
Aurangzeb	{ 2 (Aurangābād) 1 ( <u>K</u> hujista Bunyād)	2 (Aurangābād) 3 ( <u>K</u> hujista Bunyād)	— —
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	1	2	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	1 (Aurangābād)	2 ( <u>K</u> hujista Bunyād)	—

Aurangzeb, when governor of the Dakhan, before his accession, founded the city of Aurangābād, which he named after himself. Apparently the earliest coin known at present is a mohar of Aurangzeb in the Indian Museum, dated 1070, 3 R, of the usual gold couplet type. There is a rupee in the British Museum of 1071, 3 R., which bears the 'Muhīu-d-dīn' legend. On the early coins, both in gold and silver, the name of the mint is at the top, but later on it comes down to the last line. From A.H. 1100 the town is known on its coins solely by its honorific epithet Khujista Bunyād, 'of auspicious foundation'. There is an Aurangzeb copper coin of Aurangābād in the Cabinet of Dr. G. P. Taylor. No *nasārs* are known.

There is a mohar of Muhammad Shāh in this Collection which exhibits the mint-name in its original form.

Khujista Bunyād coins of the normal types, both in gold and



silver, are known of all the emperors after Aurangzeb down to and including Muḥammad Shāh, while rupees of Aḥmad Shāh and 'Ālamgir II exist in private collections. Noteworthy coins are the issues in gold and silver of Rafī'u-d-darjāt which bear the آلی couplet. See Coin No 2280 which is still unique.

### ELICHPŪR ایلچپور

Lat. 21° 10'      Long 77° 30'

	G	S.	C
Jahāngīr	—	2	—
Aurangzeb	—	—	5
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—

Under the Mughals, Elichpūr was the provincial capital of Berār. The province was conquered by Akbar in his thirty first year. Rupees of the *ḥāt* type were struck at Elichpūr a specimen without year was published in N S XI.

Normal weight silver coins of Jahāngīr's early Kalīma type only are known all apparently of the year 1016. A Shāh Jahān copper coin is recorded as having been in the Collection of Mr Eugene Leggett, Karachi, but I have not been able to verify it.

Elichpūr rupees of the normal types are known of all the emperors from Aurangzeb to Muḥammad Shāh, except Rafī'u-d-darjāt and Shāh Jahān II. The mint was very prolific in shapeless copper coins of degraded design. These have been published of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, and of the last four emperors from Muḥammad Shāh—*J A S B* 1902. No gold coins have yet been found.

### BĀLĀNAGARGADHĀ مالانگرگدھا

Lat. 23° 10'      Long 79° 56'

	G	S.	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Rupees were issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II from Bālānagargadhā by the local representative of the Peshwā—see N S. VI § 65. The mint-town was probably Gadhā, now an unimportant town near Jabalpūr (Jubbulpore).

BADA~~HK~~SHĀN بدخشان

Lat. 37° 9' Long. 70° 33'

	G	S.	C
Bābur	—	1	—

Badakhshān is not included in the list of Mughal mints proper, as it is outside India, and the coin was struck there before Bābur's successful invasion of Hindustan

## BARODA بروچ

Lat 22° 17' Long 73° 16'

	G.	S.	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	3

Coins in silver and copper issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II from Baroda, capital of the State of that name.

## BURHĀNPŪR برهانپور

Lat 21° 18' Long 76° 16'

	G	S	C
Akbar	1	3	1
Jahāngīr	1	8	—
Shāh Jahān	2	14	—
Aurangzeb	1	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	4	—
Jahāndār	1	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

Burhānpūr was the principal town of the Khāndesh Province, lying between the Narbada and Tapti Rivers. Before the rise of the Mughal power Khāndesh was an independent State, but after repeated invasions Burhānpūr was finally occupied, and Asīrgarh, the principal fort, captured, in Akbar's forty-fifth year. Khāndesh was then incorporated in the Mughal Empire, and Burhānpūr remained one of the most prolific Mughal mints till the end of the dynasty *Ilāhī* coins of Akbar in all three metals are known, the copper issues are very rare. There is a copper coin in this Collection, but the units figure of the year is missing

Jahāngīr's silver issues begin with the heavy Kalima type, and this is succeeded by heavy rupees bearing the rare couplet shown on No. 980. Normal weight rupees of this couplet type are known, and these are succeeded about the sixth year by the usual *ilāhi* type which goes on to the end of the reign. Gold *ilāhi* coins and one or two copper pieces exist.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence with the ordinary Kalima type which is superseded early in the second year by the Kalima Ilāhī type—for remarks on this type see the Note on Akbarnagar. Attention is drawn to the rare type of years 1041 and 1042 exemplified by Coin No. 1280, which is peculiar to the mints of Akbarābād and Burhānpur. The 'square areas' type begins in the fifth year. The earliest square areas issue has the pious ejaculation *الحمد لله*, as an addition to the usual reverse marginal legend. This feature is shared by the issues of at least one other mint, Daulatābād. With the gold coins, the square areas type begins in the fourth year with a coin of the exceptional variety just described—*I M Cat.* No. 844—and continues to the end of the reign. No copper coins have been found, but silver *nigārs* are known on which the mint-town is called *Baldat* Burhānpūr.

On the first silver issue of Aurangzeb—No. 1617—Burhānpūr is distinguished by the epithet *بلدة فاخرة* the sumptuous town. This coin is still unique. The usual couplet type begins with the third year. Gold coins are fairly common, and a copper coin was published in N S. V § 34.

On Aurangzeb's death Burhānpūr recognized the pretensions of Aḡam Shāh, and coins of this claimant in both gold and silver are known. They were speedily superseded by the issues of Shāh Ālam I, on which the mint-town is called *دار السرور* abode of pleasure. This epithet henceforth accompanies the name of the mint till the end of the dynasty.

The remaining issues of Burhānpūr call for little comment. They are known of the normal types in both gold and silver of all the regular emperors from Shāh Ālam I to Shāh Ālam II, except Rafi'u-d-darjāt and Ālamgīr II of whom only rupees have been found. A copper coin of Shāh Ālam II is recorded as having been in the White King Cabinet. A mohar of Jahāndār Shāh was published in N S VI, on which the mint is called *Dār-u-s-salṭanat* and a Burhānpūr rupee, not yet identified, was described in N S VII § 74. Probably it is a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh as Prinsep in his 'Useful Tables' gives an alleged coin couplet of this emperor which contains the epithets *ابو الفتح غازي الدين*.

## BARELĪ بریلی

	Lat 28° 22'	Long. 79° 26'	
	G	S	C.
Aurangzeb	—	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	5	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	6	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	8	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	{ 14	—
	—	{ 2 (Āsafābād Bareli)	—

Bareli is the principal town of Rohilkhand, and first became a mint-town in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1626 is dated 1100, but a rupee earlier by two years is in the Cabinet of Mr. H Nelson Wright.

All the emperors from Aurangzeb to Shāh 'Ālam II are represented in silver of the normal types, but I only know gold coins of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and 'Ālamgīr II, and copper of Shāh 'Ālam II. On the rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I, the usual reverse formula is replaced by the words *سنه مبارک*.

The Museum contains two of the very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II's thirty-fifth year, on which the mint-name is accompanied by the epithet *آصف آباد*. Mr. Nelson Wright remarks in the *I M Cat.*, that this probably refers to Āsafu-d-daula, the then Nawāb of Oudh.

British rule was introduced into Rohilkhand in 1801—A H 1216—and the rupees on which Bareli is called *Qut'a*, 'district', must have issued under British authority.

## BALWANTNAGAR بلونت نگر

	Lat 25° 25'	Long 78° 38'	
	G	S	C.
Ahmad Shāh	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	—

Balwantnagar is the name by which Jhānsī is known on the Mughal silver coinage. A rupee of Muhammad Shāh of the normal

type was published in N S. XIII, § 78. All the other known issues are represented here. The rupees of Ālamgīr II are of a couplet type—see Coin No. 2764

# BANĀRAS (MUḤAMMADĀBĀD) بنارس

Lat. 25° 18      Long 83° 3'

	G	S.	O
Muhammad Shāh	—	6	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	7	—
Ālamgīr II	—	11	—
Shāh Ālam II	—	90	—

The Banāras mint, with its epithet of Muḥammadābād first appears in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, after whom it was called. The earliest recorded date is A.H. 1145—*I M Cat* Coin No. 1958. The entire mint-name is at the top of the reverse inscription, but in 1146 the type was changed, محمد آباد forming the top line and بنارس the bottom line of the legend, and so remained till the end of the series.

A lucid account of the history of the Banāras mint is given in Mr H. Nelson Wright's Introduction to the *I M Cat.*, Vol. III. Down to the year A.H. 1179, or soon after the Battle of Bakāār in A.D. 1764 the coins were of the normal Mughal types, and issued with regularity.

In A.H. 1189 proprietary rights in the Banāras District were ceded to the British, but the mint was probably not taken over for another six years. Few coins are known of the period between 1179 and 1189, No. 2916 is a rupee of 1189 16 R. The rupees of 1190 to 1192 record only the seventeenth regnal year while those from 1193 to the year of Shāh 'Ālam II's death contain the regnal year 17 which remains invariable, and in addition there is a regnal year agreeing as usual with the *Hijrī* date. This series is well represented in this Collection—Coins Nos. 2920 to 2965. It will be noticed that although Shāh 'Ālam II died in 1221 the 17 *san* series proceeds to A.H. 1229 but both regnal years now remain invariable, 17 and 49. Mr Nelson Wright remarks that the number 17 has been considered to refer to the accession of Āsafu-d-daula as Nawāb of Oudh.

There is another series of Banāras coins exemplified in Nos. 2966 to 2996 on which the regnal year is invariably 26. The *Hijrī* years on specimens in this Collection run from 1203 to 1234. Mr Nelson Wright has suggested that the 17 *san* series was struck by the British for use in their own possessions, while the 26 *san* rupees were issued by them for circulation in the Nawāb Vazīr's territory.

Copper coins in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II issued from the Banāras mint, bearing the inscription *Dāru-l-fulūs Muḥammadābād*.

### BINDRABAN بندر بن

Lat. 27° 23'      Long. 77° 44'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2 (Mūminābād Bindraban)	{ 1 (Bindraban) 4 (Mūminābād)

Bindraban is one of the ancient towns in the locality of Mathurā, sixty miles north of Āgra. It appears as a mint of Shāh 'Ālam II only, and is sometimes known on the Mughal coins as Mūminābād. Copper coins exist of Bindraban, and of Mūminābād, the former being the rarer of the two. All the rupees exhibit the combined name Mūminābād Bindraban. No gold coins have been published.

### BANGĀLA بنگالہ

Lat 24° 54'      Long 88° 8'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	2	—

Bangāla is given as a mint of Akbar in the *Ā'in-i-Akbarī*. The name was first tentatively read by Mr. C. J. Rodgers on the two square rupees recorded above, and there can be little doubt that the reading was correct. In N.S. XI, § 65, Colonel Vost published and illustrated a Bangāla rupee of year A.H. 1011. He remarked that Bangāla was another name for Gauṛ. Only silver coins are as yet known.

### BAHĀDURGARH بہادر گڑھ

	G	S.	C
Jahāndār	—	2	—

The rare Southern India mint of Bahādurgarh is represented in this Collection by two rupees of Jahāndār Shāh of different types. Two similar specimens were published and illustrated by Dr G. P. Taylor in N. S. XIV. The mint is also known in silver of Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar, while copper coins of Farrukhsiyar were published in N. S. VI, § 43.

Bahādurgarh with its alternative names of Nandagaon and Bikapur (*sic*), is given by Jadunath Sarkar in his *India of Aurangzeb* as one of the forts in the Province of Aurangābād.

BAHRĀICH دھرائیچ

Lat. 27° 34' Long 81° 36'

	G	S.	O
Akbar	—	—	2

Bahrāich is a copper mint of Akbar only, full and half-dāms being known. In Akbar's time it was the head quarters of a *sarkār* in the Province of Oudh.

BHAKKAR بھکر

Lat. 31° 37' Long 71° 5'

	G	S.	O.
Akbar	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	5	—
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	1
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—

Bhakkar, a fortress on an island of the River Indus, was one of the *sarkārs* in the Province of Multān. It was captured for the emperor Akbar in A.H. 981 and is given in the *Ā'in-i-Akbarī* as a mint for copper only. Akbar's dāms of Bhakkar are very scarce, and are absent from this Collection, Mr C J Rodgers read the mint of silver coin No. 261 as Bhakkar and I think the attribution is reasonably certain.

No coins of Jahāngir are known but rupees of Shāh Jahān exist of several types. On the Kalima Ilāhī type, the mint-name is spelt Bakkar. Coin No 1289 is noteworthy, being a square areas type rupee with an *ilāhī* year and month—cp the Sūrat rupees of Murād Bakḥah. On some rupees of Shāh Jahān the mint-name is spelt Bakhar.

The peculiar issues of Aurangzeb's early years are not represented here—see *I M Cat* No 1268. By 1088—Coin No 1635—the usual type had been adopted. Later on the spelling of the mint-name is finally changed to Bhakkar.

After Aurangzeb the mint of Bhakkar or Bhakhar as it is now becomes very rare. Rupees are known of Jahāndār Farrukhsiyar and Aḥmad Shāh while I have definitely attributed the couplet rupee No. 2407a to Muhammad Shāh. This was tentatively assigned by Mr C J Rodgers to Nekosiyar and is still unique. Copper coins are known of Muhammad Shāh only.

No gold coins have yet been found.

## BHĪLSA بھلسا

Lat 23° 31' Long 77° 50'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	2	—
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Bhilsa is in the Bhopāl State, and was a mint-town of Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb. All the known rupees of Shāh Jahān are of the 'square areas' type, the earliest being of the eighth year. A 'square areas' mohar, dated 1059, 24 R., was published in N.S. XI.

The undated rupee of Aurangzeb in this Collection is the second specimen to be discovered. The first of dates 1089, 21 R., was in the White King Cabinet.

## BĪJĀPŪR بیکانپور

Lat 16° 49' Long 75° 46'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	5	1
Kām Bak <u>h</u> sh	—	1	—
Jahāndār	—	—	1

Bijāpūr was the capital of the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty, which ruled there from A.H. 895 to A.H. 1097. The town was first besieged by the Mughals in A.H. 1042, but was not finally conquered till the year A.H. 1097. The first coins to issue were rupees and half-rupees of Aurangzeb's usual silver type, dated 1091, 24 R., with the mint-name Bījāpūr without any epithet, as the last line of the reverse inscription. See Dr. G. P. Taylor's paper 'On the Bījāpūr Mughal Rupee of A.H. 1091', N. S. XV, § 92. From the thirtieth regnal year, gold and silver coins were freely struck at Bījāpūr with its epithet of *Dāru-z-zafar*, 'abode of victory'. Aurangzeb's copper coins in the full and half-sizes are known.

On Aurangzeb's death, Kām Bakhsh, who was governor of Bījāpūr, set up a claim to the succession, and struck rupees there.

One or two very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I and Jahāndār are known, while copper coins of both these emperors have recently come to light. There is a mohar of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum, and two copper coins of this emperor were in the White King Collection. After Farrukhsiyar the mint disappears from the Mughal series.



## INTRODUCTION

## BAIRĀTA دیراتہ

Lat. 27° 42' Long 76° 23'

	G	S.	O
Akbar	—	4	8
Jahāngīr	—	—	1
Shāh Jahān	—	—	2
Aurangzeb	—	—	4

Bairāta is a town in Rājputānā near Alwar and was famous for its copper mines. It was a mint town under Akbar for copper and later on for silver also. But the name on these latter coins looks more like Bairāt, or, as suggested by Mr H. Nelson Wright, Berār. The earlier *dāms* are succeeded by a *tanka* issue of which only the full and the half-sizes are known. All the silver coins are round rupees of the usual *ilahi* type, the earliest bearing date 42—*I M Cat*. Copper coins of inferior workmanship on which the mint-name is Bairāt, or Berār, are known of Jahāngīr Shāh Jahān, and Aurangzeb. Colonel Vost, in N S. XI, published a rupee of Jahāngīr struck at Bairāta (Berār).

BERĀR. See BAIRĀTA دیرار

## BĪKĀNER دیکانیر

Lat. 28° Long 73° 18'

	G	S.	O
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—

The Museum contains two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II of a mint which was tentatively read as *Baldat i-Safā*. From a specimen which contains the complete mint-name, I have shown that these rupees were struck at Bīkāner, with its epithet of *Baldat* 'town. See N S. XI and XV. All known specimens are of the first regnal year of 'Ālamgīr II. A reference is invited to the article on Bīkāner in Webb's *Currencies of Rājputānā*.

Bīkāner is the capital of the Rājputānā State of that name.

## PĀNĪPAT دانی پت

Lat. 29° 23' Long 77° 2

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Ālam II	—	2	—

Pānīpat is a small town in the Karnāl District of the Panjab, near which lies the famous battle field so well known by this name. It is

a rare mint of Shāh 'Ālam II only, and the name is prefixed on the silver coins by the epithet قطع 'district'. There is a copper coin in the British Museum.

### PATTAN DEO متن دہو

Lat 20° 53' Long. 70° 26'

	G	S.	C
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

One or two mohars, and a few rupees of Shāh Jahān, are known of Pattan Deo. All are of the 'square areas' type, and are dated A. H. 1047, 10 R.

The mint of Pattan Deo was first published from the White King Collection in the paper 'Some Novelties in Mughal Coins', *Num. Chron.*, 1896, and was identified with Dwārka in Kathiāwār. But Dr. G. P. Taylor has pointed out that it should be located with the Somnāth Pattan which stands on the south-west coast of Kathiāwār, now more commonly known as Verāval Pattan, or simply Verāval. The Deo or Dev of Pattan Deo is Somnāth, 'the lord of Soma', or Siva.

### PATNA ('AZĪMĀBĀD) مدنہ

Lat 25° 37' Long. 85° 12'

	G	S	C
Akbar	4	5	—
Jahāngīr	—	14	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	9	—
Aurangzeb	—	{ 10 (Patna) 1 ('Azīmābād)	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	5	—
Fariukhsiyar	—	9	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	8	—
Ahmad Shāh	1	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	9	—
Shāh Jahān III	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	7	—

Patna was taken by Akbar in person from Dāūd son of Sulaimān Kararānī, King of Bengal, in A. H. 982. The earliest coins known are of A. H. 983, which year is here represented both in gold and silver. Patna is called *Dāru-z-zarb*. There are also in the Museum

specimens in both metals of the square issue of 987. A long gap separates this from the *ilāhi* issues, which do not appear to have started till the forty-second year.

The mint was very active under Jahāngir. Heavy rupees of the Kalma type were struck from 1014 to 1018, and these were followed by the usual *ilāhi* issues. In Jahāngir's last year—1037—Patna struck silver coins in the name of Nur Jahān. Mr Nelson Wright has a Patna rupee bearing the *خروگى* couplet. Cp. Coins Nos. 892 and 1071.

The succession of type of the silver issues of Shāh Jahān is sufficiently shown in this Collection. The square areas type begins in the fifth year. Gold mohars of Jahāngir and Shāh Jahān are known.

Aurangzeb's rupees commence with the 'Muḥin-d-dīn' type, with mint-name at the top of the reverse side. This is followed by the ordinary couplet type, the earliest specimen here being of the tenth year and the latest is dated 1115 48 R. Prince Azim-sh-shān, grandson of Aurangzeb, was governor of Bihār in A.D. 1703 and after him Patna was re-named Azimābād. The change is reflected in the coinage from the fiftieth year of Aurangzeb, and Patna is henceforth known on the currency with the exception of the rupees of Rafi'u-d-darjāt, solely by its new name. The Patna mohar of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum—B. M. Cat., No. 895—is really of Sahrind mint.

Aurangzeb gold coins of both Patna and Azimābād are known while an Azimābād copper coin of this emperor has been published. Copper coins of Patna mint are extremely rare, but are known of Akbar and Shāh Jahān.

There is a silver *naṣār* of Shāh Jahān from the Patna mint, and a legal drachm of Aurangzeb's twenty-fourth year was in the Bleasby Collection.

The first issue of Shāh Ālam I from Azimābād was a rupee bearing his pre-accession name of Mu'azzam with a similar couplet to that on Coin No. 2091 and the reverse legend of Aurangzeb's Azimābād rupees with its characteristic arrangement—see N. S. XV. This was succeeded by rupees of the normal type as regards their obverse inscriptions, but bearing the reverse legend of No. 2062, a peculiarity shared by some other mints, e.g. Akbarnagar, Chināpatan, Ālamgīrpūr, and Karīmābād.

No coins of Jahāndār are known. In Farrukhsiyar's third year, the mint-name is moved from the last line to the top of the reverse inscription and is associated with an epithet *Mustaqirru-l-mulk* which remains in use till the end of the reign.

'Azimābād rupees of all the remaining emperors except Rafi'u-d-

darjāt are known, and gold coins of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsīyar, Muḥammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, and Shāh 'Ālam II. In the reign of Ahmad Shāh occurs for the first time the mint-mark, not unlike a *fleur de lys*, which serves to distinguish the later issues of 'Azīmābād. Issues of Shāh Jahān III are known both in gold and silver.

### PURBANDAR در بندر

Lat 21° 37' Long 69° 48'

	G.	S	C.
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—

Purbandar was a small port on the west coast of Kathiāwār. It is a very rare mint. Rupees are known of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsīyar, and Muḥammad Shāh, and a mohar of Farrukhsīyar is in the British Museum Collection, see *B. M. Cat.*, No 893, which has been wrongly ascribed to Bareli mint. Coin No. 2271*a* is probably a copper piece of this mint. The arrangement of the first three letters of the word در بندر is unmistakable, and very characteristic of this mint-name. See also Coin No 80 of 'Mogul Copper Coins', by C. J. Rodgers, *J. A. S. B.*, 1895.

### PANJNAGAR پنج نگر

	G	S	C
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The mint-name Panjnagar was read by Mr. C. J. Rodgers on a single half-rupee of Jahāngīr of the early Kalima type—Coin No. 1001. This reading is to some extent tentative, as the place is unknown, but no other name suggests itself.

### PESHĀWAR پشاور

Lat. 34° Long 71° 38'

	G.	S	C
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsīyar	—	2	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	6	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	—	3

The connexion of the Mughal emperors with Peshāwar dates from the time of Bābur, but it was not incorporated into the Mughal Empire proper till the time of Akbar

Peshāwar first occurs as a Mughal mint on a rupee of Aurangzeb, dates illegible, which was published in N S XV. But in the Sale Catalogue of the Coins of Mr Eugene Leggett, Karachi, Peshāwar is recorded as the mint of a rupee of Shāh Jahān, dated 1037, 20 R. I have not been able to verify this.

A few normal type coins in both gold and silver of Shāh 'Ālam I are known, and two rupees of Jahāndār. The Museum contains rupees of Farrukhshiyar and a mohar was published in N S. XI. The mohar of Rafi'u-d darjāt is unique, while the gold coin of Muḥammad Shāh is now published for the first time. A few copper coins of Aḥmad Shāh have been found. Peshāwar then disappears from the list of Mughal mints, and becomes a regular mint-town of the Durrānis.

The mint is excellently represented in this Collection.

## TATTA ३३

Lat. 24 44'      Long 68°

	G	S	C.
Akbar	—	29	—
Jahāngir	1	14	—
Shāh Jahān	—	9	—
Aurangzeb	1	14	—
Shāh 'Ālam I as Mu'azzam Shāh	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhshiyar	—	6	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	2	—

Tatta was the capital of the independent state of Sind, which was annexed to the Mughal empire in the thirty-seventh year of Akbar. Square *ilāhi* rupees issued from the thirty-eighth year to the end of the reign and are quite common. These may not be the first coins to issue from the Tatta mint, since the billon pieces struck by Firoz Shāh Tughlaq of Dehli at Sāhat i Sind were probably minted at or near Tatta—see Mr H. Nelson Wright's paper 'The Coins of the Pathān Sultans of Dehli' *J R. A S.*, 1900.

Coin No 880 may be a *dām* of this mint.

The heavy rupee of the Kalima type was current during the first five years of Jahāngir's reign, and was succeeded in 1020 by the normal weight *ilāhi* coin. As for the issues of Shāh Jahān the Kalima type of the first year is succeeded in the second year by



JĀLNAPŪR حاله پور

Lat. 19° 51'      Long 75° 54'

	G	S	O.
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The mint-name Jālnapūr has been read on a few normal weight rupees of Jahāngīr of the early Kalima type.

The *Albarnāma* mentions Jālnapūr in connexion with Aḥmad nagar, and the Jālnapur of the coins is the same as Jālā, thirty nine miles due east of Aurangābād. The mint-name was first read, and the location of the mint identified, by Mr H. Nelson Wright. See N S. III, § 22 and XI, § 65

JALER حلیر

	G	S.	O
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The above coin and a similar piece of the same date in the Indian Museum—*I M Cat.*, No 685—are the only known issues of this mint. The reading is tentative, and the mint has not yet been identified. Can it be the same as 'Jooner (*sic*) a sarkār of the Province of Aurangābād?—see Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*

JAMMŪN جموں

Lat. 32° 44'      Long 74° 55'

	G	S	O
Shāh Ālam II	—	4	—

Jammūn the winter-capital of the Kashmir State is only known as a Mughal mint on the rupees of Shāh Ālam II, of which there are three of a non-couplet type in this Collection. The name of the mint-town is associated with an epithet *Dāru-l-amān* 'abode of safety

Coin No 3004 was struck by Ranjit Deo of Kashmir but the reverse legend remains unchanged and bears Shāh Ālam II's twenty eighth year





The only coins known of Jaunpur after 988 are a gold mohar and three or four rupees of Aurangzeb. The former coin, and one of the latter are in the British Museum.

### JÜNAGARH حوڊه مڱره

Lat. 21° 31' Long 70° 36'

	G	S	C
Shāh Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	7	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

Jūnagarh is the capital of the State of that name in Kathiāwār. The fort capitulated both to Maḥmud I of Gujarāt and to Akbar, but the first coins known are square areas type rupees of Shāh Jahān. The rupees of the first thirty years of Aurangzeb bear the usual formulæ but these are arranged in a peculiar way in and around square areas. In 1099 the type changes and the normal pattern of rupee is found for the remainder of the reign. Rupees only are known of Shāh 'Ālam I Farrukhsiyar Shāh Jahān II, and Muhammad Shāh.

No copper pieces have been found. A gold coin of Aurangzeb struck at Junagarh was published in N S XVI, § 98.

The coins of Junagarh are described in Dr G P Taylor's recently published paper *The Mughal Coins of Jūnagadh*, § 114 N S XIX.

### JAHĀNGIRNAGAR جہانگیرنگر

Lat 23° 43' Long 90° 24'

	G	S	C
Jahāngir	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	—	5	—
Aurangzeb	2	5	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	1
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—
Ālamgir II	—	2	—

Dhākā (Dacca) the capital of Bengal, was re-named Jahāngirnagar after the emperor Jahāngir, and normal weight rupees of the *ilāhi* type issued from the twelfth year of this monarch. There is a gold coin in the British Museum.

The earliest type of Shāh Jahān's silver currency has not yet been found, but what I have termed the *Kalima Ilahi* type—see Note on



two early rupees of Akbar were struck there. The coin in this Collection is the only piece in copper published from this mint. The mint-name is situated on it in such a way that it might be read as the latter part of the word *Hiṣār* but I think Mr Rodgers' attribution to Chunār is correct because all the *Hiṣār fulūs* which resemble the piece under discussion, are of the *ilāhī* type

### CHAMPĀNĪR چيانير

Lat. 22° 31'      Long 73° 36'

	G	S	C
Humāyūn	—	3	3

Champānīr a hill fort in Kathiāwār, is supposed to have derived its name from Chāmpā, its Hindu founder in the eighth century of the Christian era. It capitulated to Maḥmūd I of Gujarāt in A.H. 889 after a protracted siege. Coins of the Gujarāt *sālṭanat* struck at *Shahr-i-Mukarram* Muḥammadābād *alias* Chāmpānīr are known in silver only from A.H. 895 to 904. Humāyūn captured the place in A.H. 942 and struck coin there in silver and copper both very rare of this date only. The silver coins are *dirhams* of the usual type. Only one of the three specimens in this Collection shows the mint name. I do not know of any others. The copper coins of Champānīr exhibit the mint-name with its old honorific title of *Shahr-i-Mukarram*. A few specimens are known of the type of Coin No. 90. The copper piece, *B M Cat.*, No. 1282 has been wrongly described, and is really of this type. Coin No. 92 is unique, but is unfortunately in too bad a condition to figure in the Plate. After the year A.H. 942 Champānīr disappears from the list of Mughal mints.

### CHHACHRAULI چھچرولى

Lat 30° 15'      Long 77° 25'

	G	S	C
Shāh Ālam II	—	—	1

Chhachraulī is now the capital of the Kalsia State in the Ambala District of the Panjab. It is only represented on copper coins of Shāh Ālam II of dates A.H. 1215 and 1216. The present specimen was in the Rodgers Collection, and is somewhat different from that in the Indian Museum—*I M Cat.*, No. 2490. It is dated A.H. 1216 and bears a sword as mint-mark. Mr Rodgers read the mint name as Kachrowlie (sic)

## CHĪTOR حنور

Lat 24° 53' Long. 74° 39'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	5

Chītor was captured by the emperor Akbar in A.H. 975 after a memorable siege. *Dāms* struck at this mint are known of the years 999 to 1008 inclusive. Mr G. B. Bleazby in N.S. V, § 32, published a curious rupee of Akbar of the Jaunpūr type, which in addition to the mint-name Jaunpūr, bears a word in the left upper field which may be Chītor. The date of this piece is 976. No other coins of Chītor are known.

## CHĪNĀPATAN حنايس

Lat 13° Long 80° 15'

	G	S.	C
Aurangzeb	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—

Chīnāpatan (originally Chinna-patanam) was the name by which Madras is known on the Mughal coins. Issues from this mint were probably inaugurated with the gold *nasār* dated 1103-35 of Aurangzeb, a specimen of which is in the British Museum. Silver pieces of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and Muhammad Shāh (N S XV) are known.

## ḤASANĀBĀD حسن اباد

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	3

Silver and copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam II are known of a mint which has been variously read as Ḥusainābād, Hasanābād, and Ahsanābād. The third variant is undoubtedly incorrect, and rupees I have examined give the name as Hasanābād. The dates on the three copper coins in this Collection are A. H. 1176, 1179, and 1219.

I do not know what place was designated in Shāh 'Ālam II's reign as Ḥasanābād. Dr. O. Codrington suggests Gaur in Bengal, *Musalman Numismatics*, p. 151.

## HĪṢĀR حصار

Lat. 29° 10' Long 75° 44'

	G	S.	C
Akbar	{ —	1 (HĪṣār Fīroza)	2 (HĪṣār Fīroza)
	{ —	—	4 (HĪṣār)

HĪṣār is the head-quarters of the present District of that name in the Panjab and was founded by Fīroz Shāh Tughlaq Sultan of Dehli, about A. H. 757. It was a copper mint of the Sūris, while Akbar struck in silver and copper there. On the early coins of both metals, the name HĪṣār is associated with its epithet of Fīroza—dates 963 to 967—but the epithet is omitted from the later *ilāhī fulūs* of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth years. Only a few rupees of Akbar are known, and these are all of the early type.

## HAIDARĀBĀD حیدر آباد

Lat. 17° 22' Long 78° 27'

	G	S	C.
Aurangzeb	1	3	1
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	—	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

Haidarābād was founded by one of the Quṭb Shāhī dynasty of Gulkanda about A. D. 1600. It first appears as a Mughal mint in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1680 being apparently the earliest known issue. On the gold and silver coins the mint-name is associated with an epithet *Dārū-l-jihād*, 'abode of holy war'. Kām Baksh struck in both metals at Haidarābād. In the reign of Shāh 'Ālam I, the epithet was changed to *Farkhunda bunyād*, of auspicious foundation and this is found on coins in gold and silver, but a rupee is known bearing the mint-name coupled with the original title, N. S. XIV.

A rupee of Jahāndār is known and a gold coin of Shāh Jahān II while Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah struck at Haidarābād in both metals. Copper coins of Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I are known.

## KHAIRPŪR خیرپور

Lat 27° 31' Long 68° 48'

	G.	S	C
Akbar	—	—	1

The mint-name of Khairpūr, a town in Sind, is only found on a few copper coins of Akbar. Coin No 656, dated A. H. 997, is of an unpublished type *Ilāhī* pieces of the forty-fifth and forty-seventh years are known, and are exemplified in the Indian Museum, *I. M. Cat*, No. 462.

## DOGĀON دَوگاو

Lat 27° 40' Long 81° 35'

	G.	S.	C
Akbar	—	—	9

Dogāon is mentioned on p. xlix of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb* as 'Dokon, a village near Bahraich, formerly containing a copper mint'. Bahraich is in the Province of Oudh. The mint was described by Colonel Vost in his paper 'The Dogām Mint', *J A S B*, 1895. The only known issues are copper coins of Akbar and Shāh Jahān.

The earliest piece yet found is apparently No 657 of date A. H. 974. The mint was called *Dāru-l-khulāfat*, but this epithet was changed to *Dāru-s-salām* about the year 988. A few *dāms* are known of dates after 1000, and some of these bear the words الله اکبر, doubtless in reference to Akbar's new creed. Coin No 665 is a half-*tanka* piece of Akbar, and is one of two known specimens. Mr. Rodgers read the mint-name on this coin as 'Adogām', but the correct reading is now given.

Dogāon copper coins of Shāh Jahān are very rare

## DAULATĀBĀD دولت آباد

Lat 19° 57' Long 75° 13'

	G	S	C
Shāh Jahān	1	4	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	1

Daulatābād is situated a few miles to the west of Aurangābād, and was known till the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq as Deogīr.

It was a mint of this Sultan, and of the Nizām Shāhī dynasty of Aḥmadnagar. The first Mughal emperor to strike coins there was Shāh Jahān.

Kalima type rupees of Shāh Jahān's first year—1037—have been found, but silver coins of the 'square areas' type are best known. One variety of the latter type exhibits the additional marginal legend *خدا الله ملكه* as exemplified in the Burhānpur rupee, No. 1288, see also the Note on Burhānpur. The latest silver coins of Shāh Jahān struck at Daulatābād are fine broad pieces somewhat resembling the late 'circular areas' type of Akbarābād mint, see N S XIII, § 77. A specimen, dated 1067, 31 R., is in the Bodleian Collection. Gold mohars are not uncommon, and are usually of the lozenge-shaped area Akbarābād type.

It is curious that the mint, after lying dormant so long, should have been revived in the time of Shāh Ālam II, but I do not know who struck the coins in his name. In addition to the type of rupee No. 3007, there are silver coins on which Daulatābād is called *Dārū-l-khilāfat*. The reading of Daulatābād on copper coin No. 3206 is reasonably certain.

### DEHLI (SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD) دهلی

Lat. 28° 39' Long 77° 15'

	G	S	C
Humāyūn	—	3	4
Akbar	2	32	35
Jahāngīr	2	12	6
Shāh Jahān	{ —	5 (Dehli)	3 (Dehli)
	{ —	4 (Shāhjahānābād)	1 (Shāhjahānābād)
Aurangzeb	2	37	8
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Jahāndār	1	6	—
Farrukhsiyar	3	19	—
Raḡī'u-d-darjāt	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	3	—
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm	—	4	—
Muḥammad Shāh	3	65	—
Aḥmad Shāh	1	14	—
Ālamgīr II	5	15	2
Shāh Ālam II	1	50	—
Bedār Bakht	1	—	—
Akbar II	2	21	3
Bahādur Shāh II	—	1	—

Dehli was the capital of the Mughal emperors, and the most prolific of their mint-towns. Bābur does not appear to have struck coin there, but issues in both silver and copper are known of his successor Humāyūn. The former are *dirhams* of the tenuous Central Asian type, and the first year of this monarch's reign is represented here. The mint-name is unattended with any epithet, but on the copper coins Dehli is known as *Dāru-l-mulk Haṣrat*. The first part of this double title was extensively associated with the name of the capital on the copper coins of the Dehli Sultans, and the second part on those in silver and gold.

On Akbar's early coins the mint-name usually has the title *Haṣrat*, but on gold coin No. 147, dated 979, we find a revival of the fuller epithet *Dāru-l-mulk Haṣrat*. There is a fairly good series of rupees in this Collection from A.H. 964 to 985—Nos. 314 to 322. Probably no silver coins issued between 985 and the commencement of Akbar's *ilāhī* era in the thirtieth year of his reign. Coins Nos. 323 to 326 are early specimens of the *ilāhī* issue in silver and are of a square form. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has read the year on similar coins in the Indian Museum as 30—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 182—but this reading is not free from doubt, as the year may be 35.

The figure zero is represented on Mughal coins by a dot . or by a very small circle °. But on the coins under discussion the date is ۳۰, the units figure being a large circle and closely resembling ۵, the figure for 5. As a rule there can be no doubt about the figure 5, which is represented by ۵, ۵, or ۵. I believe that these Dehli coins of year ۳۰ should be attributed to the thirty-fifth year, for the following reasons. In the first place I know of no Dehli pieces of this type on which the year can be read with certainty as either 30 or 35, ۳۰ or ۳۵, and none of the intermediate years are known in this series. Secondly, there is a square Dehli rupee in the British Museum Collection on which the year 35 can be read with certainty, and which is of the following extremely rare type

Obverse

الله  
اکبر  
مر دہلی

Reverse

۳۵ اله  
حل حلالہ

Now there is also another rupee of this type in the British Museum on which the date is written ۳۰ instead of ۳۵. I submit that the coin whose inscriptions I have just given, is the first *ilāhī* issue from Dehli mint, and is dated 35 (۳۵). The second one of the



same scarce type is a variety of the same date, on which the figure 5 is represented by a large circle. This coin is succeeded by square pieces of the ordinary type struck in the thirty fifth year, on which the date is shown in the same manner as 10. The years proceed regularly after 35. A few round *ilāhi* silver coins are known. Apparently no gold coins after 979 have been found.

Akbar's copper issues from Dehli are of several types. This Collection contains one-eighth *dāms* struck at Dehli in 962, 972, and 979 while the earliest *dām* of a similar type, but with the date in words is of year 981. The Indian Museum has *dāms* of 966 and 977. In 986 and again in 988 the type varies slightly, the inscription remaining the same. Apparently no coins have been found of dates between 988 and the thirty-seventh year. The first *ilāhi* issues are *fulūs* of Dehli without any epithet, dated 37 which proceed to year 44 when the *tanka* issue appeared. This lasted to the end of the reign. The usual denomination is the half *tanka* a full *tanka* was published in Mr C J Rodgers paper 'Copper Coins of Akbar', *J A S. B.* 1880. But the issue is characterized by the abundance of sixteenth parts of the *tanka*. In N. S. VI § 43 was published a *dām*, dated 981, on which Dehli is called *Dāru-l-mulk Hazrat*.

There are two of Jahāngir's very scarce gold coins of Dehli in the Museum. Coin No 912 is probably still unique. The rare rupees of the early years are unrepresented but from 1021 silver coins of the usual *ilāhi* type become abundant, and continue to the end of the reign. *Nisārs* are unknown. No coins issued from Dehli in the name of Nur Jahān. The small copper issues are well represented here. I do not know of the existence of any large *fulūs*.

The silver issues of Shāh Jahān commence with the Kalima type, which is succeeded in the second year by what I have termed the Kalima Ilāhi type—see Note on Akbarnagar. In 1041 came the type exemplified by No. 1328 which is known as late as the year 1049. Shāh Jahān, like Jahāngir issued small *fulūs* from Dehli. No. 1468 is an example of the twelfth year. No gold coins have yet been found.

In 1048 Shāh Jahān built the new Dehli, which he called Shāh jahānābād and it is by this name with its title of *Dāru-l-khilāfat* that the capital is henceforth known on the Mughal coinage. On coins both in gold and silver—see Coin No. 1353—we have Shāh Jahān's only known couplet a non couplet type of Shāhjahānābād also exists—No 1355. Coin No. 1471 is probably a copper piece of this mint with its epithet of *Dāru-l-khilāfat*. *Nisārs* are known both in gold and silver.

Aurangzeb's earliest silver issue of the first year is known from

a unique coin in the possession of Mr. C. J. Brown of Lucknow. The coin is described below. It is almost exactly similar to the 'square meas' Akbarābād and Akbarnagar coins of Aurangzeb, and has been published in N. S. XIX. § 115.

<i>Obverse</i>	<i>Reverse</i>
In square area	In square area
<p>شاه جهان عالم عالم کبر</p>	<p>شاه جهان آباد دار الخلافة</p>
<i>Margins</i>	صرب
<p>Left اور المطهر Above مٹی الدین Right اورک زب Below بہادر سند ۱۰۷۰</p>	<i>Margins</i>
	<p>Left سہ احد Above حلوس Right میمب Below مانوس</p>

All the succeeding coins in both gold and silver bear the usual couplets. The copper pieces are fairly common. *Nisārs* are known in both gold and silver.

Shāh 'Ālam I dropped the reverse formula which had been introduced by Aurangzeb, and substituted for it the words سہ مبارک—No 2058. This variation occurs also on some of Jahāndār's coins—Nos 2121 to 2123—but others are of the normal type which continues till the end of the dynasty. The silver *nisār* of Jahāndār in the British Museum Collection is apparently still unique, *B M Cat*, No. 889.

The coins of the succeeding emperors are monotonous in their uniformity, and call for few remarks. Silver *nisārs* are known of Farrukhsiyar. The temporarily successful Muhammad Ibrāhīm struck at Shāhjahānābād in gold and silver, both very rare. The issues of the first two regnal years of Muhammad Shāh are uniform in type with those of the other mints, but are succeeded by coins bearing a fuller legend in which the emperor is called the second *Sāhib-i-Qurān*. This latter type may be called the Shāhjahānābād type of Muhammad Shāh, and the rupees are extremely common. They are by far the most abundantly found of all the Mughal coins.

There are several types of 'Ālamgīr II's issues in gold and silver, which are well exemplified in this Collection. Attention is drawn to the new couplet on Coin No 2797, which is also known in gold, now in the British Museum.

The Museum contains two of the rare coins of Bedār Bakht, one struck at Shāhjahanābād. This pretender was put on the throne by Ghulām Qādir in A. H. 1202 after the blinding of Shāh Ālam. His only coins unrepresented here are rupees from the Ahmadābād and Shāhjahanābād mints.

After the British conquests in 1803—A. H. 1218—an event which is indicated by the border of roses, thistles, and shamrock leaves on Coin No. 3059, the rule of the Mughals was confined to the Dehli Fort, but they continued to exercise the royal privilege of striking coin till A. D. 1857. The pieces of Akbar II in gold and silver are fine broad coins of good execution designed to contain the entire inscriptions. A few similar rupees of Bahādur Shāh II are known, and a quarter rupee, dated 1273, 18 R., is recorded as having been in the Cabinet of Mr. Eugene Leggett, Karachi.

Between the reigns of Aurangzeb and Ālamgir II, the only copper coins known are a few rare pieces of Shāh Ālam I, and Muḥammad Shāh.

The large medals issued by the Great Mughals are not represented here. A two hundred mohar piece of Shāh Jahān, struck at Shāhjahanābād, is illustrated in the *British Museum Catalogue* from a cast. It is not known where the original is.

# DERA دہرا

Lat. 34° 24' Long 72° 59'

	G	S.	C.
Aḥmad Shāh	—	5	—
Ālamgir II	—	1	—

The Dera mint is known at present in gold and silver of Ahmad Shāh, and in silver only of Ālamgir II—see N S XI. The obverses of Aḥmad Shāh's Dera rupees present two legends one in which that monarch is called as usual Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur while the second omits the title Bahādur. This second type is apparently confined to the mints of Dera, Derajāt and Bhakhar—N S XV. Coin No. 2607 was described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in the old Lahore Museum Catalogue as a rupee of Muhammad Shāh, dated 1156 26 R. In reality it is a silver coin of Aḥmad Shāh of the rare type just described. Dera coins of Muḥammad Shāh have still to be discovered.

The Dera of the coins was Dera Ghāzi Khān, a frontier town on the River Indus.

## DERAJĀT دیرجہاٹ

Lat 32° 2' Long. 72° 4'

	G	S	C
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—
Ahmad Shāh	1	—	—

The mint of Derajāt was first published in N S XI from the gold mohar of Ahmad Shāh now in this Collection. A few rupees of Muhammad Shāh are known, all of which bear the same dates 1160, 30 R—see N.S. XIII and XV. Then in N.S. XV, two rupees of Ahmad Shāh were published, both dated 1161, 1 R. One was of the usual type on which the monarch is called Ahmad Shāh Bahādur, while the title Bahādur is missing from the inscription on the second. This latter type seems to be peculiar to the mints of Dera, Derajāt, and Bhakhar—see N S XV. Derajāt was the name given to Dera Isma'il Khān, a frontier town on the River Indus.

## DEOGARH دہوگرہ

	G.	S.	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

The mint of Deogarh is known on a few rupees and half-rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II only, of a non-couplet type. I do not know the location of this mint-town.

## DEWAL BANDAR دہول بندر

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	2	—

The mint of Dewal Bandar, or Dewal as it was first read, was published in a paper entitled 'Some Novelties in Mughal Coins', *Num. Chron.*, 1896. The coin, a rupee of Akbar, was in the White King Cabinet. Since that time a few more specimens have been discovered, all rupees of Akbar of the usual *alāhī* type, dated specimens being of year 42.

Dewal Bandar was an old river port in Sind. It was not far from Tatta. On p. 67 of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*, we read of 'Diwal, now called Thatha, and also Debal'.

RAVISHNAGAR SĀGAR روشن نگر ساگر

Lat. 23° 51' Long 78° 45'

	G	S	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Sāgar is the town in the Central Provinces better known in these days as Saugor. It is found as a Mughal mint on rupees struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. These were first published by Colonel Vost in N S XI, § 65.

ZAINU L-BILĀD زینى البلاد

	G	S	C.
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	—

Rupees are known of Muhammad Shāh only struck at Zainu l bilād. They are of the usual type, and are of regnal years 4 to 6. The mint-name is merely an epithet, and it is not yet known what town was called *Zainu-l-bilād*. The similarity of this name to *Zinatul-bilād* the title given by Rafi'u-d-darjāt to Aḥmadābād, would point to this city as the probable place of issue. Rupees of Muhammad Shāh struck at Aḥmadābād of regnal years later than those covered by the Zainu l bilād series, are not uncommon, and there is an Aḥmadābād half rupee of the first regnal year in this Collection. But coins struck at both places in the same year have not been found.

SĀGAR. See RAVISHNAGAR SĀGAR

SIRONJ سرونج

Lat. 24° 6' Long 77° 42'

	G	S	C.
Farrukhsayar	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

The known coins of the rare mint Sironj, open with an *ilāhī fulūs* of Akbar, published and illustrated in N S V. The rupee of Farrukhsayar in the Museum is the first to be discovered of this emperor. Silver coins of Muhammad Shāh were published in N S. XIV and XV, and one or two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II are known.

Sironj is a town in Rājputāna. Situated on the direct route between the Dakhan and Āgra, it was a considerable city in olden times, but is now of no importance.

### SARHIND (SAHRIND) سرهند

Lat 30° 38'      Long 76° 27'

	G.	S	C
Akbar	—	—	4
Aurangzeb	—	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	7	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	10	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	6	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—

Sarhind was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Dehlī Province, and is now in the Patālā State. The gold coin in the British Museum Collection, No 61 in the Catalogue, which is attributed to this mint, is almost certainly an issue of the mint-town Pattan with its title of *Shahr*. But a Sarhind gold coin of *ilāhī* year 50, and month Ābān, is recorded as having been in the Da Cuñha Collection. No silver coins of Akbar are known, but there are *dāms* of year A. H. 987 on which the mint-town is called *Baldat* Sarhind—No. 701—and *ilāhī* copper pieces of years 37 to 41. The latter resemble the half-*dāms* of Kābul in that they do not give the month of issue.

No coins from this mint are yet known of Jahāngīr or of Shāh Jahān, and no copper coins have been found after Akbar.

The silver coins of Aurangzeb are of the normal type, the earliest published being of year 1103—*I M. Cat*, No. 1504. On these, and on all succeeding issues, the mint-name is spelt Sahrind.

Rupees are known of all the succeeding emperors as far as 'Ālamgīr II. Coin No. 2303 is the first Sahrind coin found of Shāh Jahān II.

Gold mohars of Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, and 'Ālamgīr II were published in N. S. XI. Coin *B M Cat.*, No 895, attributed to Patna, is really of Sahrind mint.

There are no gold coins of Sarhind in this Collection, but otherwise the mint is very well represented.

## SRINAGAR. See KASHMIR.

## SADNAGAR سعدنگر

	G	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

The reading Sa'dnagar on this rupee of Farrukhsiyar is reasonably certain, and is a new mint-name. The coin was published in N S. XV

Sa dnagar was the name given by Aurangzeb to the town Akloj or Aklay some fifty five miles to the north west of Sholāpūr—see Manucci's *Storia do Mogor* vol II, p 311

## SAMARQAND سمرقند

Lat. 40°	Long 67° 40'		
	G	S.	C.
Bābur	—	1	—

Samarqand is not included in the list of Mughal mints proper, as it is outside India, and the coin was struck there before Bābur's successful invasion of Hindustān.

## SIND سند

	G	S	C.
Muhammad Shāh	1	—	—

Sind is only found as a Mughal mint on a few half mohars of Muhammad Shāh of a unique type, which have been published and illustrated in N S XI and XV—see also Coin No 2324. All the known specimens are of regnal year twelve. Sind also occurs on silver coins of Nādir Shāh, and as a Durrānī mint

## SŪRAT سورت

Lat 21° 12'

Long. 72° 50'

	G.	S	C.
Akbar	—	1	—
Jahāngīr	—	2	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	1	22	1
Murād Baksh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	2	54	5
A'zam Shāh	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyā	—	8	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	10	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

The mint-town and coins of Sūrāt have been excellently described Dr G. P. Taylor's monograph, 'The Coins of Sūrāt', *J. R. A. S. Bombay Branch*, 1907.

Sūrāt was captured by the emperor Akbar in A. H. 980, and became one of the best known Mughal mints. Coin No 355, a square *ilāhī* rupee of year 38, is the only known piece of Akbar bearing the name of this mint, but as both the mint-name and the name of the month, probably intended for Ābān, are incorrectly spelt, the attribution to Sūrāt cannot be called quite certain. The rupee is undoubtedly genuine. J. A. de Mandelslo in his *Voyages and Travels* (A. D. 1662) mentions silver 'Mahmūdīs' made at Sūrāt, and Dr Taylor identifies these with the silver coins which have been termed 'Coins of Gujarāt proper'—p. 3 of 'The Coins of Sūrāt'. For examples see Coins Nos 532 to 534. These pieces are known of dates from 985 to 1027. Jahāngīr's coins have been found in silver and copper, both very rare. The former are of an *ilāhī* type, apparently the earliest known of the mint, the date being 1030. Rupees bearing the name of Nūr Jahān are not common, and two mohars are known.

The issues of Shāh Jahān commence with a type peculiar to this mint—No 1331—which quickly makes way for the Kalima type prevalent in this emperor's first year. This is succeeded by a variety of types from 1037 to 1043. The Kalima-Ilāhī type, discussed in a Note on Akbarnagar, and exemplified for this mint by No. 1217, is extremely rare, and is so far only known in gold. The 'square Kalima' type holds the field from the sixth to the thirtieth year,



with an interlude in the year 1057, which is occupied by coins having similar legends in and about diamond-shaped areas. These areas become circular in the thirty first year. A few copper coins of Shāh Jahān are known.

Coins Nos 1449 and 1450 are examples of the square tutanag pieces mentioned by Dr Taylor on p 10 of his monograph.

Murād Bakhsh, son of Shāh Jahān, was governor of Gujarāt when he put forward his claim to the succession, and struck silver coins at Sūrāt of two types. The first is a very rare couplet type unrepresented here, and the second is a 'square areas' type with the *ilāhi* year and month in the top margin of the obverse side. A copper coin struck by Murād Bakhsh at Sūrāt was published in N S I, § 6.

The earliest coins of Aurangzeb in both gold and silver, contain the usual rupee couplet, and the mint with an epithet بندر مبارک, is at the top of the reverse side. The origin of this title, *Bandar mubārak*, the Blessed Port is doubtless to be found in the fact that Sūrāt was the chief port of embarkation for Indian Muslims on pilgrimage to Mecca. These coins are succeeded by issues of the usual couplet types on which Sūrāt is unaccompanied by any title which proceed with minor variations to the end of the reign. Both types of Aurangzeb's copper currency are represented here.

Sūrāt rupees are known of the claimant A'zam Shāh but are extremely rare. There is one in the Museum

From Shāh Ālam I to Muḥammad Shāh, the issues of Sūrāt are known of the normal types in all three metals. Dr G P Taylor has a copper coin of Shāh Jahān II, dated A.H. 1131 1 R which is the first piece in copper definitely known to belong to this emperor though there can be little doubt that a *fulūs* of Akbarābād mint, published by Mr C J Rodgers in *Rare Mughal Coins J A S B.*, 1896 and attributed by him to Shāh Jahān, is a coin of Shāh Jahān II. The inscriptions on the Sūrāt *fulūs* are

Obverse	Reverse
ساز جهان ساز	احد خلوس
- فلوس ناد ۳۱	سرب
	سورت

I have already remarked on the couplet type of Muḥammad Shāh known of the first regnal year in gold and silver in my Note on A'zamnagar Gokulgarh. This type was tentatively assigned to Nekosiyar the unfortunate grandson of Aurangzeb who after long imprisonment was suddenly raised to the imperial throne and after

a three months' reign, was as suddenly cast down again Mr. W. Irvine was the first to show that the couplet in question was one adopted by Muhammad Shāh—*J. A. S. B.*, 1899—and this conclusion is placed beyond all doubt by the discovery of a coin bearing this same couplet, struck at a Southern Indian mint, A'zamnagar, and dated 1136, 6 R. I invite a comparison with the couplet of Muhammad Shāh on the Bhakhar rupee, Coin No 2407 a.

Silver coins are known of Ahmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II, and gold pieces of the last-named ruler. Also rupees and half-rupees issued in the name of Shāh Jahān III Though this pretender was deposed in 1174, coins are known of dates 1175, 1178, and 118—, but all of the first regnal year. It is reasonable to assume that the mint supervision had grown rather slack. Perhaps Coin No 4182, Part III, White King Sale Catalogue, attributed to a hypothetical Shāh Jahān IV, belongs to this series.

The East India Company commenced the issue of mohars and rupees from Sūrat in A. D. 1800 (A. H. 1214–15), struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, and the year A. H. 1215 witnessed a revival of the old *Mahmūdī* coinage bearing the name of the emperor Akbar. These issues are fully described on pp. 24 to 26 of 'The Coins of Sūrat' mentioned above

The mint of Sūrat is remarkable for the number of its half-rupees, a size extremely rare or quite unknown from other mints. No largesse money has yet been found

### SAHĀRANPŪR سہارنپور

Lat 29° 57'      Long 77° 33'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	8
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	6

Sahāranpūr was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Dehlī Province In Akbar's time it was a mint for copper, *dāms* of the *ulāhī* type being known from the thirty-seventh to the forty-first years Except for a rupee of Aurangzeb in the Cabinet of Mr H Nelson Wright, dated 1097, a duplicate of which is in the Lucknow Museum, no other Mughal coins are known from the Sahāranpūr mint till the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II, when coins in both silver and copper were struck The mint-town is called *Dāru-s-surūr*, 'the abode of pleasure', on the silver coins, an epithet also borne by Burhānpūr.

## SAHRIND See SARHIND

## SITPŪR سیٹپور

Lat. 29° 10' Long 70° 50'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	3	—

Sitpūr is Mr C J Rodgers reading for the mint of a somewhat rare rupee of Akbar of the *ilahī* type, the known dates being 47 and 48 and the month Mihr. The inscriptions are enclosed in a framework as on the late *ilahī* rupees of Lāhor. Another reading of the mint-name is Peshāwar but I think Sitpūr is preferable. Mr Lane-Poole in the *British Museum Catalogue* has suggested the reading Sitāpūr. An old town called Sitpūr is known in the Muzaf fargah District of the Panjab.

One or two rupees closely resembling the above have been found which bear the additional word دربار *darab*. They are probably of Sitpūr mint. See White King Sale Catalogue, Part III Coin No 3527

## SIKĀKUL سیکاکل

Lat. 18° 17' Long 83° 55'

	G	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	1	—	—
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—

The first coins found of the mint Sīkākul were two mohars of Farrukhsiyar published in N S XI, one of which is in the Museum. Since the first publication, a mohar of Shāh Ālam I and a rupee of Aḥmad Shāh have been discovered. The latter was described and illustrated in N S XV and is also in this Collection.

Sīkākul has been identified with Chircocle a town in the Ganjām District, Madras Presidency. It was the capital of the Mughal *sarkār* of Sīkākulam.

## SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD See DEHLI

## SHOLĀPŪR شولاپور

Lat 17° 40' Long. 75° 54'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	2	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	—	1
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—

Sholāpūr is a town in the Dakhan, between Ahmadnagar and Bijāpūr. It first appears as a Mughal mint in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No 1490, dated 1080, 12 R., with the mint-name at the top, is the earliest known specimen. Coins of Aurangzeb in all three metals are known.

There can be no doubt that the coins in gold and silver of Shāh 'Ālam I, attributed in the *British Museum Catalogue* to Sholāpūr, are of Mailāpūr mint. However, a Sholāpūr rupee of this monarch was published in N. S. XIV, and one or two copper coins are known. Copper issues of Farrukhsiyar have been found. The rupee of Muhammad Shāh in this Collection is a new discovery, which shows that the Sholāpūr issues continued as late as the second year of this emperor.

## SHERPŪR شہرپور

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	1

Sherpūr mint is only found on one or two *dāms* of Akbar. It has not yet been identified with certainty. Dr. O. Codrington has suggested a place of this name in Bengal—*Musalman Numismatics*, p 168.

## SHERGARH شہرگڑھ

Lat 24° 49' Long 83° 46'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—

Shergarh was a prominent mint of the Sūrī Sultans, especially of Sher Shāh, in whose honour the name was used as an alternative title for the mints of Dehlī, Bakkar, and Qanauj. It is also found alone,

and with the epithet *Qilā*, fort, as the title of a mint not yet read. As a *Mughal* mint, *Shergarh* occurs on an early rupee of Akbar in the Lucknow Museum, and from it I have identified the specimen in this Collection—Coin No 354 a. The mint-name is in the reverse top margin, and the dates of the two known specimens are 964 and 966. The *Shergarh* of Akbar's coins was probably in Bengal.

### ZAFARĀBĀD ظفر آباد

Lat. 17° 55' Long 77° 32'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	1	2	—

The coins of *Zafarābād* have been fully discussed by Dr G P Taylor in N. S. XII, § 75. Three places have been put forward as the location of this mint-town, a *Zafarābād* close to Jaunpūr, Atak on the Indus, and Bidar in the Dakhan. The weight of evidence is in favour of the third place, called *Zafarābād* by Prince Aurangzeb after its capture by the *Mughal* forces in A. H. 1067.

The earliest known coins of *Zafarābād* are two rupees of Shāh Jahān's last year, one in the Lucknow Museum, and one here. The silver coins of Aurangzeb commence with the *Muḥīn-d-dīn* type, the mint-name being at the top of the coin. This is succeeded by rupees bearing first the gold couplet, and subsequently the ordinary silver couplet. Since Dr Taylor wrote his paper mohars of Aurangzeb of the normal type have been discovered.

The only other known coins of *Zafarābād* mint are one or two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II. A mohar of Shāh Ālam II, dated A. H. 1184 is recorded as having been in the Da Cunha Collection.

### ZAFARPŪR ظفر پور

	G	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	3	—

The mint of *Zafarpūr* is only found on a few rupees and one mohar, that in this Collection, of Aurangzeb. The coins are normal in type. The mint-town has not yet been identified.

## ZAFARNAGAR ظفرنگر

	G.	S	C
Jahāngīr	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

The mint-town of Zafarnagar has been identified by Mr. H. Nelson Wright with the town of that name to the south of Aḥmadnagar. The earliest known coin is the rupee of Jahāngīr in this Collection, which is still unique. Rupees are known of Shāh Jahān of the Kalīma-Ilāhī, and of the 'square areas' types. No other Zafarnagar coins have been found

## 'ĀLAMGĪRPŪR عالم گربور

Lat 15° 32'      Long. 78° 11'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	1	4	—
Farrukhsīyar	—	1	—

'Ālamgīrpūr was probably the town of that name near Karnūl (Qamarnagar), in the Dakhan. It first occurs as a mint-town of the Mughals in the reign of Aurangzeb. The earliest coins have the mint-name at the top, and there is a rupee of this type in the Indian Museum, dated A. H. 1076. Two or three mohars of Aurangzeb are known.

Silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam I have been found of two different types. The only other known issues of 'Ālamgīrpūr mint are the rupee of Farrukhsīyar in this Collection, and a rupee of Muhammad Shāh which was published in N. S. XV.

## 'AZĪMĀBĀD See PATNA.

## FATHPŪR فتحپور

Lat 27° 5'      Long. 77° 40'

	G	S	C
Akbar	3	6	5
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

Fathpūr, a short distance west of Āgra, was founded by Akbar in A. H. 976, on the site of the village of Sīkrī, and was for some years

the head-quarters of this emperor. The earliest known coin is a copper *dām* in the Indian Museum of a distinctive type—*I M Cat.* No. 433. I have seen a duplicate on which the date in words is 979. There is a *dām* in this Collection, dated 982 of the normal copper type. Fathpur being called *Dārū-s-saltanat*. Square rupees issued from 985 to 989 but the first gold coins, struck in 986, were round. The latter were succeeded by square mohars in the same year. On the coins of Akbar Fathpur is almost always accompanied by the epithet *Dārū-s-saltanat*, 'abode of the sultanate'. A noteworthy coin of Akbar is the square quarter rupee in the Bodleian Collection, which bears the following inscriptions

*Obverse*

۹۸

اکبر

الله

*Reverse*

فتحپور

ب

سمر

This coin is uniform with the similar pieces struck in the same year at Ahmadabad and Lahor for which see the respective Notes.

In his paper *Notes on the Zodiacal Rupees and Mohars of Jahangir Shah*, *J. R. A. S.* (Bombay Branch) 1878, Mr James Gibbs mentioned a zodiacal mohar and a zodiacal rupee of Jahangir struck at Fathpur. Both were dated A. H. 1030, and bore the sign Aries. They were in the Cabinet of Colonel Guthrie, so are presumably now in the Berlin Museum.

Mr C J Rodgers published a zodiacal rupee of Jahangir, struck at Fathpur mint in 'Couplets or *Baits* on the Coins of Shāh Nūru-d dīn Jahāngir', *J. A. S. B.*, 1888. The sign was Capricornus, and the dates 1028 14 R. The couplet was

فتحپور نورنده گت سک در  
ر نور نام جهانگیر ساه ساه اکبر

The only known coin of Fathpur of any other reign is the rupee of Shāh Jahān in this Collection, which is still unique.

Attention is drawn to the tiny gold Fathpur coin weighing 5.5 grains, published and illustrated in Mr C J Rodgers paper *Rara Mughal Coins*, *J. A. S. B.*, 1896.

## FARRUKHĀBĀD فرخ اباد

Lat. 27° 24' Long. 79° 34'

	G	S	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	3	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	2	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	2	—
‘Ālamgīr II	{ —	1	—
	{ —	3 (Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād)	—
Shāh Jahān III	1 (Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād)	1       ”       ”	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	{ —	20       ”       ”	—
	{ —	7 (Farrukhābād)	—

Farrukhābād is the head-quarters of a District in the Province of Āgra, and was named after Farrukhsiyar. The first coins from the mint were issued in that emperor's name, and are rupees of the normal type.

Coins in gold and silver are known of Muhammad Shāh, and of Ahmad Shāh. The obverses of the later coins of Muhammad Shāh are of this emperor's Shāhjahanābād type.

In the reign of Muhammad Shāh, Farrukhābād was annexed by the Nawab of Oudh, but was recovered by Ahmad Khān, after whom the town was called Ahmadnagar. The change on the silver coins of ‘Ālamgīr II from Farrukhābād to Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād, occurs in that emperor's second year, and issues from the mint with its new name are known in gold and silver.

Coins were struck in both metals at Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād on behalf of the pretender Shāh Jahān III, and are represented here.

Up to 1203 the coins followed the usual type of Shāh ‘Ālam II's issues, but between that year and 1211, the regnal year 31 was retained on the reverse irrespective of the *hijrī* date. From 1212 to 1220 the coins bear only the regnal year 39. Farrukhābād passed permanently into the hands of the British in A. H. 1217, and became a mint-town of the East India Company, its epithet of Ahmadnagar being no longer used.

## FĪROZGARH فیروزگرہ

	G	S	C
Shāh ‘Ālam I	1	1	—

Fīrozgarh was a fort in the Province of Bīdar, west of Haidarābād. The only known coins from this mint are a mohar, and two rupees of Shāh ‘Ālam I, of the normal type.



## QANDAHĀR قندهار

Lat. 31° 37'      Long 65° 43'

	G	S.	C
Humāyūn	—	3	1
Jahāngīr	—	33	1
Shāh Jahān	—	10	—

Qandahār formed part of Bābur's dominions before his invasion of India, but the first Mughal emperor to strike money there was Humāyūn, three of whose *dirhams* are in this Collection. Coin No 97 is a copper piece of Humāyūn counter-struck with the mint-name Qandahār

Qandahār came under the protection of Akbar in A.H. 1003 but was retaken by Persia in A.H. 1032. No coins of Akbar are known. In A.H. 1047 it fell into the hands of Shāh Jahān, but was finally annexed by Persia eleven years afterwards.

Coin No 1035 is an early rupee of Jahāngīr of the heavy Kalīma type. This was succeeded in the seventh year by heavy coins bearing the *ساخت نورانی* couplet. The next year saw the beginning of *ilāhi* coins of the normal weight and type, which continued till the eleventh year, when the couplet variety exemplified by No. 1054 commenced. Half rupees are known of the *ilāhi* type, and of the latest couplet type. There is an example in the Museum of Jahāngīr's very rare copper coinage from this mint.

All the known Qandahār coins of Shāh Jahān are rupees of the square areas type. The Museum contains a fairly complete series of these dating from A.H. 1048 to 1056

No gold coins of Qandahār have been found.

## QANAUI قنوج

Lat. 27° 3'      Long 79° 56'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	3 (Shāhgarh Qanaui)
Muhammad Shāh	—	9 (Shāhābād Qanaui)	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

Qanaui with a title of Shergarh, derived from the name of Sher Shāh Sūrī, had been a copper mint of the Sūrī Sultana, and was retained as such by Akbar during the first few years of his reign. Only a few copper pieces are known, on which the mint is called Shāhgarh Qanaui. It is probable that the change of epithet date-

from the reign of Muhammad 'Ādil Sūr, of whom Shāhgarh *dāms* have been found.

After 969 the mint does not reappear till the reign of Muhammad Shāh, and then in the form Shāhābād Qanaūj, on coins in both gold and silver. Rupees are known of Ahmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, Shāh Jahān III, and Shāh 'Ālam II.

## KĀBUL کابل

Lat 34° 30'      Long. 69° 13'

	G.	S	C
Bābur	—	2	—
Humāyūn	—	3	—
Akbar	—	11	8
Jahāngīr	—	5	1
Jahāngīr as Salīm	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	2	5	—
Aurangzeb	2	11	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	1	1

Kābul was the capital of Bābur's dominions before his successful invasion of India, and was regularly worked as a Mughal mint till the reign of Muhammad Shāh. Coins of Bābur and Humāyūn are known only in silver, and are *dirhams* of the Central Asian type. No coins of Akbar's early years have yet been found, but I have little doubt that the small thin pieces of which Coin No 316 of the *I M Cat* is an example, are Kābul issues of the first years of this emperor. The earliest known coins of Akbar are the half-*dāms* of the thirty-second year. The silver coinage consists of half-rupees of the *ilāhī* type, running from the forty-fourth year to the end of the reign. Full rupees are known, but are extremely rare. No full *dāms* have been found, and I only know the *tanka* issue from a casual reference made by Mr C J Rodgers to a half-*tanka* of Kābul mint, in his paper, 'Rare Mughal Coins', *J A S B*, 1896. Four-, two-, and one-*tankī* pieces have been found, two out of the three denominations being represented here. The *tānkī* or *tankī* issue is peculiar to the mints of Ahmadābād, Āgra, Kābul, and Lāhor.

Jahāngīr continued the issue of half-rupees. The reverse of Coin No 1068 contains the dates 1015, 1 R., and month Amardād, a strange combination. It is to be noted that the early half-rupees are halves of Jahāngīr's heavy issues. Attention is drawn to the

remarkable and unique coin No. 1071 bearing Jahāngir's pre-accession name of Salīm. It is a worthy companion to the Salīm half rupee in the Indian Museum, *I M Cat.*, No. 686. By the sixth year heavy rupees were in circulation of the *سروگسی* type, peculiar to the mints of Āgra, Patna, and Kābul. The usual normal weight *ilahi* type had come into vogue by the year 1026. This Collection contains a copper coin of Jahāngir. A rupee and a half rupee of Kābul mint, both exhibiting the same unpublished couplet, have come to the British Museum from the Bleasby Collection, and I possess a Kābul rupee of Jahāngir which apparently bears another unpublished couplet.

The earliest gold coins are those of Shāh Jahān, represented here both by the Kalima, and the square areas types. These types are also present in silver. Silver *magārs* are known.

The silver coins of Aurangzeb begin with rupees which are of the Muḥiṭ-d-dīn type, but the name Aurangzeb is absent from the legend. These continue as late as 1078 10 R. As is usual in this type, the mint-name is at the top of the coin. It was succeeded by coins bearing the usual couplet. By the year 1094 Kābul had been given the epithet *Dārū-l-mulk*, which it henceforth retained. The gold couplet is found on silver coins, and sometimes vice versa, while the dates are frequently in unconventional positions. A copper coin of Aurangzeb has been published.

Rupees are known of all the succeeding emperors down to Muḥammad Shāh except Jahāndār and Shāh Jahān II. A silver coin of 'Ālamgīr II is recorded as being in the Lucknow Museum. Gold mohars of Rafī'u-d-darjāt and Muḥammad Shāh are known also copper coins of Jahāndār Farrukhsiyar Rafī'u-d-darjāt, and Muḥammad Shāh. A mohar of the last-named emperor in the Da Cunha Collection was dated A. H. 1151.

Kābul is excellently represented in this Collection.

### KĀLPĪ کالپی

Lat. 26° 8' Long 79° 45'

	G	S	C.
Albar	—	1	8
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—

Kālpi was a mint-town of the Sūris both for silver and copper and Akbar retained it as such during the first few years of his reign. The rupees are scarce. On the copper issues of 963 and 964 Kālpi is

entitled *Dāru-ṣ-ṣarḥ Muḥammadābād*. From 964 to 968, the coins bear the legend *Dāru-ṣ-ṣarḥ Khṭa Kālpī*.

The mint was not re-opened till the time of Ahmad Shāh. Rupees are known of this emperor, and of his successors 'Ālangīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II. The issues of Shāh 'Ālam II belong to a group of coins characteristic of a few mint-towns in the neighbourhood of Jhānsī, such as Kālpī, Korā, and Kūnch, on which the name of the mint is followed by the word *hiṣrī*—see Note on Korā.

## KATAK كٹاك

	Lat 20° 29'	Long. 85° 52'	
	G	S.	C
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	6	1
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	9	—

Katak, more familiarly known as Cuttack, was the principal town of the Province of Orissa, and was annexed with Bengal by Akbar in 982. Square coins of Akbar in both gold and silver are known, the latter of year 987, and the reading Katak Banāras has been suggested for the *dām* exemplified by the coin *I. M. Cat*, No 454. One or two very rare rupees of Jahāngīr of the *ilāhī* type are known, and a few rupees of Shāh Jahān of the Kalīma-Ilāhī, and the 'square areas' types. Rupees of Aurangzeb are not uncommon, and gold mohars have been found. Coin No 1979 is the only known specimen in copper. There is a fine legal drachm in the British Museum, struck at Katak in Aurangzeb's twenty-ninth year. Mr G. B. Bleazby had another specimen which is also now in the National Collection.

Farrukhsiyar struck at Katak in silver, and coins of Muhammad Shāh are known in both gold and silver. In the year A. H. 1165, Orissa was made over to the Marāthās by treaty, and remained a Marāthā province till A. D. 1803 (A. H. 1218). To this period must be attributed the strange series of coins struck at Katak in the name of Ahmad Shāh, and exemplified by Nos. 2699–2705.

A rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II was published in N. S. XIII.

## KARIMĀBĀD کریم آباد

	G	S.	C.
Shah 'Ālam I	—	5	—

With the exception of a Karimābād rupee of Aurangzeb, recorded as having been in the White King Collection, all the known coins of Karimābād mint are rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I. This mint-town has not yet been identified.

## KASHMĪR کشمیر

Lat. 34° 5' Long 74° 50'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	1	4 (Srinagar)	3 (Srinagar)
Jahāngīr	—	14	—
Shāh Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	7	—
Shah 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukhshah	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	2
Ahmad Shāh	—	1	—
Ālamgīr II	—	3	—

The valley of Kashmir was conquered by Akbar from the Muhammadan Sultans in A. H. 995 and coins were at once struck in his name of the local type current before the conquest. The earliest Mughal issue proper is the square gold coin No 151 which is the only known coin of Akbar struck at Kashmir. But rupees and copper coins of the *alāhi* type are known from the Srinagar mint and it is probable that this was the capital of Kashmir. The only alternative is that it may have been the Srinagar in Garhwāl. In support of this latter view are the facts that in pre-Mughal times Srinagar was called Kashmir, that a gold coin of Akbar struck at Kashmir is known, and that the mint-name Kashmir was invariably used by the subsequent Mughal emperors.

A reference is invited to the foot-note to Coin No. 706. This shows that the very rare copper coins of Akbar bearing the monetary denomination *نم نام* which were attributed by Mr C J Rodgers to a mint 'Bandar Shāhi' are really of Srinagar mint.

The early silver issues of Jahāngīr were of the heavy *نارای* couplet type and these were followed in A. H. 1022 by the usual *alāhi* type. Two zodiacal rupees are known of the fifteenth year and

Korā is now a small town in the United Provinces District of Faizpur. In the days of Akbar it was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Province of Bahadur.

The first known issue from this mint is a copper *dām* of Akbar in the Cabinet of Mr H. Nelson Wright, on which Korā is called *Dār u-s-saltanat*. The mint does not reappear till the reign of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, who struck rupees there, as did Shāh Jahān II. Coins in both gold and silver are known of Muhammad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II, and rupees of Ahmad Shāh and Shāh 'Ālam II. The silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam II belong to a characteristic group struck at a few mints in the neighbourhood of Jhānsī, three of which are Kālpī, Korā, and Kūneh. All are similar in style, and are distinguished by the addition of the word *hijrī* after the mint-name. The probable reason for this peculiarity is that the *hijrī* date is present on both sides of the coin.

## KHAMBĀYAT (CAMBAY) کھایت

	Lat. 22° 18'	Long 72° 40'	
	G	S	O.
Shāh Jahān	—	3	—
Murād Baksh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	1 (Khambāyat)	{ 3 (Khambāyat) 8 (Kambāyat)	— —
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhshāyār	—	4	—

Khambāyat, or Cambay is a seaport of Gujarāt. The earliest known coins are issues of Shāh Jahān in gold and silver of the square areas type. The claimant Murād Baksh struck at Khambāyat in both metals, and the *I M Cat* gives two varieties of that prince's silver issues. There are no less than four specimens in this Collection of the coins of Aurangzeb's first year one being in gold. On these the mint-name is spelt Khambāyat, but at some period between the sixth and thirteenth years the spelling was changed to Kambāyat, and so remained.

Coins in all three metals are known of Shāh 'Ālam I but rupees only of all the succeeding emperors except Shāh 'Ālam II. These are of the normal types. Attention is directed to the rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I's first year in this Collection which bears the *qāfar mānūs* instead of the usual *maimanat mānūs* formula.

## GULBARGA See AHSANĀBĀD

## GULKANDA (GOLCONDA) گلکنده

	Lat. 17° 23'	Long 78° 24'	
	G	S	O
Shāh Jahān	1	3	—
Aurangzeb	1	7	—

Gulkanda so well known as Golconda is situated a few miles from Haidarābād. It was the capital of the Qutb Shāhī dynasty and was first attacked by the Mughals in the reign of Shāh Jahān. The Gulkanda kingdom was finally conquered by Aurangzeb.

Gold and silver coins of the Kalima type are known of the Shāh Jahān period, but none have yet been found bearing a legible date.

The rupees of Aurangzeb's first year are of a special type—see Coin No 1829—which makes way in the third year for the usual couplet type, of which also one or two gold coins are known.

On the silver coins first the year 1071, and subsequently the year 1076, were made to serve for all the regnal years down to the thirty-first, which is the latest known. The Mughal mint was then closed. No copper coins have been published.

### GWĀLIĀR (GWALIOR) گوالیار

Lat 26° 13'      Long 78° 10'

	G.	S	C
Akbar	—	—	1
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyā	—	4	—
Rafī'ū-d-daijāt	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Gwālīār, or Gwalior, was a prominent mint of the Sūīs. It was captured by Akbar in A H 966, and a few copper coins of this emperor are known in two or three types. The mint then remained in abeyance till the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1836 is a specimen of his extremely rare rupees.

Silver issues of the normal types are known of all the succeeding emperors except Shāh 'Ālam I. Gold coins of Jahāndār and Muhammad Shāh have been found, and copper of Shāh 'Ālam II only.

### GOBINDPŪR گوبندپور

Lat. 23° 38'      Long. 86° 9'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	6

The only issues from the mint of Gobindpūr are copper coins of Akbar of the *tanka* type, full and half-pieces of the forty-fourth to the forty-eighth years being known.

This mint-town has been identified with a place in Chhotā Nāgpūr.



## GORAKHPŪR (MU'AZZAMĀBĀD) گورکھ پور

Lat. 26° 44' Long. 83° 23'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	1
Farrukhsiyar	1 (Mu'azzamābād)	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	2	—	—

Gorakhpur or Gorakpūr as it is spelt on the coins, is the head quarters of a District in the United Provinces. The first issues from this mint are copper coins of Akbar. On the earlier *fulūs*, of which Coin No. 747 is an example Gorakhpūr is called *Dārū-l-khilāfat*. Copper issues of the *ṭāh* type are also known.

The name of Gorakhpūr was changed to Mu'azzamābād in honour of Prince Mu'azzam, son of Aurangzeb afterwards Shāh Ālam I. The first known issues in the new name are one or two very rare rupees of Aurangzeb. Mr G. B. Bleasby had a mohar of Jahāndār now in the British Museum, which has also a copper coin of this emperor while gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shāh are known. There is a gold mohar of Rafi'u-d-darjāt in the British Museum bearing a variation of the usual couplet which has not yet been satisfactorily read. A rupee of Muhammad Shāh has been found.

Mu'azzamābād is a very rare mint of which the gold coins are commoner than those in silver.

## GOKULGARH گوکل گرہ

Lat. 28° 12' Long. 76° 40'

	G	S	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	10	—

Gokulgarh is an old fort not far from Rewārī in the Oudh District of the Panjab. The only Mughal issues from this mint are rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II. A reference is invited to N. S. VI § 68.

## LĀHOR لاہور

	Lat 31° 35'	Long 74° 20'	
	G	S	C
Bābui	—	8	—
Humāyūn	—	6	5
Akbar	5	109	48
Jahāngīr	5	90	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	1	34	—
Aurangzeb	1	60	5
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	7	—
Jahāndār	—	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	13	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	2	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	48	—
Ahmad Shāh	1	13	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	8	3

The mint of Lāhor is represented here by no less than 481 coins, and as is appropriate in the case of the Lahore Museum Collection, this is considerably the largest number of coins belonging to any one mint. Dehlī comes next with 388.

The earliest recorded issues from Lāhor are coins of the Ghaznī Sultans Mas'ūd I, Maudūd, 'Abdu-r-rashīd, Farrukh-zād, and Ibrāhīm, described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in his paper, 'A find of coins struck by Gazni Sultans in Lahore', *J A S B.*, 1881. Then there is the very rare Lāhor copper coin of the Dehlī Sultan Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

Lāhor was Bābur's most prolific mint in silver, and he and his son Humāyūn struck *dirhams* there of the thin Central Asian type. In the latter's reign copper coins of the standard set by Bahlol Lodī, Sultān of Dehlī, were issued, on which Lāhor was termed *Dāru-l-khlāfat*. During Humāyūn's enforced absence from India, the only Sūrī who struck at Lāhor was Sikandar Shāh, and his known issues from this mint are confined to a few rare rupees. No Lāhor coins can be attributed with certainty to Humāyūn's second reign.

Akbar's currency commences with a *dirham* issue, of which Coin No. 374 is an example, dated 963; the rupee issue starts in 965. As in the case of Āgra and Dehlī, the gold coinage makes its first appearance in 971, and on the mohars of 976, Lāhor again assumes the title of *Dāru-l-khlāfat*. In 985 were issued square rupees

and mohars, and the honorific epithet was changed to *Dārū-s-saltānat* an epithet which usually accompanies the mint-name to the end of the series. An interesting and extremely rare square quarter rupee appeared in the year 987, bearing the following inscriptions

*Obverse*

اَكْبَر  
الله

*Reverse*

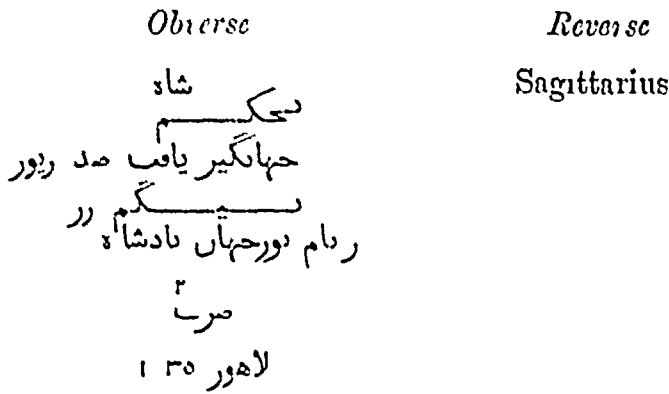
لاهور  
ب  
س

This was published in N. S. V. Similar pieces are known of Ahmad Abād and Fathpur mints, and are mentioned in the respective Mint Notes. Apparently no silver Lahor coins are known of dates between 989 and the thirty-sixth year. The Lahor rupee published in N. S. V. as of year 997 is almost certainly of year 979.

Square rupees of the *ilāhi* type appeared in the thirty-sixth year. The shape changed to round towards the end of the thirty-eighth year. From the forty-seventh year to the end of the reign the legends on the rupees and half rupees were enclosed in ornamental borders. Fractions of the rupee are not uncommon, and are well represented here but there are no gold *ilāhi* coins in this Collection. The latter are very rare.

There is a fine series of Akbar's copper issues from the Lahor mint, including specimens of the extremely scarce *tanka* and *tankā* types—see Coins Nos. 793 to 795. Apparently contrary to the usual rule, the *tanka* issue succeeded that of the *tankā*.

Lahor was one of Jahāngir's principal mints in gold and silver but curiously enough no specimens in copper of either Jahāngir or of his son and successor Shāh Jahān who also struck extensively at Lahor have come to light. Jahāngir's gold currency is rare and mainly confined to his earliest years but there is a specimen here of the fourteenth year. The succession of type in silver is well shown in this Museum. In the month Bahman of the fifth year, commences a fine series of heavy rupees which continues till the month Tir of the sixth year. The coins are alternately round and square, and each exhibits a different Persian distich. All are represented here except the very rare round rupee of month *ḥiḥirdād*. From the month Amardād, we have the usual *ilāhi* type of normal weight and size. These rupees are the commonest of all Jahāngir's coins. Another final couplet appears in the eleventh year. Rupees issued in the name of Nūr Jahān in the years 1034 and 1035. The only gold coin bearing this consort's name is the remarkable zodiacal mohar in the Cabinet de France which is also the only known zodiacal coin from the Lahor mint. Its description is



A remarkable Lāhor rupee with a new couplet of Nūr Jahān, was published in N. S. V, § 34.

Various denominations of silver largesse money issued from Lāhor—the *nīsār*, the *lhar qabūl*, and the *nūr afshān*.

On Jahāngīr's death, rupees were struck at Lāhor by the claimant Dāwāi Bakhsh, or Bulāqī, son of Jahāngīr's eldest son Khusrū. Four of these are known to exist, one in the British Museum, and three in private Collections. In the same year, A. H. 1037, issued the rupee of Shāh Jahān, in the British Museum, which contains his pre-accession name of Khurram. This coin is apparently still unique. The silver coins of Shāh Jahān call for little comment. They begin with the Kalima type on which Lāhor is called *Dāru-s-saltanat*, and this is succeeded by the usual Kalima-Ilāhī type. The 'square areas' type was established by the sixth year. On all except the earliest type, the mint-name appears without any epithet. *Nīsārs* are known in both gold and silver. Shāh Jahān's gold coins of Lāhor mint are rare.

The coins of Aurangzeb are monotonous in their uniformity. The rupees at first exhibit the gold couplet—*I M Cat.*, No 1415—but this soon gives way to the usual silver couplet. However, it seems to have been revived at odd times—see Coin No. 1840. There is a gold couplet rupee in the British Museum bearing dates 1109, 42 R. The gold coins of Aurangzeb are very rare. On all these the name of the mint comes at the top, and is now and afterwards accompanied by its epithet of *Dāru-s-saltanat*. *Nīsārs* and legal drachms are known. Copper coins are not uncommon.

The coins of Lāhor after Aurangzeb present no special features of interest. They are known in both gold and silver of all the succeeding emperors as far as 'Ālamgīr II, with the exception of Jahāndār, of whom only rupees have been found. Coin No. 2554 is of a newly discovered type of Muhammad Shāh on which he calls himself Muhammad Shāh Bahādur, thus anticipating the almost invariable use of that title by his successor Ahmad Shāh. The Collection con-

tains a legal drachm of Farrukhsyar. The invaders Nādir Shāh, and Ahmad Shāh Durrāni both struck coin in gold and silver at Lāhor. 'Ālamgīr II was the last of the Mughal emperors to issue money from Lāhor mint. After his time it came into the possession of the Sikhs.

In spite of the importance of Lāhor as a city, and as a mint of the Mughal emperors its issues in gold and copper are as a rule most uncommon. Between the reigns of Aurangzeb and 'Ālamgīr II, no copper coins whatever have been found.

### LAHNAU (LUCKNOW) لکھنؤ

Lat. 26° 52'      Long 80° 56'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	12
Shāh Jahān	1	—	—
Aurangzeb	—	9	—
Shāh Ālam I	—	2	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsyar	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	—

Lakhnau, better known as Lucknow, is the capital of Oudh, and was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Province of Awadh. Bābur had struck *dirhams* at Lakhnau, and Sher Shāh established a mint there for copper, which was continued by Akbar of whose *fulūs* two types are catalogued here. On the later type Lakhnau is called *Dār-ul-Khilāfat*.

No coins of Jahāngīr are known, but issues in all three metals have been found of Shāh Jahān. The mohar in this Collection is the only known gold coin of Lakhnau mint. Silver and copper coins of Aurangzeb are known of the usual types. Rupees only of the succeeding emperors down to and including Muhammad Shāh have been found. The silver coin of Lakhnau mint, ascribed in the *British Museum Catalogue* to Shāh 'Ālam II is really a coin of Shāh Ālam I. Coin No 2088 is of this type, and is the only specimen I have seen which contains a legible *hyrī* date.

## LAHRĪ BANDAR لہری بندر

Lat 24° 32' Long. 67° 24'

	G.	S.	C
Akbar	—	1	—

Lahī Bandar was an old seaport in Sindh. It is only found as a mint on three known rupees of Akbar, one of which is in this Collection. All are of the usual *alāhī* type.

## MĀLPŪR مالپور

Lat. 23° 21' Long 73° 28'

	G	S	C.
Akbar	—	—	2

Mālpūr is situated about sixty miles east of Ahmadābād. It is found as a mint on a few rare copper *ḍāms* of Akbar of dates from 983 to 985. One gold mohar, and one rupee of the usual early types, are also known. On these Mālpūr is called *Dāru-l-khalāfat*.

## MATHURĀ (MUTTRA) مथہرا

Lat 27° 30' Long 77° 43'

	G	S	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	—	1

Mathurā is an ancient town on the right bank of the River Jamna, between Dehli and Āgra. Its issues are confined to coins in all three metals of Shāh 'Ālam II. On these the mint-town is called Islāmābād Mathurā.

## MACHHLĪPATAN (MASULIPATAM) مکھلی بند

Lat 16° 9' Long 81° 11'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	2	1

Machhlīpatan, better known as Masulīpatam, is a port on the Coromandel Coast. The earliest Mughal issues are rupees and copper coins of Aurangzeb of the usual types. Copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam I

have been found. Coins in all three metals are known of Farrukhshah and Muḥammad Shāh rupees of Aḥmad Shāh and his two successors, and copper coins of Ālamgir II and Shāh Ālam II. The Machhli patan coins of these two rulers are issues of the East India Companies.

### MUHAMMADĀBĀD محمد آباد

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	1	—	—
Shāh Ālam I	1	1	—

Banāras was not called Muḥammadābād till the time of Muḥammad Shāh, so the Muḥammadābād which is found on a few very scarce coins prior to the reign of that emperor must be looked for elsewhere. It was probably a Southern India mint and perhaps is to be identified with Bidar in the Province of that name. The only known coins from this mint are one or two specimens in both gold and silver of Aurangzeb, and of Shāh Ālam I.

### MUHAMMADĀBĀD BANARAS See BANĀRAS

### MUHAMMADNAGAR محمد نگر

	G	S	C
Shāh Ālam II	—	1	—

Muḥammadnagar is only found as a Mughal mint on two known rupees of Shāh Ālam II, one in this Collection, and the other in the Lucknow Museum. The mint-name is followed by another word which Mr R. Burn, I.C.S., has suggested may be —'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors' *J A S. B.*, 1904

I do not know where Muḥammadnagar was. In Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*, the mint-name spelt Muḥammadnagar, is given as the name of a *sarkār* in the Province of Haidarābād.

### MAHSHŪSĀBĀD See MURSHIDĀBĀD

## MURĀDĀBĀD مراد آباد

Lat 28° 49' Long. 78° 49'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	2	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	4	—

Murādābād is a town in Rohilkhand. The first known issue from the Murādābād mint is Coin No 1900, a rupee of Aurangzeb, which has remained unique till quite recently. A rupee of Shāh ‘Ālam I was in the White King Cabinet. The mint does not re-appear till the time of Ahmad Shāh. Rupees are known of this emperor and of his successors, ‘Ālamgīr II, and Shāh ‘Ālam II.

## MURSHIDĀBĀD مرشید آباد

Lat 24° 11' Long. 88° 18'

	G	S.	C
Aurangzeb	—	{ 1 (Makhsūsābād) 2 (Murshidābād)	{ — —
Shāh ‘Ālam I as Mu‘azzam Shāh	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	1	4	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	10	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	5	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	8	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	4	25	—

On the earliest coins from Murshidābād, the mint-town appears under its old name of Makhsūsābād. These are rupees of Aurangzeb of years A H 1115 and 1116. In 1117 the coins bear the new name of Murshidābād, so called after Murshid Qulī Khān, the then governor of Bengal. One or two gold coins of Aurangzeb’s forty-ninth year are known.

Rupees were issued by all the succeeding emperors, and gold coins of Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shāh, and Shāh ‘Ālam II have been found. Coin No 2091 is a very rare rupee of Shāh ‘Ālam I, on which he is called by his pre-accession name of Mu‘azzam Shāh. The scarce rupees of Rafī‘u-d-darjāt bear a variation from the usual couplet, شاهنشاه appearing instead of the ordinary نحرور. Other departures from the normal type of the coinage of this short-lived emperor, are



noted under the Khujista Bunyād, Muazzamābād, and Multān Mint Notes.

After A. D 1765, the coins from this mint are issues of the East India Company. No copper coins are known.

### MUṢṬAFA ĀBĀD مصطفی آباد

Lat. 30° 12' Long 77° 12'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Ālam II	—	1	—

Mr R. Burn, I.C.S., has identified the Mughal mint of Muṣṭafa-ābād with the town of Rāmpūr, the capital of a Native State in Rohilkhand. There is also a small town named Muṣṭafa-ābād in the Ambāla District of the Panjab.

This mint-name only occurs on one or two rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, dated 1184 and 1185

### MUẒAFFARGARH مظفرگڑھ

Lat. 30° 4' Long 71° 14'

	G	S	C
Shāh Ālam II	—	3	—

Muẓaffargarh is the head-quarters of a District in the Multan Division of the Panjab. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II.

### MU AẒẒAMĀBĀD See GORAKHPŪR.

### MULTĀN ملتان

Lat. 30° 12' Long 71° 30'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	5	5
Shāh Jahān	—	27	—
Aurangzeb	5	35	5
Shāh Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukh-syar	—	4	—
Raṣṣ'u-d-darjāt	1	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muḥammad Shāh	—	17	2
Ahmad Shāh	1	4	—
Ālamgir II	1	1	—

Under Akbar, Multān was the capital of the province of the same name, and a mint was established there for silver and copper. Coin No. 484, a square *ilāhī* quarter-rupee of the thirty-seventh year, is the earliest silver coin published. Round rupees of Akbar struck at Multān, of which No. 488 is an example, are extremely scarce.

It is curious that no coins of Jahāngīr from this mint have been found. His successor, Shāh Jahān, struck extensively at Multān in silver, the rupees following the usual types. Gold coins are very scarce, and copper unknown.

Aurangzeb's issues are plentiful in all three metals. The rupees of the first year bear the 'Muhīu-d-dīn' legend, and Multān is associated with the epithet *Dāru-l-amān*, 'abode of security'. These are succeeded by similar issues bearing the gold couplet, but in 1072, fourth regnal year, appeared the normal silver-couplet type without the epithet. The flower-like mint-mark, so characteristic of the Multān issues, dates from Aurangzeb's reign. Legal drachms of Aurangzeb are known.

Rupees were struck at Multān by all the emperors after Aurangzeb down to 'Ālamgīr II, gold coins of all these are known except Jāhāndār and Shāh Jahān II, and copper of Muhammad Shāh only. There is a remarkable rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I in the Cabinet of Mr H Nelson Wright, which bears the following inscriptions

<i>Obverse</i>	<i>Reverse</i>
محمد	مانوس
عالم نادر شاه	ميمب
شاه ۱۱۱۹	احد
در مهر و ماه حامی دین	سنة خلوس
که	صرب
رد در هفت کشور	ملتان

There is a non-couplet type Multān rupee of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum, which is still unique. The coins of Rafī'u-d-darjāt are of a non-couplet type peculiar to this mint. The mohar and rupee of 'Ālamgīr II in this Collection, are recent discoveries which show that the Mughal issues were revived at Multān in this emperor's seventh year, though the town was already in the hands of the Durrānīs, and rupees of the same year are known of Taimūr Shāh, acting as Nizām for his father. A reference is invited to N S XI, § 69, and N S XV, § 89.

## MALIKANAGAR ملکہ نگر

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	1	—	—

The mint of Malikanagar is only known from a single coin, the mohar of Aurangzeb in this Collection. The place has not been identified, but it may be looked for in the neighbourhood of Akbar nagar if any legitimate geographical deduction can be made from the fact that the type of this Malikanagar coin is practically identical with that of the Akbarnagar mohars of Aurangzeb.

## MULHĀRNAGAR ملہار نگر

Lat 22 43 Long 75° 54

	G	S	C
Shāh Ālam II	—	2	—

Mulhārnagar is the name given to the Central Indian State of Indor on rupees struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. They are really coins of an independent ruler, and bear the symbol of a sun-face, the distinctive sign of the Holkar State.

## MUMBAI ممبئی

Lat. 18° 55 Long 72° 54

	G	S	C
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	—

Mumbai is the name by which Bombay is known on the coins struck in the names of the Mughal emperors by the East India Company. The earliest known issues are rupees of Farrukhsiyar. Silver coins exist of Shāh Jahān II and of his successors down to and including Shāh 'Ālam II and gold of Alamgir II and Shāh 'Ālam II.

## MANDŪ مہمو

Lat 22 21' Long 75° 26

	G	S	C
Humāyūn	—	—	5
Jahāngīr	1	—	—

Mandū was the old capital of the Mālwa kingdom. The place was captured by Humāyūn in A. H. 941 and copper coins of this

emperor were struck there of two separate types—see Coins Nos. 103 to 107. The only other known Mughal coin that issued from Mandū is the gold piece of Jahāngīr in this Collection—Coin No 918

MŪMINĀBĀD *See* BINDRABAN.

MŪMINĀBĀD BINDRABAN. *See* BINDRABAN.

MAHINDRAPŪR *سہہ اندر پور*

Lat 27° 13' Long. 77° 30'

	G	S	C.
'Ālamgīr II	—	4	—
Shāh Jahān III	1	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	18	1

Mahindrapūr and Bīrajindrapūr are names by which Bharatpūr appears on the Mughal currency. The name Bharatpūr itself is also found on rupees and copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam II. It is the capital of a Rajputana State lying between Āgrā and Alwar.

A mint at Mahindrapūr seems to have been first established for silver in the reign of Ahmad Shāh. Coins of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II are known in all three metals, while the pretender Shāh Jahān III struck at Mahindrapūr in gold and silver.

MAHĪSOR (MYSORE) *مہی سور*

Lat 12° 18' Long 76° 41'

	G	S	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Mahīsor is better known as Mysore, the capital of the Southern Indian State of that name. It is only found as a Mughal mint on one or two rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, and these are Mughal in name only. Coin *B. M. Cat*, p. 280, no 80, attributed to Mumbai-Sūrāt, is really of this mint.

## MAILĀPŪR میلادپور

Lat. 13° 4' Long 80° 15'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Mailāpūr was the name given by the Mughal administration to a quarter of Madras city. Rupees were struck there towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign, and a copper coin of this emperor was published in Mr C J Rodgers paper *Mughal Copper Coins*, J A S B 1895.

The British Museum Collection contains a gold coin and a rupee of Shāh Ālam I, which have been attributed to Sholāpūr, but which are almost certainly of Mailāpūr mint.

## NĀRNOL ناردول

Lat. 28° 15' Long 76° 20'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	3	7
Aurangzeb	—	6	2
Shāh Ālam I	—	1	—

Nārnol is now an unimportant place in the Patālā State. Under Akbar it was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Province of Āgra, and was one of his principal copper mints. It had previously been an important mint-town of the Sūrīs for silver and copper and a few rupees also were struck there by Akbar in the early part of his reign. The earliest copper coin is dated A.H. 962 the year before Akbar's accession. The *dam*s of this mint are well represented in this Collection. The *hyrī* type persists till almost the end of the reign, when it makes way for the *tanka* issue of which one or two half *tanka* pieces have been recently discovered. A specimen of the fiftieth year was published in N S XV.

Copper coins were struck at Nārnol by Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb and rupees of Aurangzeb and Shāh Ālam I are known. The latter are very rare.

NĀGOR ماگور

Lat 27° 11'      Long 73° 46'

	G	S	C
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

The mint of Coin No 30, on p 228 of Mr. C J. Rodgers' *Lahore Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India*, was tentatively read by him as Kāndī, accompanied by an honorific and appropriate epithet *Dāru-l-birt*, 'abode of sugarcandy'. The coin is a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II, and is now No 3147 in the present Catalogue. There can be no doubt that the correct rendering of the mint is Nāgor or Nāgpūr, with the epithet *Dāru-l-barakāt*, 'abode of blessings'. I prefer the reading Nāgor. This mint is only found on one or two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II of a couplet type, and of Shāh 'Ālam II.

Nāgor is one of the most ancient and best-known towns of Mewāī. It was a mint of Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh)

NAJAFGARH نجف گره

Lat 26° 18'      Long 80° 36'

	G	S	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	1	—

Najafgarh is a small town some twenty miles due west of Dehlī. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rare coins in all three metals of Shāh 'Ālam II

NAJĪBĀBĀD نجیب آباد

Lat 29° 36'      Long. 78° 23'

	G	S	C
'Ālamgīr II	—	5	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	8	8

Najībābād is a town in the Bijnor District of the Province of Āgra. It was a Mughal mint-town for coins in all three metals of 'Ālamgū II, and Shāh 'Ālam II. It came into the hands of the British in A. D. 1801 (1215-16)

NARWAR درور

Lat. 25° 39' Long 77° 56'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Narwar is a town in the Gwalior State. Rupees were struck there in the names of Muḥammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, Ālamgīr II, and Shāh Ālam II. These coins are distinguished by a characteristic mint-mark. A copper coin is known of Shāh Ālam II.

NUṢRATĀBĀD نصرت آباد

Lat. 16° 35' Long 76° 51'

	G	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Nuṣratābād has been identified by Mr W Irvine with Sakkar (or Sagar) now in the Nizām's Dominions, ninety five miles south east of Sholāpūr—see N S. XII, § 73. Mr H. Nelson Wright has suggested Dhārwar a place in the *sarkār* of Bankāpūr, Bijāpūr Province.

The mint is a rare one. A few gold and silver normal type coins of Aurangzeb are known, and quite recently a rupee of Kām Baksh, and a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I, of Nuṣratābād mint, have come to light.

HĀTHRAS هاتھرس

Lat. 27° 36' Long 78° 4'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Ālam II	—	3	—

Hāthras is a town in the United Provinces half way between Aligarh and Āgra. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rupees of Shāh Ālam II

## HARDWĀR هردوار

Lat 29° 57'      Long 78° 12'

	G	S	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Hardwā is the famous Hindu place of pilgrimage on the River Ganges, just where the river leaves the Hills. It is recorded that Akbar struck coin at Hardwār, but the only known Mughal coins are one or two very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, on which the mint-name is prefaced by the epithet تیرۂ 'shrine'.





COINS OF THE  
MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA



# I

## BĀBUR<sup>1</sup>

A. H. 932-937

A D 1525-1530.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	أردو Uḍū	937	In circle the Kalima <i>Margins</i> illegible W. 72 S. 1 08	Above, somewhat deleted, السلطان الأعظم والحاقان المكرم In oblong area with arched sides, and knot in middle of top and bottom lines طهیر الدین محمد ناصر نادشاه عارى ۹۳۷ Below حلد الله ملكه وسلطانه صرب اردو Pl.
2	آگره Āgra	936	As on No 1. <i>Margin</i> عثمان العيان W. 77. S. 95 (Looped)	As on No 1, but mint آگره, and date ۹۳۶. Pl.
3	„	937	As on No 2 W. 72 S. 98	As on No 2, but date ۹۳۷
4 <sup>2</sup>	بدخشان Badakh- shān	—	In eightfoil area the Kalima <i>Margins</i> deleted W. 67 5 S 1	In circular area probably محمد ناصر. In margin بدخشان . .

<sup>1</sup> For reasons justifying this amended spelling of the name Bābur, formerly spelt Pādar, see Dr. Denison Ross's paper in *J A S B*, October, 1910

<sup>2</sup> This coin is dateless, but was in all probability struck before the battle of Panipat in A.D. 1525, as was No. 9. I therefore do not consider Badakhshan and Samargand to be mints of the Mughal emperors of India but have included the coins in the present series for convenience

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 5	حوليپور Jaumpūr	985	In plain circle, the Kalima. In margin, separated into four compartments, ابابكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان العاص على المرتضى W 72 S. 95	As on No. 1, but mint حوليپور, and date ۱۲۰ PL
6	,	986	As on No. 5, but Kalima in quatrefoil W 72 5 S 1-05	As on No. 5 but date ۱۲۱
7	"	987	As on No. 5 W 73 5. S. 98	As on No. 5 but date ۱۲۲
8	"	98-	As on No. 6 W 77 5 S. 1 01 (Looped.)	As on No. 5
9 <sup>1</sup>	سمرقند Samar- gand	906	In ornamented quadri- lateral, the Kalima. In margin ابوبكر الصديق عمر الفاروق على المرتضى W 73 5 S. 1 09	In circle ۱ ۱ س على سمرقند عرب Margin سلطان الاعظم ظهر الدين
10	كابل Kābul	985	In quatrefoil the Kalima. In margins as on No. 9 W 77 S 1 (Looped.)	In eightfoil area بابر بادشاه الفاروق ظهر الدين محمد Margin السلطان الاعظم والامير المكرم ۱۲۰ خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه عرب كابل PL

<sup>1</sup> See foot note to No. 4

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 11	کابل Kābul	936	In quatrefoil, the Kalima <i>Margin</i> انا نکر الصديق عمر..... W. 73. S. 1.	Covering entire field السلطان الاعظم و الخاقان المکرم طهیر الدین محمد نادر نادرشاه عاری حلد الله ملکه و سلطانه صرب کابل ۹۳۶
12	لاهور Lāhor	936	As on No. 1 <i>Margin</i> as on No. 2. W. 72.5. S. 1 05	As on No. 1, but mint لاهور, and date ۹۳۶ Pl.
13	„	„	As on No. 12. W. 70 S. 1	As on No. 12.
14	„	„	As on No 12, but Kalima in quatrefoil W. 72 S. 98	As on No. 12.
15	„	„	As on No 14. W. 72.5 S. 1.	As on No 12.
16	„	„	In circle طهیر الدین محمد نادر نادرشاه عاری <i>Margin</i> illegible. W. 60 5 S. .97.	As on No 12
			This is a plated coin struck from two obverse dies	
17	„	937	As on No 12 W. 67 5 S. 1.	As on No 12, but date ۹۳۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
18	لاهور Lahor	938	As on No. 12 W 72 5 S. 1 1	As on No 12 but date 138
19		"	As on No 18 W 71 5 S. 1 02.	As on No 18
20		935	In circle, the Kalima. Margins as on No 9 only partly legible. W 72 S 97	In circle ظهر الدين محمد ر نادر باد ۱ ساء غاري Margin as on No. 10 but date and mint omitted.
21		,	In quatrefoil, the Kalima. Margins as on No. 20 W 71 S. 95.	As on No. 20
22			In quatrefoil, the Kalima. Margins as usual two partly visible. W 73 S 1	In circle as on No. 20 but no date Margin as on No 20
23			Similar to No. 22. W 71 S. 1 1	As on No 22
24			W 71 S 1	"
25			W 72 S 92.	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 26			As on No. 22.  W. 71.5 S. .91	As on No. 22.
27			”  W. 70.6 S. .86	”
28			”  W. 78 S. .92. (Looped )  Doublestruck on both sides.	”
29			”  W. 77. S. .85 (Looped )	”
30			In square, the Kalima Margins as usual M. 1.  W. 70 S. 86	In elevenfoil, as on No 22.   Pl
31			Illegible  W. 69. S. 9	Has been twice counter- struck One striking is illegible; the other is in a heart-shaped area and reads طہیر الدین محمد نادر  A plated coin
Æ 32	آگرہ Āgra	936	In circle صرب آگرہ In margin, arabesques  W. 139 S. 67	In oblong area with arched sides فی ۹۳۶ تاریخ سما Arabesques above and below  Pl



## MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 33	آگرہ Agra	936	As on No. 32 W 138 S 66	As on No. 32.
34	آگرہ Dārū-l Khilāfat		In circle دار الخلافۃ عرب آگرہ M. 2. W 141 S 7	In circle لی تاریخ Ornamentation above.
35	Fort Agra		بنار العرب قلع آگرہ W 143 S. 7	As on No. 34
36		937	As on No. 35 W 141 S 7	As on No. 35 but date PL.
37	"	"	As on No. 36. W 143 S. 7	As on No. 36

Accession 15 : VIII : 932 (Friday April 27 1526)

Death 5 : V : 937 (Sunday December 23 1530).

Earliest known coin AR 933 A 936.

Latest known coin AR 938 A 937

Coins unknown in gold.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

At Tatta, Lakhnau.

## II

## HUMĀYŪN

A. H. 937-963<sup>1</sup>


A. D. 1530-1556.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 38 39			In treble circle, the middle one of dots, the Kalima.  W. 12. S. 45	حلد الله تعالى نادر شاه عازى همايون محمد ملكه  Pl.
R 40 41	آگره Āgra	941	In circle, the Kalima <i>Margin</i> .. على المرتضى  W. 72 5 S. 95	In tenfoil area محمد زى هما عا يون To right المكرم To left صرب آگره Below ٩٤١ . .
42	„	943	In circle, the Kalima, and الله بررق من يشاء تعير حساب 'God is bountiful to whom He pleaseth without mea- sure' <i>Quran</i> , Sūra II, 208 <i>Margins</i> illegible  W. 72 S. 98	In area as on No. 40 Above السلطان الاعظم والحاقان To left حلد الله ٩٤٣ Below تعالى ملكه و سلطنه صرب آگره
43	„	„	As on No 42  W. 78 5 S. 94	As on No 42, but clearer and fuller

<sup>1</sup> Humāyūn was defeated, and lost his kingdom to Sher Shāh in A. H. 947, and did not recover the sovereignty of Hindūstān till A. H. 962

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 44 45 46	چمپانر Champā nir	942	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> على المرتضى ابا بكر الصدق عثمان	In flattened tenfoil area محمد زى هما غا يون Above خدا الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه عرب چمپانر ۹۴۲ Below السلطان الاعظم للمقام المكرم PL
47	دهلي Dehli	987	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> عثمان العفان على المرتضى	In tenfoil area محمد زى هما غا يون <i>Margins</i> as on No. 42 but عرب دهلي PL
48	"	"	As on No. 47 but full <i>margins</i> عثمان العفان على المرتضى ابا بكر الصدق عمر الفاروق	As on No. 47
49	"	939	As on No. 48 W 63 5 S 1	As on No. 48 but date 1-1
50	قندهار Qandahār	9-	In pentagonal area, kalima with addition as on No. 42. <i>Margins</i> بعل عمر بعل عثمان	In regular twelvefoil area محمد زى هما غا يون As on No. 47 but عرب قندهار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 51 52	قندهار Qandahār	—	In lozenge-shaped area, the Kalima <i>Margins</i> صدق انا نكر عدل عمر نحياي عثمان تعلم على  W. 45. S. 94.	In lozenge-shaped area, as on No. 50. <i>Margin</i> as on No. 50  Pl.
53	کابل Kābul	952	In pentagonal area, as on No 50 <i>Margins</i> as on No 51  W. 72 S. 1	In rectangular area, with angular projection in middle of each side نارداش عاری محمد هما یوں <i>Margin</i> as on No. 42, but صرب کابل, and date ۹۵۲  Pl.
54	„	953	As on No. 53  W. 72. S. 1 2.	As on No. 53, but date ۹۵۳
55	„	961	As on No 22  W. 70 S. 88	As on No 22, but counter- struck with the following inscription in symmetrical eight-sided area عدل کابل ۹۶۱
56 57 58 59 60	لاهور Lāhor	—	As on No 44  W. 72 S. 1	In flattened mihrabī area هما محمد ی یوں عاز M. 3. <i>Margin</i> arranged thus السلطان الاعظم الحاقان جلد الله ملکه و سلطانه صرب لاهور  Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 51	لاهور Lahor	9-2	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 51  W 72 S 1	In square formed by J of تعالی, thus  ۲ ناساء غازی محمد هما یون <i>Margin</i> as on No. 42, but سرب لاهور PL
62	—	—	As on No. 48  W 72 S. 1	In flattened tenfold area محمد غازی هما یون <i>Margin</i> as on No. 42, but mint deleted.
63	—	—	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> deleted.  W 70 S. 1	In foliated diamond ر محمد ی ن شا هما یو <i>Margin</i> deleted.
64	Dehli (f)	—	As on No. 48  W 70 S 1	As on No. 48
Æ 65	آگرہ Agra	943	فلوس سرب آگرہ  W 66. S -6	لی تاریخ ۹۴۳ سہ
66	"	946	فلوس سرب آگرہ  W 69 S -6	ہزارچ ۱۴۱ سہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 67	آگرہ Āgra	94 -	As on No. 65.  W. 61. S. 6	As on No 65
68 69 70 71 72	„	946	In flattened sixfoil area صرب آگرہ In margin فلوس . . .  W. 67 S. 6	تاریخ ۹۴۶     Pl.
73	Āgra Dāru-l- amān	942	دار الامان صرب آگرہ  W. 135 S. 6	فی ۹۴۲ تاریخ سہ
74	„	943	As on No 73  W. 139 S 6	As on No. 73, but date ۹۴۳
75 76	„	943	الامان آگرہ صرب دار  W. 134 S. 6	تاریخ ۹۴۳ M 2
77	Āgra Dāru-l- khilāfat	937	دار الخلا فہ صرب آگرہ  W. 141 S. 65	فی ۹۳۷ تاریخ سنہ Arabesques above and below
78 79 80	„	938	As on No. 77 M. 2  W. 139 S. 6.	As on No 77, but date ۹۳۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 81 82	Āgra <i>Dāru-l- Khilāfat</i>	939	As on No 77  W 139 S. 6.	As on No. 77, but date 131
83	"	940	"  W 134 S 6	" 131
84		941	"  W 133 S 6	" 131
85	Āgra <i>Dāru-l- adl</i>	948	دار العدل عرب آگرہ  M. 2  W 140 S 65.	فی 132 تاریخ PL
86	جونپور <i>Jaunpūr Dāru- ṣ-ṣarḥ Khilā mudabbar- rah</i>	937	بنار العرب مسهرک جونپور حطہ  W 141 S. 65	137 فی تاریخ Arabesques above and below
87		939	As on No. 86 M 4  W 136 S. -6	As on No. 86, but date 131
88			"  M 2  W 136. S .6	"

Metal No	Mint	Dato	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 89	حوبور Jaunpūr <i>Dāru-z-zarb Khitā mutabar-rak</i>	943	As on No 86. W. 131 S. 6	As on No. 86, but date ٩٤٣
90 91	چپانیر Champā-nīr	942	نیر ریح چپا بتا ٩٤٢ W. 139 S. 6	ب صر شهر مکرم Pl
92	”	”	فتح ریح نیر چپا بتا ٩٤٢ W. 132 S. 6	صر شهر مکرم
93	دهلی Dehlī <i>Dāru-l-mulk Hazrat</i>	940	حصر دهلے دار الملک صر W. 137 S. 6	فی تاریخ ٩٤٠ سنہ Pl.
94	”	941	As on No 93 W. 130. S. 6	As on No 93, but date ٩٤١
95 96	”	942	” W. 139 S. 6	” ٩٤٢
97 <sup>1</sup>	قندهار Qandahār	937	As reverse of No 77, but counterstruck with عدل قندهار in eightfoil area W. 133 S. 6	As on obverse of No 77

<sup>1</sup> Counterstruck on a dated coin of Humāyūn, so can, I think, be reasonably considered a coin of Humāyūn struck at Qandahār, though of course the exact period of counterstriking cannot be certain



Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 98 99 100 101	لاهور Lāhor Dārū-l- Khilāfat	938	دارالخلا فة لاهور عرب W 139 S 6	فی تاریخ ۱۳۸ Arabesques above and below Pl
102		939	As on No. 98, but mint-name written لاهور W 138 S -6	As on No. 104 but date ۱۳۹
103 104	مندو Mandū	942	In circle عرب د مندو W 141 S. -6	In circle فی تاریخ ۱۳۲ سنه M 2
105 106 107		94-	فلوس عرب مندو M. 3 W 68 S 6.	فی تاریخ نہمد چہل و Pl
108 <sup>1</sup> 109	؟ Dārū-l- Khilāfat	940	دارالخلا فة عرب M 3. W 139 S. -6	۱۳ فی تاریخ سنه Arabesque above.

<sup>1</sup> This is coin No. 45 on p. 12 of the Rodgers Mughal Catalogue. What Mr. Rodgers calls the letter ح is possibly the curly mark which in combination with an upstroke forms the letter ج or چ. The succeeding letters as shown on this coin are apparently ج and ل. Nos. 110 to 115 are specimens of this mint of the succeeding year and are characterized by the enclosure of the same mint-mark as that on Nos. 103 and 107 accompanied by what is apparently a letter in a rude oblong figure situated in the centre of the disc. Coin No. 110 shows the entire upper half of the mint name which look like Gwiltier though specimens in the British Museum support the reading of Lāhor. The distinguishing mint mark is also found on some copper coins of Mandū—Nos. 105—

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				
110	?	941	As on No. 108.	As on No. 108
111	<i>Dāru-l-</i>			
112	<i>khilāfat</i>		W. 136	۹۴۱
113			S. 6	Pl

## (a) First reign

Accession 9 V 937 (Thursday, December 29, 1530)

Defeat 10 I 947 (Monday, May 17, 1540).

## (b) Second reign

Victory 4 IX 962 (Tuesday, July 23, 1555)

Death 15 III 963 (Tuesday, January 28, 1556)

(a) Earliest known coin AR 937 Æ 937.

Latest „ „ AR 946 Æ 947

(b) Earliest known coin AR 960

Latest „ „ AR 962

Known gold coins are mintless and dateless

Unrepresented mints and metals

AR Ujam

KĀMRĀN<sup>1</sup> (*not in India*)

AR				
114	قندهار Qandahār	—	As on No. 47	In eightfoil with knots at the four corners
			W. 60	عاری
			S. 95	محمد نادر شاه
				کا مران
				Above الاعظم
				Right المکرم
				Left حلد الله
				Below ملکه و سلطانه صرب قندهار
				Pl
115	کابل	951	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima	In oblong with corners symmetrically truncated
116	Kābul		Margins as on No 48	نادر شاه عاری
			W. 69	محمد کامران
			S 1	Above السلطان الاعظم
				Right المکرم
				Left حلد الله ۹۵۱
				Below ملکه و سلطانه صرب کابل
				Pl

<sup>1</sup> The coins of Kāmran and Sulaimān, though of the Mughal ruling family, do not properly belong to the present series, but are included for convenience

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 117	—	—	As on No. 42 W 71 S 1	As on No. 42 but left of field counterstruck with a quatrefoil containing the words غازی بادشاه عبدل کامران

MIRZA SULAIMĀN<sup>1</sup> (not in India)

118	قندھار Qanduz	939	In square, the Kalma. Margins as on No. 114. W 68 S. 1	In circle بادشاه غازي سليمان سلطان ۹۳۹ In margin الله تعالى ملكه عرب قندھار ۹۳۹
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Pl.

<sup>1</sup> See note on p. 17


### III

## AKBAR

A. H. 963-1014

A D 1556-1605

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 119	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	980	In quatrefoil, the Kalima M 5  W. 168 S. 85	ملکه جلد الله تعالى نادشاه عاز محمد اکبر جلال الدین صرب ۹۸۰ احمدآباد
120	Ahmad- ābād <i>Dāru-s- salṭanat</i>	981	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and date  Below ۹۸۱ Left انی نکر Top عمر Right عثمان علی  W. 168. S 1	In oblong, arched at the sides نادشاه عازی اکبر جلال الدین محمد جلد الله ملکه دار السلطنة احمدآباد صرب Pl.
121	„	982	Area as on No. 120, but in triple square, the inter- mediate sides being dotted lines, and date  ۹۸۲ <i>Margins</i> Top نکیای عثمان Right تعلم علی  W. 168 S. 9.	As on No 120, but oblong triple as on obverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 122 sq	Ahmad Abād <i>Dārū s-salṭanat</i>	988	In diamond formed by elongating some of the letters in the marginal legends, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> بصلى ابى نكر   بعدل عمر بحياى عثمان   بعلم على ۹۸۸ W 185 S 7	خلد الله تعالى ملكه ل محمد اكبر بادشاه حلال الدين غازی عرب دار السلطنة احمد آباد
123	ادبپور Udaipūr <i>Aḥmad- madābād</i>	984	In circle contained by one of dots  Flowered field. W 168 5 S. 9	Contained as on obverse بادشاه غازی حلال الدين محمد اكبر ملک آباد عرب ادبپور محمد عرب Flowered field. Pl.
124 sq	اردو غلقرن Urdū ga far qarīn	Alif (1000)	As on No. 122 M 6 W 184 S. 7	As on No. 12 <sup>n</sup> but الف over اکبر and mint اردو غلقرن Pl.
125 <sup>1</sup>	اکبر نکر Akbarna gar	Far wardīn	In circle الله اکبر حل حلال M 7 W 168 S 5	ماه فروردین اله اکبر نکر عرب M. 8 Pl.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. a similar mohar in Mr Lane Poole's Catalogue of the Bodleian Library Collection. Oxford. That coin has wrongly been attributed to Tatta mint.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 126	آگرہ Āgra	971	In pentagonal area, the Kalima M 9 <i>Margins</i> صدق انى نكر   بعدل عمر   نحيى عثمان   نعلم على   رضى الله عنهم  W. 168 S. 1 1	السلطان الاعظم حلد الله نادر شاه ٩٧١ اكر عار محمد جلال الدين لى تعا ملكه و سلطانه صرب آگره
127 128	„	972	As on No. 126  W. 165-139. S. 1.1	As on No. 126, but date ٩٧٢
129 130	Āgra <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	976	In quatrefoil, the Kalima M 5 <i>Margins</i> as first four on No 126  W. 168-149 S 1	ملكه حلد الله تعا لى نادر شاه ٩٧٦ عار محمد جلال الدين اكر دار الخلافة آگره صرب
131	„	978	As on No 129  W. 167 S 9	As on No. 129, but date ٩٧٨
132 <i>Mih-rābī</i>	Āgra Town	981	In oblong with arched ends composed of three lines, the middle one of dots, the Kalima, and ٩٨١ انى نكر عمر عثمان على  W 162 S. 1 3 × .75	In border as on obverse حلد ملكه نادر شاه عارى محمد جلال الدين اكر صرب ملدة آگره

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 183 184	Agra <i>Dārū-l- Khalāfat</i>	982	As on No. 121 but date ۹۸۲ W 168 S 95	As on No. 121, but bottom margin دار الخلافة اکبر عرب M 10 Pl
185	Agra	48 Shah- rowar	In dotted circle الله اکبر حل حلاله Flowered field. W 170 S. 75	In dotted circle سهرورد الہ ۴۸ اکبر ب عرب Flowered field.
186		49 DI	In circle سب این در آید ساز اکبر انور مہر مہر اکبر عرب Flowered field. W 166. S. 11	In circle contained by one of dots سب انور ریور مہر تا رہن و آسمان را الہ دی ۴۹ Flowered field
187	"	49 Isfan- dirmuz	As on No. 136 W 166. S 11	As on No. 136 but month اسفند

The Persian couplet is

مہر مہر ساز اکبر انورے این در است  
تا رہن و آسمان را مہر انور رہور است

The sun-stamp of Akbar is the honour of this gold,  
While the light of the sun remains an ornament to the  
earth and sky

Pl

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A'</i> 138	درہا پور Burhān- pūr	49 Mīhr	الله اکبر جل جلالہ Flowered field.  W. 168 S. 7.	ماء مہر الہیہ ۱۴۹ درہاں پور صرب Pl
139	پتنہ Patna <i>Dāru-z- zarb</i>	983	In area as on No 121, the Kalima, date ۹۸۳ M 5 <i>Margins cut</i>  W. 168 S. 85.	In area as on No 121; upper margin cut, lower margin پتنہ دار الصرب
140	„	985	As on No 139, but date ۹۸۵  W. 166. S. 85	As on No 139
141 142 sq	Patna	987	In double square with dots between, the Kalima, and ۹۸۷ <i>Margins cut</i>  W. 166-153 S. 7	In double square with dots between نادرشاہ عاری اکبر حلال الدین محمد پتنہ Below Pl.
143	جوہپور Jaunpūr	974	In pentagonal area as on No 126, with similar margins M 9  W. 168 S. 11	As on No 126, but date ۹۷۴ and mint جوہپور
144	„	977	As on No 143  W. 169 S. 1.	As on No 143, but date ۹۷۷ Pl.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 145	جولپور Jaunpūr	980	As on No. 143 but <i>margins cut.</i>  W 167 S. 8	As on No. 143, but date ۱۸
146	دهلی Dehli Hapur	976	As on No. 126 <i>Margins mostly cut.</i> M. 11  W 168 S. 1	As on No. 126 but date ۱۷۶ In bottom <i>margin</i> حضرت دهلی Pl.
147	Dehli Dārū l mulk ḥapur	979	As on No. 129 <i>Margins cut.</i> M. 5  W 168 S. 85	As on No. 129 but date ۱۱ and below دار الملک حضرت
148 149	فیضپور Faizpūr	986	In eightfoil, the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i>  W 166-166. S. 85	In eightfoil بادشاہ محمد اکبر غازی حلال الدین ۱۱ سرب فیضپور <i>Margins cut</i>
150 sq	Dārū s- sallanat	987	As on No. 122.  W 174 S. -6	— ۱ اکبر بادشاہ حلال الدین غازی فیضپور سرب دار السلطنہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 151 sq	كشمير Kashmīr	999 ?	As on No. 122.  W. 168 S. 65	ع اکبر ناد عار محمد شاه حلال الدین ع صرب کشمیر Date possibly in lower margin Pl.
152	لاهور Lāhor	973	In foliated pentagon, the Kalima. M 9 Margins as on No 126  W. 169 S. 1	As on No 126, but date 973 and mint لاهور
153	„	974	As on No 152  W. 168 S. 11.	As on No 152, but date 973
154	„	976	„  W. 168	„ 976
155 156	Lāhor <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	„	As on No 129  W. 167-149 S. 1	As on No 129, but in bottom margin 976 صرب دار الخلافة لاهور Pl
157			In a circle, the Kalima.  W. 14 S. 45	اکبر نادشاه عاری محمد حلال الدین

## MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A/ 158 sq		88	In a square on a flowered field الله أكبر W 170 S. 7	As on obverse الله حلال PL	
159			In double square inscribed in a triple circle on a flowered field الله أكبر W 186 S. 8	Contained as on obverse حلال	
R 160	احسن Ujaun	968	The Kalima. M 12 W 100 S. 75	أكبر بادشاه حلال الدين ۹۶۸ قمر احسن PL	
161 sq	"	990 or 995	In square the Kalima. Margins cut. M. 13 W 175. S 77	محمد أكبر بادشاه حلال الدين غار قمر احسن	
162 sq		994	As on No. 161 W 175 S. 75.	As on No 161 but date ۱۱۴	
163	اوچمن Ujaun	44 Khûr- dâd	In triple circle on flowered field الله أكبر حلال W 17" S 9	حور بادشاه ۳۳ اوچمن قمر	PL.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> 164	Ujam	46 Ardī- bihisht	As on No 163 <b>W.</b> 174 <b>S.</b> .75	بهشت اردی الهه ۴۶ اجین صرب
165	„	41 Āzar	As on No. 164 <b>W.</b> 166 <b>S.</b> .75	As on No 164, but month اذر
166 167	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	980	In a square, the Kalīma <i>Margins</i> cut. M. 5 <b>W.</b> 170 <b>S</b> 95	ملکه حلد الله تعالى ۹۸۰ نادرشاه عاری محمد حلال الدین اکبر صرب احمدآباد
168	Ahmad- ābād <i>Dāru-s-</i> <i>salṭanat</i>	982	As on No 120, but no date M. 9 <b>W.</b> 162 <b>S</b> 1	In double square with dots between اکبر نادرشاه عاری محمد حلال الدین Left السلطان الاعظم Bottom دار السلطنة احمدآباد
169	„	983	As on No 168 <b>W</b> 177 <b>S</b> 1	As on No 168, but date ۹۸۳
170	„	984	„ <b>W.</b> 172 <b>S.</b> 1	„ ۹۸۴
171	„	985	but M. 13 <b>W.</b> 174 <b>S.</b> .95	„ ۹۸۵

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 172	Ahmad Abad Daru-s- salтанat	986	As on No. 171 W 171 S 95	As on No. 168, but date ۱۸۱
173 sq		987	In square, formed as on No. 122, the Kalima on a flowered field. Margins cut. M. 13 W 172 S 75	حَدَّ اللهُ تَعَالَى ۱۸۷ محمد اکبر بادشاہ حلال الدین غار غرب دار السلطنت احمد آباد
174 sq		988	As on No. 173 W 173 S. 75.	As on No. 173 but date ۱۸۸
175 sq		989	" W 172 S. 75	" ۱۸۹
176 sq	"	990	" W 170 S 75	" ۱۹۱
177 sq	"	991	" W 173	" ۱۹۱
178 sq	"	993	" W 176.	" ۱۹۳
179 sq	"	995	" W 168	" ۱۹۵
180 sq		996	" W 176	" ۱۹۶

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 181 sq	Ahmad- ābād	37	As on No 173 W. 173	As on No 173, but صرب احمدآباد only, and date ۳۷
182 183 sq	„	38	„ W. 172.	„ ۳۸
184 sq	„	38 Mīhr	In square, on a flowered field الله اکبر حل حلاله W 173	On a flowered field مهر اله ۳۸ احمدآباد صرب
185 sq.	„	38 Ābān	„ W. 169	but month اَبَان
186 sq	„	38 Bah- man	„ W. 168	„ بَهْمَن
187 sq	„	39 Ardi- bihisht	„ W. 175	but date ۳۹, and month اردی بهشت
188 sq	„	39 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	„ W 172	„ خورداد
189 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	„	„	„ W. 43	„
190 sq	„	39 Tīr	„ W. 177	„ تیر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 191	Ahmad abad	39 Ābān	As on No. 184. W 176 S. 85	As on No. 184 but آبان ۳۱
192	"	39 Āzar	" W 176 S. 9	آذر
193		39 Dī	" W 174	دی
194	"	39 Beh man	" W 175.	" بهمن
195		40 Tir	" W 177	but date ۴, " and month تیر
196		40 Ābān	" W 177	آبان
197	"	41 Āzar	" W 177	but year ۴, " and month آذر
198	"	41 Beh- man	W 175	" بهمن
199	"	41 Infan- dārmuz	" W 174	ايفاندارموز
200		42 Amar did	" W 174	but year ۴, " and month امرداد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 201	Ahmad- ābād	43 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	As on No 184 W. 176.	As on No 184, but year ۴۳, and month حورداد
202	„	44 Bah- man	„ W. 175	„ but year ۴۴, and month بهمن
203	„	46 Far- wardī	„ W. 171	„ but year ۴۶, and month فروردی
204	„	46 Ābān	„ W. 175	„ آبان
205	„	46 Āzar	„ W. 177	„ آذر
206	„	46 Dī	„ W. 176	„ دی
207	„	46 Bah- man	„ W. 175	„ بهمن
208	„	47 Tīr	In square enclosed in ornamental border الله اکبر حل جلاله W. 177 S 85	In octagon enclosed in ornamental border تیرالهی ۴۷ احمداناد صرب
209	„	47 Dī	As on No 191 W 176	As on No 191, but year ۴۷, and month دی



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 210	Ahmad shād	47 Iafan dārmuz	As on No. 191 W 177	As on No. 191 but اسفندار ۳۷
211	"	48 Khār dād	" W 175	but year ۳۸, and month خرداد
212	"	48 Āgar	" W 173	الر
213	"	48 Bah man	" W 175	بهمن
214	"	48 Dī	" W 174	but year ۳۹ and month دی
215	"	48 Bah man	" W 174	بهمن
216 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	4 - Tir	" W 80 S 65	تیر Units figure of year missing
217	احمدنگر Ahmad nagar	48 Mihr	الله اکبر حل حلاله W 165 S 7	مهرالیه احمدنگر ۳۰ مهر Pl.
218 sq	اردو فخرتین Urdū fa far qarīn	—	In square as on No 173 the Kalima. Margins cut. W 175 S 75	محمد اکبر بادشاہ حلال الدین غازی مهر اردو فخرتین

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> <b>219</b> sq.	اردو ظفر قرین Urdū za- far qarīn	<i>Alif</i> (1000)	As on No. 218. <b>W.</b> 177. <b>S.</b> 7 × 8.	As on No 218, but above الف is the word اکبر
<b>220</b> <b>221</b> <b>222</b> sq.	„	„	Within outer border of a double square containing one of dots, the Kalima. Right نحمای عثمان Bottom . تعلم Top عدل عمر  <b>W</b> 177. <b>S.</b> 85	In outer border as ob- verse <u>حلد الله تعا ملکه ل</u> الف محمد اکبر نادشاه جلال الدین عازے صرب اردو ظفر قرین M. 8.
<b>223</b> <b>224</b> sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	As on No. 220.  <b>W.</b> 85 <b>S.</b> .6	As on No 220
<b>225</b> sq $\frac{1}{4}$	Urdū e za- far qarīn	„	In border as reverse اکبر الله الف  M. 8  <b>W.</b> 42 <b>S.</b> .45.	In outer border of a double square containing one of dots قرین ظفر اردوی  Pl
<b>226</b> sq $\frac{1}{8}$	„	„	As on No. 225, but no outer border.  <b>W.</b> 22. <b>S.</b> 4.	As on No 225, but no outer border
<b>227</b>	آگرہ Āgra	963	In a square, the Kalima M 14 Below انانکر الصدیق Right علی المرتضی  <b>W</b> 172 <b>S.</b> 95	In square اکبر نادى شاه عار محمد جلال الدین Right ابو المطهر Below صرب آگرہ D

## MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 228	آگرہ Agra	964	As on No. 227, but no mark. W 175 S. 9	As on No. 227 but date ۱۱۳
229		965	As on No. 227 W 168 S. 1	As on No. 227 Margins Left السلطان Top العادل Date ۱۱۵
230	"	"	In square the Kalima. Margins cut. W 171 S. 1	In circle ۱۱۵ اکبر بادی محمد ساء غازی حلال الدین Margin آگرہ
231	"	966	In square, the Kalima. Margins Upper صدق ابی بکر Left بعدل عمر Bottom اجماع عثمان Right بعلم علی W 175 S. 1 1	In square as on No. 227 but date ۱۱۱ Right السلطان الاعظم Top للماتان المکرم Left خلد الله تعالى ملکه Lower و سلطانہ عمر اکبر
232		967	As on No. 231 M. 15 W 174. S. 1 2	As on No. 231 but date ۱۱۱ M.
233 <sup>1</sup>	"	969	As on No. 227 Margins illegible W 172. S. 1 1	In square as on No. 227 Margins illegible ۱۱۱ M. 29

<sup>1</sup> Attribution made owing to similarity of type but doubtful.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 234 <sup>1</sup>	آگرہ Āgra	971	In pentagonal area, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 126 M 9.  W. 174 S. 1 l.	In twelvefoil area ٩٧١ حلد الله اکبر نادر شاه عاری محمد جلال الدین <i>Margins</i> cut
235	„	973	As on No. 234.  W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 234, but date ٩٧٣
236	„	975	„  W. 172. S. 1-1.	„ ٩٧٥
237 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	—	„  W. 90 S. 9	„
238	„	978	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M 5. <i>Margins</i> cut.  W. 170. S. 9	In square similar to No 227, but date ٩٧٨ <i>Margins</i> cut, but name of mint in bottom margin.
239	„	979	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M 5 <i>Margins</i> cut.  W 168. S. 9	In square as on No 227, but date ٩٧٩ In lower <i>margin</i> آگرہ .
240 241	„	980	„  W 176 S 95	„ ٩٨

<sup>1</sup> Known Āgra type, name of mint in right lower margin

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 242 <sup>1</sup>	آگرہ Agra	983	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalma. Margins cut. M 5 W 172 S. 1	In square آگرہ بادشاہی غاز محمد ۱۸۳ حلال الدین Top margin ملکہ تعالیٰ
243	"	985	W 175 S 1	As on No. 238 ۱۰
244		989	but M 9 W 175 S 1	۱۸۲ Right margin خلد اللہ تعالیٰ Bottom margin آگرہ
245	"	44 Farwar din	In double circle with one of dots between, on flowered field. اللہ آگرہ حل حلال W 175 S 95	Contained as obverse فرید الدین الہی ۴۴ آگرہ عرب
246		44 Shahre- war	As on No. 245 W 175 S 1	As on No. 215, but month سہرورد ۱۷
247	"	48 <sup>2</sup> Azar	In square inscribed in a square, contained in a circle, the interstices filled with ornamentation اللہ آگرہ حل حلال W 173 S. 75	In octagon with ornamentation superimposed on each side the whole contained in a double circle with one of dots between البر الہی ۴ آگرہ عرب

<sup>1</sup> This type of the Agra mint issue is described in *Mon. Num. F. 17. XI. 1. 1. 1. 1.* for 1000 but present attribution doubtful. *F. No. 75.*

<sup>2</sup> This date has heretofore been read as 42, e.g. *F. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.* No. 75 but it is now little doubt that it is really 48.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 248	آگرہ Āgra	50 Amar- dād	In double sixteenfoil border inscribed in a circle, the intermediate angular spaces containing rosettes, on a flowered field الله اکبر حل حلاله  W 175 S. 9	Contained as obverse امرداد اله ه. آگره صرب Pl.
249	اکبرپور تانده Akbarpūr Tānda	971	In ornamented quatrefoil, the Kalima <i>Margins</i> cut  W. 175 S. 11 (Looped.)	In oblong with arch in middle of each end اکبر نادشاه محمد عاری حلال الدین M 16 Below ۹۷۱ اکبرپور تانده Pl
250	”	973	”  W. 174 S. 1	” ۹۷۳
251	اله آباد Ilahābād	44 Ābān	On flowered field اله آباد سکه ق حهان شهر عرب و ۴۴  W. 175 S 85	On flowered field ماء رائج ناد مهر و مچور همیشه ابان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 252	آلة آباد Ilahābād	45 Far- wardī	As on No. 251, but year ۴۰  W 175 S 85.  The Persian couplet runs همیشه همو در مهر و ماه رائج باد بغرب و شرق جهان سکه آلة آباد May like the gold of the sun and moon always remain current As far as the West and East of the world the coin of Ilahābād.	As on No. 251 but month فروردی
253		47 Ardī bihisht	As on No. 251 but date on reverse.  W 175. S 8	۴۷ to left, below اردی بهشت
254		47	W 176. S 8	۴۷ to left. " Name of month wanting
255	"		"  W 175 S 9	"
256	برهانپور Burhān pūr	45 Ābān	In circle on flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال  W 176 S 8	Contained as obverse آبان الله ۴۵ برهانپور غرب
257	"	45 Isfān dārmuz	W 172 S 8	اسفند
258		49 Ābān	W 176 S 8	but year ۴۱ and month ۱۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 259 sq	بنگالہ Bangālā <sup>1</sup>	1011	In square, the Kalima <b>W.</b> 169. <b>S.</b> 7	شاه شد ۱۰۱۱ اکبر کاروش صرب شہد بنگالہ ران دلخواہ [سسکے] Pl.
260 sq.	"	—	" <b>W</b> 167 <b>S</b> 7.	As on No. 259.
261	بہکر Bhakkā	985	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima <i>Margins cut.</i> <b>M</b> 5 <b>W.</b> 175 <b>S</b> 1.	In square اکبر بادشاہ ی عاز محمد ۹۸۵ حلال الدین Bottom margin صرب بہکر Pl
262 <sup>2</sup>	بیراتہ Banāta	43 <i>Khūr-</i> <i>dād</i>	On flowered field اللہ اکبر حل حالہ <b>W.</b> 173. <b>S.</b> 7.	On flowered field حور داد الہم ۴۳ بیراتہ صرب
263	"	45 Fai- wardī	" <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S</b> 7.	but year ۴۵, and month فروردی

<sup>1</sup> See Paper 65 of the eleventh Num Supp to the *J A S B* (1909) I think that this reading is reasonably certain. The translation is 'Coin of Bengal became pleasing from this fact that its honour lay in being struck by Akbar Shāh'

<sup>2</sup> The reading of Banāta on the rupees of Akbar attributed to this mint is not certain. Mr H. Nelson Wright has suggested the name Berār.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 264	بمراة Bairāta	47 Amar- dād	As on No. 262 W 172 S 75	As on No. 262 but year ۴۷, and month امرداد
265	"	48 Amar dād	" W 170 S 7	but year ۴۸ and month امرداد
266	بسا Patna	983	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M. 5. Margins cut. W 175 S 9	In square اکبر بادشاہی غاز محمد ۱۳ حلال الدین Bottom margin بسا
267 ۳۱	"	987	As on No. 173, the Kalima on a flowered field, with date ۹۸۷ Margins cut. W 174 S. 8	حدا الله تعا ملکہ لے محمد اکبر بادشاہ حلال الدین غازی قرب بسا
268	,	44 Amar dād	On flowered field الله اکبر حل حلالہ M 8 W 174 S 8	Contained as on obverse امرداد الہ ۴۴ بسا قرب
269 ۱		47 Far wardin	" W 80 S 7	but year ۴۷ and month فروردین
270 ۱		48 Tir	" W 87 S 7	but year ۴۸ and month تیر ۱۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 271 sq.	تטה Tatta	39 Isfan- dārmuz	In square with one of dots outside, on flowered field  الله اکبر حل حلاله  W. 175 S. 65	Contained as obverse <u>اسعدارمز الهه</u> ٣٩ تته صرب
272 sq	”	40 Amar- dād	”  W. 174.	but year ٣٠, and month امرداد
273 sq	”	40 Mīhr	”  W. 170.	” مهر
274 sq.	”	40 Ābān	”  W. 175.	” آبان
275 sq.	”	41 Ābān	”  W. 167	but year ٣١, and month آبان
276 sq	”	41 Dī	”  W. 175.	” دی
277 sq	”	42 Tīr	”  W. 174.	but year ٣٢, and month تیر
278 sq	”	43 Dī	”  W. 175	but year ٣٣, and month دی
279 sq	”	43 Isfan- dārmuz	”  W. 173	” اسعدارمز

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 280 sq	ت Tatta	44 Tr	As on No. 271 W 173.	As on No 271 but year ۴۴, and month تر
281 sq	"	44 Bah- man	" W 172	" بهمن
282 sq	"	45 Khūr dād	" W 176	" but year ۴۵, and month خورداد
283 sq	"	45 Shahro- war	" W 174	" شهریور
284 sq	"	45 Mīhr	" W 174	" مهر
285 sq	"	45 Ābān	" W 177	" آبان
286 sq	"	46 Khūr dād	" W 168	" but year ۴۶ and month خورداد
287 sq	"	46 Tr	" W 176	" تر
288 sq	"	46 Mīhr	" W 175.	" مهر
289 sq	"	46 Ābān	" W 175-5.	" آبان

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 290 sq	تٲٲ Tatta	46 Dī	As on No. 271. W. 174.	As on No 271, but year ۴۶, and month دی
291 sq.	”	46 Bah- man	” W. 176	” بہمن
292 sq	”	47 Ābān	” W. 172	” but year ۴۷, and month آبان
293 sq.	”	48 Ābān	” W. 175 5	” but year ۴۸, and month آبان
294 sq.	”	48 Āzar	” W. 173	” آذر
295 sq	”	48 Dī	” W. 170.	” دی
296 sq	”	48 Bah- man	” W. 175	” بہمن
297 sq.	”	49 Tī	” W. 175	” but year ۴۹, and month تیر
298 sq.	”	50 Khūn- dād	” W. 171	” but year ۵۰, and month خورداد
299 sq.	”	50 Mīhr	” W. 172.	” مہر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 800	حوليپور Jaunpūr	966	In foliated diamond, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> بجای عثمان عدل عمر  W 168 S. 11	In oblong with foliated sides اکبر بادشاه محمد غاز ۱۶۱۱ حلال الدين M 17 Top ناصر الدنيا و الدين Bottom قرب حوليپور
301 302	,	96-	As on No. 300 <i>Margins</i> cut.  W 162. S. 12	As on No. 300 but ad- ditional M 4 in arch, bottom margin fuller انوالسح قرب حوليپور
303	" Jaunpūr <i>Dāru-l khilāfat</i>	972	In foliated pentagon, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut. M. 6  W 169 S 11	In oblong with foliated arches in centre of each side ل الدين اکبر باد غازي حلا محمد شاه Above ناصر الدنيا و الدين Below دار الخلافة حوليپور
304	,	975	As on No. 303 but M 5  W 170 S 115.	As on No. 303 but date two upper margin fuller with additional words انوالسح
305	" (Epithet not cer- tain)	977	but M. 9  W 177 S. 11	"
306	"	979	As on No. 303  W 170 S 95	As on No. 303 but date ۱۱



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 313	حمار فیروزہ Hijaz Firoza	967	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut.  W 165 S 9  A good specimen of this coin is illustrated in N S. XI. The mint mark is quite characteristic.	In square with small arch in middle of each side اکرباد ی محمد ساء غار ۱۶۷ حلال الدین M. 31 سرب حمار فیروزہ (only part visible) Left خلد الله ملکہ (words written one above the other). Pl.
314	دهلی Dehli Hajrat	964	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> رضی الله عنهم W 177 S 1	In oblong with arch in centre of each side اکرباد ساء ی محمد غار ۱۶ حلال الدین Above السلطان الاعظم الماتان Left دعلی خلد الله Bottom سرب حفرت
315	"	968	As on No 314 W 174 S 1	As on No. 314, but date ۱۱
316	"	970	As on No. 314 W 175 S 1	As on No. 314 but date and below سرب حفرت ملکہ و سلطنت
317	"	973	As on No. 314 M 9 <i>Margins</i> fairly full and as on No. 126. W 159 S 11	As on No. 314 but date ۱۱ Lower margin as on No. 316 and on left المکرم ندقی





Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 324 sq	Dehli	35 Di	As on No. 323. W 174 S 7	As on No. 323 but date دی
325 sq	"	" Bah man	" W 175. S 7	" پہن
326 sq	"	" Isfan- darmuz	" W 175 S 7	" اسفندار
327 sq	"	37 Far wardi	" W 175 S 7	but year " and month فروردی
328 sq	"	" Shah rewar	" W 173 S 65	" شہرور
329 sq	"	38 or 48 Ardi- bhisht	but circular " W 9 S 3	but year " and month اردی بہ PL
330 sq	"	40 Mihir	" W 174 S. G.	but year " and month میر
331 sq	"	41 Abin	" W 176. S 6	but year " and month ابین



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 342 sq	Dehli	43 Bah man	As on No 323. W 170	As on No. 323 but year " and month نہم
343	"	45 Amar dad	but circular " W 175 S. 75	but year " and month امرداد
344	"	— Far wardi	As on No. 343. W 173 S 75	As on No. 343 but month فروردی
345 sq x 8	"	— Shah rowar	As on No. 323 W 20 S 3	As on No. 323, but month سہریں
346	دیول بندر Deval Bandar	4 - Pro- bably 42 Ardib hisht	In circle inside one of dots, on flowered field اللہ اکبر حل حلالہ W 175 S. 8	Contained as obverse اردی بہت الہی مرب دنول بندر
347	"	" Di	" W 172 S -8	but month " دی H.
348	سری نگر Srinagar	45 Amar dad	On flowered field اللہ اکبر حل حلالہ W 1-2 S. 8	Contained as obverse امرداد الہی سری نگر مرب



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 342 sq	Dehli	43 Bah- man	As on No. 323. W 170	As on No. 323 but year " and month پہمن
343	"	45 Amar dad	but circular " W 175 S 75	but year " and month امرداد
344		— Far wardi	As on No. 343 W 173 S 75	As on No. 343 but month فروردی
345 sq $\frac{1}{8}$	"	— Shah rewar	As on No. 323 W 20 S 3	As on No. 323 but month سہریں
346	دیول بندر Dewal Bandar	4- Pro- bably 42 Ardib- hisht	In circle inside one of dots, on flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال W 175 S. 8	Contained as obverse اردی بہشت الہی عرب دیول بندر
347	"	Di	" W 172 S 8	but month دی P.
348	سری نگر Srinagar	45 Amar dad	On flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال W 172 S. 8	Contained as obverse امرداد الہی " سری نگر عرب



Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 355 <sup>1</sup> sq	سورت Sūrat	98 Āhān (1)	In square within dotted square  الله اکبر حل حلال  W 171 S 68	Contained as obverse  حان اله ۳۸ مورت سرب  M.
356 sq	فہر پور Fathpūr Dār- sallānat	985	In double square containing one of dots on a flowered field, the Kalima arranged as on No. 123 date ۱۰ to left of lower margin  W 173 S 7	On flowered field  خدا الله تعالیٰ ملکہ محمد اکبر بادشاہ حلال الدین شاعر سرب دار السلطنت فہر پور
357 sq	"	986	but date ۱۱ in centre of area.  W 167 S. 8	
358 sq	"	"	date on reverse  W 175. S 8	but date ۱۱ in upper centre of area.
359 sq	"	987	"  W 172.	"
360 sq	"	988	M. p  W 173.	"

<sup>1</sup> This peculiar rupee is unquestionably genuine and the word سورت is quite correct. Dr Taylor does not think that the town سورت can be at present but there is a place of the same name. Sūrat is given a mint of Akbar in the 14th century. The name of the month on this coin is mis-spelled as well as the name of the mint.







Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\text{R}$ 361 sq	فتحپور Fathpūr <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	989	As on No. 356 M 20  W. 174	As on No. 358, but date ٩٨٩
362 $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kābul	44 Ābān	In double circle contain- ing one of dots الله اکبر حل حلاله  W. 85 S. 65	Contained as obverse انان اله ٤٤ کابل صرب
363 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	44 Dī	”  W. 82	” دی
364 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	45 Mīhr	”  W. 87.	” but year ٤٥, and month مهر
365 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	45 Dī	”  W. 89	” دی
366 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	46 Āzar	”  W. 87	” but year ٤٦, and month اذر
367 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	46 Dī	”  W. 78	” دی
368 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	47 Ābān	”  W. 75	” but year ٤٧, and month انان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
369 R 1/2	کابل Kabul	47 Āgar	As on No 362 W 88	As on No 362 but year ۳۷ and month الر
370 1/2	"	48 Āgar	" W 88	but year ۳۸ and month الر
371 1/2	"	49 Di	" W 87	but year ۳۹ and month دی
372 1/2	"	50 Tir	" W 88.	but year ۴۰ and month تیر
373 <sup>1</sup>	کابل Kabul	967	In square the Kalima and date M 32 Margins Left الفاروق Top عثمان العثمان W 172 S 1	In square اکبر بادری محمد غاسا حلال الدین Margins Left السلطان Top العادل Right ابو المظفر
374	لاهور Lahor	963	In double twelvefoil arca the Kalima. Margins starting from the bottom عسان بعلم علی   ربی اے عہم   یقنی ابی بکر   دل عمر محمدی   W 69 S 11 A diameter of the Central Asian type adopted by Lahor and Hamadan.	In double oblong with arches above and below and foliated arches in middle of sides اکبر باداد محمد حلال الدین تسب   بعلم لدا   Above المکرم لدلی Left حد Right مکہ و سنت قرب لاهور

<sup>1</sup> Compare Coin No. ۳۷ & L III (1) & L X Co.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> <b>375</b>	لاهور Lāhor	965	In circle, the Kalima <i>Margins</i> cut.  <b>W. 176</b> <b>S. 1.</b>	In rectangle with arch in middle of each side اکبر نادر شاه ی محمد عاز ۹۶۵ حلال الدین M. 21 Left حلد الله Bottom ملکه و سلطه صرب لاهور Pl.
<b>376</b>	„	966	„  <b>W. 171</b> <b>S. 1 2</b>	„ ۹۶۶ M 22
<b>377</b>	„	971	In double foliated pentagon, the Kalima. M 9 <i>Margins</i> cut.  <b>W. 177</b> <b>S. 1</b>	In double twelvefoil area حلد الله ی اکبر نادر شاه عاز محمد ۹۷۱ حلال الدین <i>Margins</i> cut
<b>378</b>	„	972	„ Extant margins show that marginal inscriptions are as on No. 126.  <b>W. 176</b>	„ ۹۷۲
<b>379</b>	„	973	„  <b>W. 177</b>	„ ۹۷۳
<b>380</b> <b>381</b>	„	974	„  <b>W. 176</b>	„ ۹۷۴ Left upper margin صرب لاهور Pl

## MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
382	لاهور Lahor	975	As on No. 378. W 175	As on No. 378 but date 175
383	"	976	" W 177	" 176
384	"	977	" W 176.	" 177
385	"	978	but M 5 W 175	" 178
386	"	980	In square with shallow arch in centre of each side, the kalima. M 5 Margins cut. W 176 S 95	In square اکر بادشاہ غازی محمد حلال الدین In left margin سر لاہور
387	"	981	" W 175 S 1	" 179 M
388	"	983	Exactly as on No. 387 Margins cut. M 5. W 175 S. 1	As on No. 387 but date arranged thus—1 over 7 of دن and 1 written per pendicularly over the ح of حلال reading from the cut table Margins cut
389 390	"	984	" W 172	" 180

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\mathcal{R}$ 391	لاهور Lāhor	985	As on No 388. <b>W.</b> 172.	As on No 388, but date ٩٨٥
392	„	986	„ <b>W.</b> 170.	„ ٩٨٦
None of the above five coins exhibits the mint-name, but I have placed them under Lāhor owing to their similarity to No 386. The words in the bottom margin of the reverse are probably <i>سلطنة و ملکہ</i> , and the mint-name will be in the left margin.				
393 sq	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	„	The Kalima and marginal inscriptions arranged as on No 123 M. 9. Date ٩٨٦ to left of bottom margin <b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> 85	حلد الله تعا ملکہ لے محمد اکبر نادشاہ جلال الدین عارے صرب دار السلطنة لاهور
394 395 sq.	„	987	but date on „ reverse <b>W.</b> 175 <b>S.</b> 8	„ date ٩٨٧ in upper middle of area
396 sq.	„	988	„ <b>W.</b> 176	„ ٩٨٨
397 sq.	„	989	„ <b>W.</b> 174	„ ٩٨٩

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 898 sq $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahor	36 Aban	Within double square containing one of dots الله اکبر حل حلاله  W 86 S 5	Contained as obverse ابان اله ۳۶ لاهور سرب
899 sq $\frac{1}{8}$	"	36 Agar	"  W 21 S 4	" انر
400 sq	"	36 Di	"  W 164 S 75	" دی
401 sq	"	36 Bah man	"  W 171 S 65	" بهمن
402 sq	"	37 Far wardin	" W 172	but year r" and month فروردین
403 sq	"	37 Ardabi hisht	" W 167	" اردی بهشت
404 sq	"	37 Khūr did	" W 171	" خرداد
405 sq	"	37 Di	" W 176	" دی

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 406 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	Lāhor	37 Dī	As on No. 398  W. 40 S. 42	As on No. 398, but year ۳۷, and month دی
407 sq.	"	37 Isfan- dārmuz	"  W. 175	" اسفندارمز
408 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	"	38 <u>Khū-</u> dād	"  W. 42 S. 45	but year ۳۸, and month حورداد
409 sq	"	38 Amar- dād	"  W. 176	" امرداد
410 sq.	"	38 Shah- rewai	"  W. 170	" شهریور
411 sq	"	38 Mihī	"  W. 173.	" مهر
412 sq	"	38 Ābān	"  W. 174.	" آبان
413 sq	"	38 Āzai	"  W. 172	" آذر
414	"	38 Dī	but circular, and on flowered field.  W. 175 S. 95.	but circular, and on flowered field Year ۳۸, and month دی



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 415	Lahor	38 Bah- man	As on No. 414 W 171 S 98	As on No. 414 but month پہن
416		38 Isfan- darmuz	" W 170 S 1	" اسفندار
417 $\frac{1}{2}$	,		W 88 S 7	"
418 $\frac{1}{8}$		39 Tir	" W 17 S 4	but year " and month تیر
419	"	39 Amar dad	" W 176	" امرداد
420		39 Shah- rewar	" W 174	" شهرور
421	,	39 Mihir	" W 175	" مهر
423		40 Shah rewar	" W 176.	but year " and month شهرور
423	,	40 Afar	" W 169	" آفر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\bar{R}$ 424	Lāhor	41 Amar- dād	As on No 414 W. 175	As on No. 414, but year ۴۱, and month امرداد
425	"	41 Bah- man	" W. 177.	" بهمن
426	"	42 Far- wardīn	" W. 172	" but year ۴۲, and month فروردین
427 sq $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	" W. 22 S. 4	"
428 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	42 Ardībī- hisht	" W. 41 S. 5	" اردی بهشت
429	"	42 Ābān	" W. 173	" آبان
430	"	42 Bah- man	" W. 172	" بهمن
431	"	42 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 175	" اسفندارمز
432	"	43 Far- wardīn	" W. 173	" but year ۴۳, and month فروردین
433	"	43 Amar- dād	" W. 175	" امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 434	Lahor	43 Shah- rewar	As on No. 414 W 170	As on No. 414 but year Fr, and month سہروردی
435 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	43 Mihir	" W 44 S -6	" سہروردی
436 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	43 Di	" W 85. S 7	" دی
437 438	"	44 Far- wardin	" W 176	but year " and month فروردین
439	"	44 Shah- rewar	" W 174	" سہروردی
440 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	44 Ābān	" W 85 S 7	" آبان
441	"	45 Far wardin	" W 174	but year " and month فروردین
442	"	45 Ardibī- hisht	" W 174	اردی بہشت
443	"	45 Khār dīd	" W 173	خورداد
444	"	45 Amar- dīd	" W 178	آمرداد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\mathcal{R}$ 445	Lāhor	45 Shah- iewar	As on No 414. <b>W.</b> 176	As on No 414, but year ۴۵, and month شهریور
446 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	45 Mihr	” <b>W.</b> 86 <b>S.</b> 65	” مهر
447 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	45 Āzar	” <b>W.</b> 87	” آذر
448 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	45 Dī	” <b>W.</b> 89.	” دی
449	”	46 Far- wardīn	” <b>W.</b> 163	but year ۴۶, and month فروردین
450	”	46 Ardībī- hisht	” <b>W.</b> 176	” اردی بهشت
451	”	46 <u>Khūi</u> - dād	” <b>W.</b> 174.	” خورداد
452	”	46 Tīr	” <b>W.</b> 170	” تیر
453 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	46 Ābān	” <b>W.</b> 88	” آبان
454 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	46 Dī	” <b>W.</b> 89	” دی

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 455 456 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahor	46 Di	As on No 414 W 44. S. 55.	As on No. 414, but year ۴۱, and month دی
457	"	47 Tir	In square inscribed diagonally in a square, the intermediate angles filled with ornamentation الله اکبر حل حلال W 174 S 75	In octagon formed by the diagonal superimposition of one square upon another the angles filled with ornamentation, the whole contained in an outer circle تبر الہی ۴ لاہور مرب
458 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Tir	As on No. 455 W 86	As on No. 455 but year ۴۶, and month تبر
459 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Azar	" W 87	" آذر
460 461 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Di	" W 88	" دی
462	"	48 Farwardin	As on No. 457 W 175	As on No. 457 but year ۴۸ and month فردین
463	"	48 Khurdad	" W 167	" خرداد
464	"	48 Tir	" W 170	" تبر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\text{AR}$ 465 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lāhor	48 Mīhr	As on No 457 <b>W.</b> 83 <b>S.</b> 65.	As on No 457, but year ۴۸, and month مهر
466 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	As on No 455 <b>W.</b> 44 <b>S.</b> 55	As on No 455, but year ۴۸, and month مهر
467 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Ābān	As on No 457 <b>W.</b> 83	As on No. 465, month آبان
468 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Āzar	" <b>W.</b> 87	" آذر
469 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	As on No. 455 <b>W.</b> 42.	As on No. 455, but year ۴۸, and month آذر
470 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Dī	As on No. 457 <b>W.</b> 87	As on No 465, month دی
471	"	49 Far-wardīn	" <b>W.</b> 175	" but year ۴۹, and month فروردین
472	"	49 Ardībī- hušt	" <b>W.</b> 178	" اردی بهشت
473	"	49 Khūr- dād	" <b>W.</b> 173	" خورداد
474	"	49 Amar- dād	" <b>W.</b> 175	" امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 475 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lāhor	49 Ābān	As on No. 457 W 85	As on No. 457, but year 49, and month آبان
476 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	As on No. 455 W 43	As on No. 455, but year 49 and month آبان
477 $\frac{1}{2}$		49 Dī	As on No. 457 W 86	As on No. 457, but year 49 and month دی
478 $\frac{1}{2}$			As on No. 455 W 43	As on No. 455 but year 49 and month دی
479		50 Far wardīn	As on No. 457 W 178.	As on No. 457 but year 50 and month فروردین
480		50 Shah rewar	" W 169	" شهریوار
481 $\frac{1}{2}$		50 Mīhr	As on No. 455. W 40	As on No. 455 but year 50 and month مهر
482 sq $\frac{1}{16}$		4 - Isfān- dārmuz	" W 17	month of year 50 اسفندماه
483	لهری بندر Lahri Bandar	42 (1) Āzar	On flowered field گل آکبر مل جلالت W 176 B. 7	On flowered field گل آکبر لهری بندر ۴۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\overline{R}$ 484 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	ملتان Multān	37 Bah- man	In double square con- taining one of dots الله اکبر جل حلاله  W. 38. S. .45.	Contained as obverse بہمن الہی ۳۷ ملتان صرب
485 sq.	”	38 Bah- man	”  W. 165	” but year ۳۸
486 sq	”	39 Shah- iewar	”  W. 171.	” but year ۳۹, and month شہرپور
487 sq.	”	40 Āzar	”  W. 175	” but year ۴۰, and month ادر
488	”	42 Ardībī- hisht	” but circular.  W. 176 S. .8	” but circular, year ۴۲, and month اردی بہشت Pl.
489 490 491	نارنول Nārnol	970	In circle, the Kalīma. <i>Margins</i> cut  W. 173 S 9	In square with shallow arch in centre of each side اکبر نادشاہی محمد عار حلال الدین Above .. السلطان الاعظم . Left صرب نارنول Pl



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<i>Without mint name</i>	
402 sq		30	In square on flowered field الله اکبر M 8. W 172 S 7	In square contained by one of dots on flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال
403 sq		32	" W 16" S 7	" "
404 sq 1			" W 88 S 6	"
405 sq		33	" W 175 S "	"
406 sq 1		"	" W 8" S 55	"
407 sq 1		"	" W 43 S 1	"
408 409 "		34	" W 1" S 1	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\overline{R}$ 500 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		34	As on No 492  W. 63 S. 55	As on No 492, but date ۳۴
501 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		”	”  W. 43 S. 45	”
502 503 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		40	”  W. 80 S. 6	” ۴۰
504 sq.		42	but M 4  W 175 S. 7	” ۴۲
505 sq.		35 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	In square on flowered field  الله اکبر حل حلاله  W. 165 S 7	In square contained by one of dots, on flowered field  ۳۵ اله حور داد
506 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		”	”  W. 42 S 45	”
507 sq		35 Tir	”  W 165 S. 7	” تیر
508 sq		35 Amar- dād	”  W. 175. S. 7	” امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 509 sq		35 Shah rewar	As on No. 505 W 179 S 7	As on No. 505 but month سپتمبر
510 sq $\frac{1}{2}$		"	" W 88 S 55	"
511 sq $\frac{1}{2}$			" W 41 S 45	"
512 sq		35 Mibr	" W 175 S 7	" میر
513 sq		35 Ābān	" W 175 S 7	" آبان
514 sq		35 Āzar	" W 174 S 7	" آذر
515 sq		35 Dī	" W 176	" دی
516 sq $\frac{1}{2}$		35 Tir	" W 87	last year " and this سنة
517 sq		"	last circular W 16 S 5	last circular "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> <b>518</b> sq		<b>37</b> Ardībī- hisht	As on No 505 <b>W. 175</b>	As on No. 505, but year ۳۷, and month اردی بهشت
<b>519</b> sq $\frac{1}{4}$		”	” <b>W. 40</b>	”
<b>520</b> sq		<b>37</b> <u>Khūr-</u> dād	” <b>W. 168</b>	” حور داد
<b>521</b> sq $\frac{1}{4}$		”	” <b>W. 42.</b>	”
<b>522</b> sq $\frac{1}{4}$		<b>38</b> Mīhr	” <b>W. 44</b>	” but year ۳۸, and month مهر
<b>523</b> sq		<b>38</b> Dī	” <b>W. 173</b>	” دی
<b>524</b> sq.		<b>38</b> Bah- man	” <b>W 171</b>	” بهمن
<b>525</b> sq		<b>39</b> Mīhr	” <b>W 172</b>	” but year ۳۹, and month مهر
<b>526</b> sq		<b>39</b> Āzar	” <b>W. 173</b>	” آذر
<b>527</b> sq		<b>42</b> Far- wardīn	” <b>W. 175</b>	” but year ۴۲, and month فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
528 529 sq 1		42 Tr	As on No. 505. W 40	As on No. 505 but year rr, and month لر
530 ro		— Khār did	but circular " W 15 S 35	but circular " month خورداد
531 sq		39	In double square contain ing one of dots, on flowered field الله اکر W 175 S 65	Contained as obverse on flowered field م حل حلالة Pl
<i>Gujarati Fabric<sup>1</sup></i>				
532 533		—	In double square contain ing one of dots the kalima. W 85 S 6	اکر ناساء غاری محمد حلالة الدین M 22
534 535		—	W 50 S 5	"
<i>Mint name not read<sup>2</sup></i>				
536	?	9 4	As on No. 104 W 160 S 1	As on No. 104 but date ۱۶

<sup>1</sup> See Dr. Taylor's article on coins of the Gujarat fabric in Num. Rec. VI and the coin authority in paragraph The Coin of the East J. K. L. (Friday Herald) 1907.

<sup>2</sup> It is not that Akbar's earlier coins though of such an alloy and design and workmanship as to differ from the others, but that they are of a much larger size than the others, and were not used in the same way.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 537	?	977	In square looped at the corners, and with a shallow arch in the middle of each side, the Kalima. Left margin عدل عمر  W. 177. S. 1.1	In square د ر اکبر نادشاه ۹۷۷ محمد حلال الدين Margins cut
538	?	979	In twelvefoil square, the Kalima. M. 33 Margins cut.  W 176. S 1	In square اکبر نادشاه ی عار محمد جلال الدين Margins cut
539	?	981	Contained as on No 538, the Kalima M 34. Left margin نحيای عثمان Top margin تعلم علی  W. 178 S. 1 1	In multifoil square اکبر نادشاه ی عار محمد جلال الدين Left margin حلد الله تعالى Top margin ملکه
540 <sup>1</sup> 541	Ahmad- ābād (?) Dāru-s- saltanat shahr mu'azzam	„	In pentagonal area, the Kalima M 35 Margins as on No 126.  W. 172. S. 1	In circular undulating area حلد الله اکبر نادشاه عار محمد جلال الدين Margin صرب دار السلطنة شهر معظم .. (احمد) اناد Pl

<sup>1</sup> These are duplicates of a coin in the Cabinet of Mr. Nelson Wright, which shows distinctly that the entire left half of the reverse marginal area is occupied by the words صرب دار السلطنة, and that the following word is probably شهر. Coin No 540 almost, but unfortunately not quite, gives us the right half. Coin No 542 is apparently a half-rupee of this type. On a specimen in the British Museum the words شهر معظم are almost certain, and I found that another specimen in the Cabinet of Mr J R Sutcliffe, Burnley, had already been attributed definitely to Ahmadābād mint, though the mint-name was not quite clear.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 542 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	981	As on No. 540. M. 35.  W 86. S 85	As on No. 540 <i>Margin entirely wanting</i>
543 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	969	In square the Kalima. M. 8 <i>Margins cut.</i>  W 84 S 8	In square اکبر بادى سأ غار محمد حلال الدين
544	1	982	As on No 537, but with M. 6 <i>Margins cut.</i>  W 174 S 9	In square looped at the corners as on No. 538. 182 M 10 خداى تعالى ملكه Right margin <i>و سلطه عرب</i>
545 sq	1	984	In square the Kalima. M. 5  W 170 S 75	In square اکبر بادى غارى محمد حلال الدين <i>Margins cut.</i>
546 sq $\frac{1}{2}$	1	987	"  M 9  W 172 S 76	"  محمد اکبر بادى حلال الدين غارى
547 sq	1	991	"  W 175 S 71	"  "
548 sq	1	992	"  W 170	"  "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 549 sq	?	998	As on No. 545 W. 174	As on No 545, but date ٩٩٨
550 sq	?	999	„ W. 168	„ ٩٩٩
551 sq $\frac{1}{2}$	?	—	„ W. 87 S. 55	شاه محمد حلال الدين
Æ 552	اتك بارس Atak Banāras	37 Amar- dād	اتك بارس س ولو صرب W. 312 S. 85	٣٧ اله امرداد
553	„	37 Shah- rewar	„ W. 320 S. 85	„ شهریور
554	„	39 Bah- man	„ W. 310	„ but year ٣٩, and month بهمن
555	„	39 Isfan- dārmuz	„ W 313	„ اسفندارمر
556	„	40 Far- wardīn	„ W. 314	„ but year ٤٠, and month فروردین



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AS 557	احمر Ajmer	970	فلوس سکہ احمر عرب	ہفتاد نہد و ۱۷ سہ
			W 322 S 85	M. 5
558 559	,	979	"	نہ و ہفتاد نہد و ۱۷۱ سہ
			W 317	M. 5
560	—	980	"	ہفتاد نہد و ۱ سہ
			W 316	M. 5
561		981	"	ہفتاد نہد و ۱۸۱ سہ
			W 313.	M. 5.
562	"	984	"	above "ہار
			W 320	
563	"	988	"	" ۱
			W 313.	
564	"	989	"	" ۱۱
			W 315	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 565	احمير Ajmer	990	As on No 557 W. 310	نود نہصد و ۹۹۰ سہ M 5
566	„	991	„ W. 309	„ ۹۹۱
567	„	992	„ W. 312	„ ۹۹۲
568	„	993	„ W. 309	„ ۹۹۳
569	„	994	„ W 316	above چہار
570	„	996	„ W 310	„ ۹۹۶
571	„	997	„ W. 312	„ ۹۹۷
572 sq	احين Ujain	994	س فلو احين W 102 S 6	نہصد سہ نود و چہار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 573 574 sq	احسن Ujain	Alif (1000)	س فلو احسن  W 100 S. 55	الف تاريخ M. 28
575 rect.	احسن نور Ujainpūr	45	الله اکبر  W 103 S 6 x 4	۴۰ اله احسن نور PL
576	احمدآباد Ahmad Abād	980	احمدآباد فلوس عرب  W 297 S. 8	۹۸ مستاد نهمد
577	Ahmad Abād <i>Dārū s salṭanat</i>	984	احمدآباد دار السلطنة <hr/> فلوس عرب  W 297 S 95.	حمار مستاد و <hr/> نهمد
578	"	986	"  W 314 S 85	above س
579	Ahmad Abād	Āzar	احمدآباد <hr/> فلوس  W 310 S .8	اله <hr/> الر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 580	Ahmad- ābād	4- Far- wardīn	اکر شاہ چو تا نک  W 240 S. 75	ورور دین الہ ۴- احمد آباد سرب
581	اُردوے ظفر قرین Urdū e Zafar Qarīn		In double circle contain- ing one of dots ظفر قرین اردو  W. 313 S. 8	Contained as obverse سرب س فلو
582 583	Urdū Zafar Qarīn		قرین ظفر اردو  W. 315. S 95.	فلوس سرب  Pl.
584 (six speci- mens)	„		„  W 36 S 5.	„
585 (nine speci- mens)	„		„  W 25. S 45	„
586	„		„  W. 14 S 4	„

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 587 588 589 590	Urdu Zafar Qarin	1447 (1000)	In double circle with dots between قرین ظفر اردو  W 317 S 85	Contained as obverse سرب الف فلوس
591 $\frac{1}{2}$		"	"  W 146 S 7	"
592	Urdu e Zafar Qarin	35	اردو فلوس سرب  W 315 S 85	۳۵ اله ظفر قرین
593		36	"  W 312	but year " ۳۶
594	"	37	but contained " as No. 587 W 314.	contained as obverse, and year ۳۷
595		38	" W 315	but year " ۳۸
596		42	W 314.	but year " ۴۲
597		48	struck from an inverted die W 293 S 9	but year "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 598 599	اکبرپور Akbarpūr	981	اکبرپور فلوس صرب  M 5  W. 315 S. 85.	ویک هشتاد نهمصد ۹۸۱ سنه	
600	”	”	” but different mark  W. 315	”	
601	”	984	اکبرپور صرب  W. 312. S 8	چهار هشتاد و نهمصد و ۹۸۴	M 5.  Pl.
602 603	اکبرپور تانده Akbarpūr Tānda <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	97 – Prob- ably 970	لخلافة دار تانده اکبرپور  M. 5  W. 308 S 85	۹۷ – سهه هشتاد نهمصد و الدین ناصر الدینا	
604 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	—	”  W. 145 S 65	”	
605 606	آگره Āgra <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	965	دار الخلافة فلوس سکه صرب آگره  W 321 S 9	شصت و نهمصد پیم فی تاریخ	Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 607 $\frac{1}{2}$	آگرہ Agra Dārū-l Khilāfat	967	As on No 606 W 147 S 7	As on No. 606 above فلوس
608		97 -	دار الخلافة آگرہ فلوس W 300 S 8	فلوس لہمد و ستہ
609 $\frac{1}{3}$ (Three coins)		982	In circle دار الخلافة عرب آگرہ W 157 S 7	In circle دو ستہ لہمد M. 9
610 $\frac{1}{3}$ (Three coins)			" W 156 S 75	"
611		984	دار الخلافة عرب آگرہ W 326 S 9	وحجار ستہ لہمد
612		985	دار الخلافة فلوس آگرہ عرب M 5 W 310 S 85	ستہ لہمد ۱۰
613		98 -	As on No. 611 W 32۰	As on No. 611 M 14

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 614	Āgra	40 Tir	تمکة اکبر شاه صرب آگره نیم  W 316 S 85	۴۴ الهه تیر
615	„	44 Ardībī- hisht	In double circle with dots between تمکة اکبر شاه صرب آگره  W 624 S 13	Contained as obverse ۴۴ الهه اردی بهشت
616	„	46 Ābān	In double circle with dots between اکبر شاه دو تانک  W 114 S 7	Contained as obverse ابان الهه ۴۶ آگره صرب
617	„	46 Āzar	„  W 118 S 6	„ ادر Pl
618	„	46 Isfan- dārmuz	„  W 113 S 65	„ اسفندارمر
619	„	4— Ardībī- hisht	„  W 115 S 65	„ but units figure of year cut, and month اردی بهشت G 2



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 620	Āgra	4- Mīhr	As on No. 616 W 115 S 7	۴- اله آگره مهر ب عرب
621		4- Ābān	In double circle contain ing one of dots أكبر سامع حور تانك W 243 S 8	Contained as obverse ابان اله ۴- آگره عرب
622	الور Alwar	968	س فلو الور عرب W 300 S. 8	و سب سب نهمد ۱۶۸
623		972	الور فلوس عرب W 308 S 8	فلتاد نهمد ۱۲ س
624 625 626	الهاباس Hahābas	31	In circle س الهابا عرب W 316 S 8	In circle س ۴۱ اله
627		43	" W 308	" ۴۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 628	اوده Awadh <i>Khṭa</i> <i>Dārū-l- khilāfat</i>	966	دار الخلافة حطه اوده صرب M 4 W. 310 S. 85	س شعب نهد الديا و الدين Pl
629	„	97 -	„ W 312	„ but معتاد instead of شعب
630 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	97 -	„ W 145 S 7	As on No 629
631	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	4 - Ardīb- hisht	On flowered field برهانپور فلوس صرب W 310 S 8	۴ - الهی نہشت اردی
632	بھرائچ Bahrāich	97 -	فلوس سکہ بھرائچ صرب W 306 S 9	معتاد نہصد فی تاریخ
633 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	—	„ W 145 S 65	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 634	برائے Bairāta	982	برائے فلوس عرب M. 25 W 314 S -8	نہمد ۹۸۲ سہ
635	,	42 Ardībi huht	تنگہ اکبر سام پ عرب برائے لیم W 313 S 9	۴۲ الہ ماہ اردی بہشت
636		42 Tir	W 317	” تیر
637	”	44 Ābān	تنگہ اکبر سام W 618 S 95	۴۴ الہ آبان
638		4 - Isfan- dārmuz	تنگہ اکبر سام پ عرب برائے W 639	۴ - الہ اسفندار
639 640		4 - Ardībi huht	As on No. 635 W 319	As on No 635
641	”	47 Ābān	” W 322	but year ۴ and month آبان

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 642	جوپور Jaunpūr <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	987	دار الخلافة جوپور فلوس صرب  W 310 S. 85	هفت هشتاد نهمصد و سنة في
643	چار Chunār	967	چار فلوس صرب  M 26  W 312. S 85	هف شص نهمصد  Pl.
644	چیتور Chītor	999	فلوس سکه چیتور صرب  W 314. S 8	نهمصد ۹۹۹ سنة  M 5  Pl
645	„	1000	„  W 312	یک . ۱۰۰ سنة  M. 5
646	„	1003	„  W 315	هزار یک سة ۱۰۳ سنة في  M 5
647	„	1004	„  W 320	As on No 646, but year ۱۰۴
648	„	1005	„  W. 318.	„  ۱۰۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 649 650	حصار Hisār Piroza	967	شرویه حصار فلوس عرب  W 320 S 8	تاریخ سہ فلب سب نہد  Pl
651	Hisār	37 Ābān	In circle  ر حصا فلوس عرب  W 319 S 85	In double circle contain- ing one of dots  ۳۷ الہ اہان
652	"	37 Āgar	"  W 317	" اکر
653	"	37 Isfan dārmuz	"  W 322.	" اسفہانمر
654	"	38 Tir	"  W 320	" but year r " and month تیر
655	خیرپور Khairpur	997	خیرپور  ب مر فلوس  W 320 S 8	فلب نود  لی نہد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 656	دوگاو Dogāon <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	974	دار الخلافة فلوس دوگاو صرب  W. 313 S. 85	هفتاد و نهمصد و سسه و ۹۷۴  M 5
657	„	983	„  W. 318.	سه هشتاد و نهمصد و سسه و  M 5.
658	„	984	„  W 310	but above چهار
659	„	985	„  W 318	„ ۹۸۵
660	„ Epithet indistinct	986	„  W 317	„ ۹۸۶  M 25
661	Dogāon <i>Dāru-s-salām</i>	99 –	دار السلام فلوس دوگاو صرب  W 317	نهمصد و سسه و ۹۹ –  M 25

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 662	Dogāon <i>Dārū-salām</i>	994	As on No. 661 W 317	چار نود و نہم و سے M 25
663 $\frac{1}{2}$			W 149 S. 7	"
664 <sup>1</sup>	Dogāon	44 Ardibī hisht	ایم تنکہ اکبر سامہ سرب دوکارو W 313 S 8	۴۴ الہ ہسب اردی
665 $\frac{1}{2}$	دہلی Dehli <i>Hafat</i>	962	سرب سرب W 33 S 5	فی تاریخ ۹۶۲
666 $\frac{1}{2}$		"	" W 35	۹۶۲
667 $\frac{1}{2}$		"	W 35	

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Rodgers read the mint of this coin as Adogām—see Coin No. 84 p. 101 of his *Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the Lahore Museum*. But this mistake arose from the fact that the word *ایم* is written at the beginning of the first line instead of at the end of the second, which is its usual place.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 668 $\frac{1}{8}$	دهلی Dehli Hazrat	972	دهلی حصرت صرب  W. 35	۹۷۲
669 670 671 $\frac{1}{8}$	„	979	„  W. 34	فی تاریخ ۹۷۹ سنة
672	„	981	دهلی حصرت فلوس صرب  W 307 S 85	ویک هشتاد نہصد
673	„	983	„  W 319. S 85	و سه هشتاد نہصد  M 5
674	„	986	In area حصرت دهلی Above صرب Below فلوس  W 319	و شش هشتاد ۹۸۶ نہصد و  M 9
675	„	987	„  W. 314	„ ۹۸۷ No mark
676	„	988	صرب حصرت دهلی فلوس  W 319	و هشتاد ۹۸۸ نہصد و



Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 677	Dehli	37 Khalīd	فلوس دهلی عرب	۳۷ الھ ماہ خرداد
			W 316 S 9	
678	,	37 Beh- man	W 311	پس
679	,	38 Shah- rowar	W 314	but year ۳۸ " and month فروردی
680		38 Mihir	W 309	مهر
681	"	38 Āban	W 314	آبان
682		38 Āgar	W 314	آذر
683		39 Far wardi	W 314	but year ۳۹ " and month فروردی
684		39 Amar- did	W 307	امرداد
685		39 Mihir	W 311	مهر
686	"	39 Rah- man	W 29"	پس

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 687	Dehli	40 Bah- man	As on No 677 W. 314.	As on No 677, but year ۴۰, and month نهم
688 $\frac{1}{8}$	„	44 Far- wardi	فلوس دهلی  W. 37 S. 45	۴۴ الهی ماه فروردی
689	„	44 Di	فلوس دهلی صرب W 314	۴۴ الهی ماه دی
690 $\frac{1}{16}$ tanka	„	45 Bah- man	تسکه اکبر شاه شاهر دهم حصه صرب دهلی W 38 S. 5	۴۵ الهی ماه نهم
691	„	46? Ardibi- hsht	فلوس دهلی صرب W 319	۴۶ الهی دهشت اردی
692	„	47 Far- wardi	„ W. 307	„ but year ۴۷, and month فروردی
693	„	50 Amar- dād	تسکه اکبر شاه صرب دهلی نیم W 310 S 85	۵ الهی ماه امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 694 1/8	Dehli Hasrat	†	دھلی ضرب  W 38 S 6	نہمد سہ
695 1/8		†	ضرب عرب فلوس  W 33	فی السارخ
696 1/8 tanka	Dehli	— Bah- man	As on No 690 W 36 S. -45	As on No. 690, but year illegible, and month نہمن
697 1/8 tanka		4 - Ābān	but "عرب دھلی" in second line. W 35 S. -4	۴ - الہ آبان
698 1/8 tanka		4 - Isfan dārmuz	As on No. 691 W 38 S -4.	۴ - الہ اسفندارمر
699 1/8 tanka		4 - Mihr	" W 38 S -45	۴ - الہ ماہ مہر
700	سرہند Sarhind Town	987	In circle ہند سر نلدہ ضرب M 9 W 306 S 9	ہند سر نہمد سہ فی السارخ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 701	Sarhind	37	In dotted circle هند سر صرب  W. 309 S. 85	In dotted circle ٣٧ اله سنة
702	"	41	"  W. 321	" ٣١
703	"	4—	"  W. 308	In double circle contain- ing one of dots ٣٠ اله سنة
704 705	سرے نگر Srīnagar	38 Tir	نگر سرے صرب  W. 304 S. 8	٣٨ اله ماه تير
706 <sup>1</sup>	سری نگر Srīnagar	— Amal- dād	نگر سری صرب نیم دام  W. 149 S. 75	— اله امرداد

<sup>1</sup> The mint on this 'most precious and unique coin', as it was described by Mr C J Rodgers in the *Indian Antiquary* for July, 1890, was read by him as Bandar Shāhī. The coin is in poor condition, and this reading did not appear quite clear to me, but in the absence of other specimens I accepted it. Subsequently I have seen four of these half-dāms in the Collection of Mr J R Sutcliffe, Burnley, and there is another in the British Museum. A legible date is forty-two. A mutual comparison shows that the mint is undoubtedly Srīnagar. But the loss of Bandar Shāhī mint does not affect the fact that these important coins are the only known issues which bear the word دام, and they prove that the dām was identical with the half-tanka.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 707	سہارنپور Sahāran- pūr	37 Mihr	In double circle contain ing one of dots لیور سہار فلوس  W 319 S 9	Contained as obverse ۳ الہ مہر
708	"	37 Beh- man	W 318	بہمن
709	"	37 Isfan dārmuz	W 311	استنارمر
710	"	38 Khūr dād	W 320	but year r, " and month خورداد
711	"	38 Amar dād	W 320	امرداد
712	"	38 Beh man	W 319	بہمن
713	"	38 Isfan dārmuz	W 322	استنارمر
714	"	39 Arđib hisht	W 318	۳۱ الہ ماہ اردی بہشت

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 715	شیرپور Sherpūr	983	پور شیر فلوس ... W 308 S. 8	• ہشتاد دہصد ۹۸۳ سسہ
716	فتحپور Fathpūr <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	982	صرب فلوس فتحپور دار السلطنت W 311. S 9.	• و ہشتاد ۹۸۲ دہصد ..... M 5
717 718 719	„	986	„ W 320	„ ۹۸۶ Pl.
720 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	987	„ W 156. S 7	„ ۹۸۷
721	قنوج Qanauj <i>alias</i> <i>Shāhgarh</i> <i>Dāru-l-khlāfat</i>	968	دار الخلافہ صرب قنوج عرب شاہ گڑھ M 27. W 310. S 95.	سسہ فی ۹۶۸ بیع دہصد .. تار M 28 ( <i>Swastika</i> ). Pl.
722	„	969	„ W. 308	„ ۹۶۹
723 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ W. 145. S 75	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 724 725 726 727 728 ½	کابل Kabul	33	In circle contained by one of dots کابل س فلو  W 156 S 7	Contained as obverse الہی ۳۳
729	,	47 Khūr dād	In circle contained by one of dots اکبر سام دو تک  W 60 S 6	Contained as obverse خورداد الہی عرب کابل ۳۳
730		47 Tir	Within double circle containing one of dots اکبر سام دو تک  W 119 S 7	In circle تر الہی عرب کابل ۳۷
731		50 Khūr dād	In double circle containing one of dots کابل عرب  W 59 S 6	Contained as obverse الہی خورداد
732 733 734	کالی kālpi alias Mukham madālad Dūru ۳۳ garb	964	کالی محمد آباد عرب دار العرب  W 308 S 85	چار سخت لہند ۱۱۳ تاریخ

Pl.

M 9

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<u>Æ</u> 735	Kālpī <i>Dāru-z-zarb</i> <i>Khita</i>	964	کالپی حطه الصرب دار  W 303 S 95	As on No 732
736	„	965	In circle حطه کالپی دار الصرب  W 318 S 9	In circle ۹۶۵ س۶ فی التاريخ M 4. Pl
737	„	966	„  W 317 S. 9	„ ۹۶۶
738 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„  W 155 S 75	„
739 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„  W 160 S 75	M. 29 „
740 $\frac{1}{2}$	گوالیر Fort Gwāhar	987	گوالیر قلعہ  M 4.  W 157 S 75	هفت هشتاد پهصد Pl



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 741	گوندپور Gobind pūr	45 Ardībi hušt	تسکه اکبر سام گوندپور عرب W 329 S. 8	۴۵ اله اردی بهت
742		45 Infan- dārmuz	W 310	اسفندامر
743	,	46 Tīr	W 320	۴۶ اله ماه تیر
744		46 Ābān	W 320	آبان
745		46 Āzar	W 314	آذر
746		48 Āzar	W 319	but year ۴۸ " and month آذر
747	گورکپور Gorakpūr Dāru-l- Khilāfat	98 -	دار الخلافة فلوس گورکپور عرب W 315. S 0	هاد بهمد س M 6 PL
748	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- salṭanat	976	لاهور دار السلطنة فلوس W 290 S 8	وس هتاد بهمد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 749	Lāhor	97 -	لاهور صرب فلوس  W 315 S 8	هفتاد بهصد فی تاریخ
750	„	980	„  W 315 S 85	• بهصد تا ییح ۹۸۰ فی ر
751	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	„	لاهور دار السلطنة فلوس صرب M 5.  W. 302 S 85.	•••• هشتاد بهصد تا ییح ۹۸۰ فی ر
752	„	982	M 9  W 310 S 85	„ but additional word دو at top
753	„	983	„  W 310 S 8	„ ۹۸۳
754	„	984	but M 5  W 320 S 85	„ ۹۸۴
755 756 757	„	987	but M 9  W. 317 S 9	„ ۹۸۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 758 $\frac{1}{2}$	Labor <i>Dār-u-s salṭanat</i>	987	As on No. 751 W 156 S 75	As on No. 751 but year ١٨٧
759 $\frac{1}{2}$		988	" W 158 S 75	١٨٨
760	Labor	36 Shah rowar	In dotted circle لاهور س فلو عرب W 318 S 85.	In dotted circle مر الہ سہرورد
761		36 Āgar	W 319 S. 8	المر
762		37 Khūr dīd	" W 301 S 8	but year ٢٧ " and month خورداد
763		37 Tir	لاهور فلو عرب W 317 S 75.	تیر
764	"	37 Amar dīd	" W 305 S 85	امرداد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 765	Lāhor	37 Mīhr	As on No 763  W. 303 S. 85	As on No 763, but month مهر
766	„	37 Ābān	„  W. 310 S 85.	„ آبان
767	„	37 Āzar	„  W. 315 S. 85	„ آذر
768	„	37 Bah- man	„  W. 300 S 8	„ بهمن
769 770	„	38 Amā- dād	„  W 320 S 85	„ but year ۳۸, and month امرداد
771	„	38 Ābān	„  W. 319 S. 85	„ آبان
772	„	38 Āzar	„  W 313 S 8	„ آذر
773	„	38 Dī	„  W. 312 S. 8	„ دی
774	„	38 Isfan- dārmuz	„  W. 317 S. 85	„ اسفندارمر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 775 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lahor	38 Iafan dārmuz	As on No 763 W 38 S 45	As on No. 763, but year r <sub>1</sub> , and month اسفندار Pl.
776		39 Far wardin	W 314 S. 85	but year r <sub>1</sub> , and month فروردین
777 $\frac{1}{8}$		39 Amar dad	W 38 S 45	امرداد
778 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	39 Shah rewar	" W 37 S 45	شهریور
779		39 Mihr	W 315 S 8	" مهر
780 $\frac{1}{4}$		"	W 86 S 7	
781	"	39 Ābān	As on No. 760 W 310. S 85.	آبان
782	"	"	لاهور س نور عرب W 310 S 85	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 783	Lāhoi	39 Āzaī	As on No 782 <b>W.</b> 304 <b>S</b> 8.	As on No 782, but month ادر
784	„	39 Dī	As on No 763 <b>W</b> 304 <b>S</b> 8	„ دی
785	„	39 Bah- man	As on No 760 <b>W</b> 314 <b>S.</b> 85	„ بهمن
786 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ <b>W</b> 151 <b>S</b> 75	„
787	„	39 Isfan- dārmuz	„ <b>W.</b> 299 <b>S</b> 8	„ اسفندارمز
788	„	40 Dī	„ <b>W</b> 319 <b>S</b> 85	„ but year ۴۰, and month دی
789	„	41 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	„ <b>W</b> 320 <b>S</b> 9	„ but year ۴۱, and month حورداد
790	„	42 Far- wardīn	„ <b>W</b> 315 <b>S</b> 9	„ but year ۴۲, and month فروردین
791	„	43 Shah- rewar	„ <b>W</b> 292 <b>S</b> 115	„ but year ۴۳, and month شهریور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 792 ½	Lahor	43 Mihir	As on No. 760 W 67 S. 7	As on No. 760 but year er, and month ۳۴
793		47 Farwardin	In double circle contain ing one of dots اکبر سام حوتک W 238 S 8	Contained as obverse فروردین الہ ۳۷ لاہور عرب
794		47 Khurdid	W 242 S. 75	خورداد PL
795		49 Khurdid	تکد اکبر سام لاہور نم عرب W 318 S. 85.	۳۹ الہ خورداد PL
796	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	963	تار س عرب لکھنؤ M 8 W 310 S 85	۴۰ ص لہند M 10.
797		967	No mark. " W 309	۴۱ ص لہند

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 798 799	Lakhnau <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	97 -	دار الخلافة فلوس لکھنؤ .  W. 316 S. 8	و . ہفتاد پہصد سہ و  M 5
800	„	983	دار الخلافة فلوس لکھنؤ صرب M 9.  W. 320 S 9	و . ہشتاد پہصد و سہ و ۹۸۳  M. 5
801	„	984	„  W. 318	„ ۹۸۴
802	„	„	„  W. 314	above چہار
803	„	„	bottom line صرب لکھنؤ  W 316	„
804 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„  W 147 S 75	„
805	„	986	„  W 316	„ ۹۸۶



Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 806	Lakhnau <i>Daru-l-khilāfat</i>	988	As on No 800 but M 25 W 317	As on No. 800 but date 1
807 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	—	" W 154 S 7	"
808 809	مالپور Malpūr	985	فلوس سکہ مالپور (عرب) W 311 S 8	دفع ساد نہد ۱۰ M. 5
810	ملتان Multān	37 Dī	ملتان س فلو عرب W 308 S -8	۳۷ الھ دی
811	"	37 Isfan- darmuz	" W 310	اسفندارمز
812	"	38 Far wardin	W 312	but year ۳۸ and month فروردین
813	"	4 - Ardibi hiht	W 309	but year ۴ - " and month اردی بہشت PL.
814	"	4 - Āfar	" W 310	انر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 815 816	نارنول Nārnol	962	نارنول فلوس صرب  W 322 S 87	و دو شصب دهصد ٩٦٢ فی سه
817 818	”	963	”  W 318.	” ٩٦٣
819	”	964	”  W. 325.	” ٩٦٤
820 821	”	965	”  W 320	” ٩٦٥
822	”	966	”  W 320	” ٩٦٦
823 824 $\frac{1}{8}$	”	”	”  W. 32 S. 5	”
825	”	967	”  W 310	” ٩٦٧
826	”	968	”  W 312	” ٩٦٨
827	”	969	”  W. 315	” ٩٦٩

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 828 $\frac{1}{8}$	نارنول Narnol	969	As on No. 815 W 36 S 5	As on No. 815 but above ن
829	"	970	W 313	هتاد و نہمد ۱۷
830	"	971	" W 315	" ۱۷۱
831	"	972	" W 314.	" ۱۷۲
832	"	973	" W 319	" ۱۷۳
833 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	978	" W 33. S 45	" ۱۷۸
834	"	980	M 5 W 312	ماد نہمد ۱ لی س
835	"	981	M 5 W 315.	" ۱۷۱
836	"	983	M 5. W 303	" ۱۷۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 837 838	نارول Nārnol	986	As on No. 815 M 5  W 314	As on No 815, but date ٩٨٦
839	”	988	M 5       ”  W 315.	” ٩٨٨
840	”	1004	M. 5       ”  W. 312	• هزار ١٠٠٤ فی سہ
841	”		In circle with one of dots outside it نارول فلوس  W. 12 S. 35	Contained as obverse  ب تار
<i>Without mint-name</i>				
842		971	نادرشاه عاری محمد آکر حلال الدین  M 28  W. 300 S 9	فی عهد الا میر الحامی الدین الدیاب ٩٧١
843 $\frac{1}{2}$			M 28       ”  W 155 S 8	Dateless       ”

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 844		988	فلوس  W 109 S. 65	نہمد ۱۸ M 25
845 846 847		—	فلوس  W 130 S. 7	نہمد ۱۸
The above four coins are probably poor copies of Akbar's currency				
848 nigfi		31	In double circle containing one of dots نمے ۳۱  W 154 S. 8	Contained as obverse a symmetrical angular device surrounding an area filled with dots.
849 nigfi		1013	Contained as No 848 نمے ۱۱۳ A fleur-de-lys above  W 153 S. 7	"
850 851 852 damri		33	Contained as No. 848 د ۱۵  W 76. S. 65	Contained as obverse د ۱۵ 17

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 853 <i>damrī</i>		33	Contained as No 848  دَمَر W. 39. S 55.	Contained as obverse  الله ۳۳ سنه
854		979	می تاریخ ۹۷۹  W. 29 S 45	می تاریخ ۹۷۹
855 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>tanka</i>		45 Dī	In circle تَنَكَة اَكْر شَاه چهارم حصه W. 159 S. 68	In circle contained by one of dots ۴۵ الله ماه دی  Pl.
856 $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>tanka</i>		43 Isfan- dārmuz	تَنَكَة اَكْر شَاه هشتم حصه W. 73 S 65	In double circle contain- ing one of dots ۴۳ الله اسفندارمر
857 $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>tanka</i>		46 Ābān	” W 39 S 5	” but year ۴۶, and month آبان
858 859 $\frac{1}{16}$ <i>tanka</i>		44 Ardī- bīhsht	تَنَكَة اَكْر شَاه شانزدهم حصه W. 39 S 5	۴۴ الله بهشت اردی

The weight shows that this coin is really  $\frac{1}{16}$  *tanka*.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
860 ١٩ tanka		44 Tir	As on No. 858 W 39	As on No 858 but month ١٩
861 ١٩ tanka		Amar dād	W 38	امرداد
862 ١٩ tanka		47 Tir	W 38.	but year ٢٧ and month ١٩
863 ١٩ tanka		Amar dād	W 38	امرداد
864 ١٩ tanka		DI	W 37	دی
865 866 ١٩ tanka		49 Amar dād	W 36	but year ٢١ and month امرداد
867 ١٩ tanka		5 -	W 31	but year ٥ -
868 ١٩ tanka		4 - DI	W 37	but month دی
869 ١٩ tanka		4 -	W 38	"
870 ١٩ tanka		—	W 38	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 871 <sup>1</sup> sq		33	In double square containing one of dots الله اکبر W. 135. S 7	Contained as obverse ۳۳ الهی حل حاله
872 sq		45	تنکه اکبر شاه حصه . W. 102. S 55	۴۵ الهی
873 sq		46 Shah-rewar	” W 100.	۴۶ الهی شهر پور
874 sq		—	The Kalima W 103 S 6	اکبر بادشاه محمد جلال الدین
<i>Name of mint not clear</i>				
875 $\frac{1}{8}$	?	972	? W 32 S 45	۹۷۲ سسه
876 $\frac{1}{8}$	?	97—	. فلوس صرب W 39 S. 45	تاریخ ۹۷— سسه

<sup>1</sup> Probably struck from a silver coin die



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 877 1	?	-8 Shah rewar	فلوس عرب  W 87 S 45	۸- اله سهرورد
878	?	?	فلوس سکه  W 296 S 75	مساد نهمد و
879	Alwar?	965	اکبر بادشاه محمد غازی حلال الدین فی زمان  W 310 S 9	۹۶۵ سکه حلد الله تعالى ملکه عرب الو
880	Tatta? Dārū-l fulūs	981	دار الفلوس سکه عرب  M. 5  W 317 S 8	مساد نهمد ۹۸۱ لی
881 <sup>1</sup>	?	987	دار فلوس سکه و لو  M 4  W 307 S 85	سکه نهمد لی نار بنگ و الدین

Compare coins Nos. 602 and 623. This coin in all probability comes from an Osish mint.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 882 <sup>1</sup>	?	98-	فلوس سکه درکر . W. 306 S 8	. هشتاد نصد ۹۸- M 5 Pl
883	?	984	و سر سد کر . W. 312 S. 8	چهار هشتاد نصد
884	?	?	. فلوس W 299 S. 85	?
885	?	962	فلوس صرب W 273 S 1	. شصت نصد ۹۶۲ (Reversed)
886	?	989	فلوس M. 5 W 315 S 8	هشتاد نصد ۹۸۹

<sup>1</sup> This is very like the Bakhar copper coin, but the mint-name on this specimen cannot be read as Bakhar Cp Plate II, No 22 of paper 'Some Copper Coins of Akbar found in the Kangra District', J A S B, 1886

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 887	?	?	<p>خلافة و ناکر</p> <p>M 5</p> <p>W 312</p> <p>S 8</p>	<p>مساد نهمد</p>
888	?	48	<p>In circle contained by one of dots</p> <p>?</p> <p>س فلو</p> <p>W 27</p> <p>S 45</p>	<p>Contained as obverse</p> <p>س فلو</p>

Pl

Accession 3: IV: 963 (Friday February 14, 1556).

Death 12: VI: 1014 (Tuesday October 15 1605).

Earliest known coin (A/ri) N 960 A 963 E 962.

Latest ( " ) N 1000 A 1011 E 1003.

Earliest known coin (A/ri) N 83 A 50 E 81.

Latest " " ( ) N 51 A 50 E 50.

## Unrepresented mints and metals :

N Urdū, Aūr Hājīpūr Pattan Serhind, Katak, Mālpūr

A Urdū, Akbarnagar Alwar Ellīchpūr Bālpūr Bāndhū Pattan, Chunar Katak, Gadraula, Mālpūr

E Akbarnagar Amirkot, Dudson Bhakkar Pattan, Patna Jalālpūr Jalālnagar Khairābād Sironj Sallimābād (Ajmer), Sambhal Katak, Kalīnūr Korā, Kīratpūr Manīkpūr Mānghar Madankot, Mīrtha.

## IV

## JAHĀNGĪR

A H 1011-1037

A D 1605-1628.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 889	احمير Ajmer	1023 9	<p>Emperor, his head crowned with a halo, seated on a throne to left, with goblet in his right hand</p> <p>To right</p> <p>قما در سکه زر کرد تصویر</p> <p>To left</p> <p>شیه حصرت شاه جهانگیر</p> <p>W 165 S. 8.</p>	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>حروب جهانگیر و الله اکبر</p> <p>..</p> <p>معین The sun یا ۹ surrounded سه by its rays ..</p> <p>ر رور ارل در عدد شد در انر</p> <p>Pl</p>
<p>The two Persian couplets are as follows</p> <p>قما در سکه زر کرد تصویر شیه حصرت شاه جهانگیر</p> <p>‘Destiny has pictured on coin of gold The likeness of His Majesty King Jahāngīr’</p> <p>حروب جهانگیر و الله اکبر ر رور ارل در عدد شد در انر</p> <p>‘The letters in the names of Jahāngīr and of the supreme God From the first day to the last are equal in value’</p> <p>Reckoning by the Abjad, the words جهانگیر and الله اکبر are each equal to 289</p>				

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 880	احمير Ajmer	1025 11	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>این د شاه ساز در احمير رد بر این</p> <p>W 163 S 85</p>	<p>Contained as obverse</p> <p>اکبر این نگر بادشاه نور الدین ۱۲۵</p> <p>PL</p>
			<p>این سکه رد بر در احمير ساز دین شاه ساز نور الدین جهانگیر این اکبر بادشاه</p> <p>The Shah asylum of the faith, struck this coin on gold in Ajmer King Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr son of the emperor Akbar</p>	
891	احمدآباد Ahmad abad	1033 18	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>الهی تا جهان جهانگیر ساز اکبر ساز بازد روان باد</p> <p>W 169 S 8</p>	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>شرق و غرب ۱۳۳ سنة خالص ساز مهر احمدآباد</p>
			<p>الهی تا جهان سازد روان باد شرق و غرب مهر احمدآباد</p> <p>O God, while the world endures may current be In East and West the stamp of Ahmadabad</p>	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 892	آگرہ Āgra	1017 3	On flowered field پاد گیتی اکرہ خسرو شہر سکہ زد در ۱۷۱ W. 202 S. 11.	On flowered field نادرشاه اکبر نگیر ان چہ نور الدین شہ
893	„	1018 5	„ ۱۰۱۸ W. 210 S 11	„ ۵
894 <sup>1</sup> sq	آگرہ Āgra	1019 5 Ābān	In square contained by a triple square of lines and dots, the intermediate space being filled by geometrical designs, on a flowered field رد ظل الہ سکہ در مہ انان ناگرہ W 210 S 9	As on obverse اکبر نادرشاه نگیر ان چہ شاه نور الدین ۱۰۱۹
			در مہ انان ناگرہ سکہ رد ظل الہ شاه نور الدین چہانگیر ان اکبر نادرشاه ' In the month of Ābān in Āgra, struck coin the shadow of God, King Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar '	

Pl

<sup>1</sup> This coin is of high artistic merit Mr Nelson Wright regards the coins of the year A. H. 1019 as marking the culminating point of excellence in the Mughal series

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 895	آگرہ Agra	1020 6 Farwardin	In multifoil area sur- rounded by a double circle on flowered field سہوون احمر زر آگرہ فروزان طرودین ۱ W 218 (Looped.) S 1	As on obverse آگرہ سہا سہا جہانگیر ابن ۱۲ ر نور Pl
896		1020 6 Azar	In multifoil mihrabia are on flowered field آگرہ سہا نکسر نور الدین جہا W 168 S 95	Inside double multifoil design surrounded by triple circle, on flowered field ۱۲ سہا آگرہ نور سہا
897	"	1020 6 Di	In multifoil regular poly- gonal figure inscribed within triple circle as on No. 896 W 168. S 98	In hexagonal multifoil figure within triple circle ۱۲ سہا آگرہ نور سہا
898		1021 6 Isfan darmaz	In circle within triple circle the intermediate space filled with a floral design نکسر سہا آگرہ نور الدین W 168 S 95	In octagon formed by the superimposition of one square diagonally on another on flowered field سہا آگرہ نور سہا

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 899	آگرہ Āgra	1021 7 Far-wardī	Within scroll design inscribed in a circle, as on No 898  W 168 S. 95	In octagonal scroll design inscribed in the usual triple circle  ماہ فروردی الہیہ ۱۰۲۱ صرب آگرہ ۷ سنہ
900	„	1022 8 Dī	Within triple circle, on flowered field, as on No 896  W. 168 S 95	Contained as obverse  صرب آگرہ الہیہ ماہ دی ۸ سنہ ۱۰۲۲
901 <sup>1</sup> sq	„	— 12 Tīr	In square نگیر شاہ آگر شاہ نور الدین  W 174 S 7	In square ماہ تیر الہیہ صرب آگرہ ۱۲ سنہ ۱۰۲۰—
902	„	1027 12 Bah-man	In triple circle, as on No 896  W 168 S 9	Contained as obverse  صرب آگرہ الہیہ ماہ بہمن ۱۲ سنہ ۱۰۲۷
903	„	„ 13 Amar-dād	As on No 902  W. 168 S 9	As on No 902, but month امرداد and regnal year ۱۳

<sup>1</sup> The square Āgra mohars of Jahāngīr are often forged I am doubtful as to the genuineness of this specimen



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 904	آگرہ Āgra	1027 18 Shah rewar	As on No. 902.  W 167 S 85	As on No. 902, but month سہرور and regnal year ۱۳
905		18 Mihir	W 168 S -85	سہرور
WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS				
906 Taurus	"	1028 14	Within double circle containing one of dots  سہرور اکبر ار حہانگیر سہرور ۱۳۸ سہرور آگرہ داد رہیب ۱۳ W 164 S 85	In rayed circle, bull standing to left.          فل
907 Gemini	"	1027 13	سہرور اکبر ار حہانگیر سہرور نائب در آگرہ روت ۱۳ رہیب W 168 S -85	In rayed circle the Twins embracing one another          فل
			سہرور آگرہ داد روت ار حہانگیر سہرور اکبر In Āgra, the face of gold obtained directly from Jahāngīr Shāh son of Shāh Akbar	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>AV</i> 908 Sagittarius	آگرہ Āgra	1032 17	As on No. 907. <b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> 8 (Looped)	In rayed circle, centaur galloping to left and shooting arrows behind him Pl
909	برہانپور Burhān-pūr	17 Farwardī	In circle on flowered field شاہ اکبر نگیر شاہ چہ نور الدین <b>W.</b> 168 <b>S.</b> 65	As on obverse ماہ فروردی الہ برہانپور ب صر ۱۷
910	تتہ Tatta	1033 19 Amar-dād	اکبر شاہ نگیر شاہ چہ نور الدین <b>W.</b> 168 <b>S.</b> 7	ماہ امرداد الہ ۱۹ تتہ ۱۰۳۳ صر
911	دہلی Dehlī	1015	مہر و ماہ نگ ساحت نورانی روی رر را ہلہ ۱۱۵ صر د <b>W.</b> 202. <b>S.</b> 75 روح رر را صاحب نورانی درنگ مہر و ماہ شاہ نور الدین جہانگیر اس اکبر نادر شاہ 'Made the face of gold shining with the hues of the sun and moon, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar'	شاہ اس اکبر نادر نگیر نور الدین جہا شاہ Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 912	دهلی Dehli	1035 21	In double circle contain ing one of dots جہانگیر ساء ۲۱ ر ر ر ر نصرت	Contained as on obverse الہ لطف رد ارفض ہل بد ۱۳۵ Pl.
			W 167 B. 75	
			ر ر ر ر و نصرت جہانگیر ساء بدہلی رد ارفض لطف الہ King Jahāngir gold of conquest and victory Struck at Dehli by grace and loving kindness of God	
913	لاہور Lāhor	1015 1	On flowered field الہ لا الہ الا محمد رسول اللہ لاہور ۱۱۵ عرب	In double circle contain ing one of dots on flowered field غازی جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین ۱ س
			W 202 B. 9	
914	,	" 1	Contained as on No. 913 on flowered field درگن مہر و ماہ در را ساخت نورا لاہور ۲۲ ۱۱۵ عرب	Situate as obverse س نک این اکرماد نور الدین جہا س ۱
			W 207 B. 9 Couplet as on No. 911	

No.	Mint	No.	Obverse	Reverse
915	لاہور Lahor	1015 2	In triple square, as on No 914	In triple square as on No 914
			W. 201 S. 8	
916		1016 3	As on No 915	As on No 915
			W. 201 S. 8	Pl
917		1028 11	In double circle containing one of dots, on flowered field  دہندہ دادا دروے سکے لاہور  W. 168 S. 8	Situate as obverse  ز نام شاہ جہانگیر شاہ اکبر ۱۴ دور سنہ  Pl
			<p>دہندہ دادا دروے سکے لاہور</p> <p>ز نام شاہ جہانگیر شاہ اکبر دور</p> <p>'Ever on the face of the money of Lahor may there be Light by the name of Shāh Jahāngir, Shāh Akbar's son'</p>	
918	مندو Mandū	1026 12	In triple circle, on flowered field  دہندہ نور جہاں و مہر تو مہر ۱۲ چو سنہ  W. 167 S. 8	Situate as obverse  ز نام شاہ جہانگیر سکہ مندو ۱۰۲۶  Pl
			<p>نور جہاں بی دہندہ پر تو چو مہر و ماہ</p> <p>سکہ مندو ز نام جہانگیر شاہ</p> <p>'With light of the world gave rays like the sun and moon, Coin of Mandū by the name of Jahāngir Shāh'</p>	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 919	احمدآباد Ahmad Abad	1037 2-	<p>With name of Nur Jahān</p> <p>بحکم ساء جهانگیر</p> <p>۱۳۷ ۲-</p> <p>سید جلوس سید</p> <p>نائب مد ریز</p> <p>W 183 S 8 (Looped.)</p>	<p>خام نور جهان</p> <p>غرب احمدآباد</p> <p>نادساء بیگم زر</p> <p>Pl</p>
At 920	احمیر Ajmer	1021 9	<p>In quadruple circle</p> <p>جهان حمیر فرور با گت ۱ سکہ زر</p> <p>W 174 S 85</p>	<p>Contained as obverse</p> <p>اکبر نگر ساء جهان ز نور نام ۱۲۱</p> <p>Pl.</p>
			<p>جهان فرور باحمیر گت سکہ زر</p> <p>ر نور نام جهانگیر ساء ساء اکبر</p> <p>This golden coin became world illuminating in Ajmer By the light of the name of Jahāngir Shāh and of Shāh Akbar</p>	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 921 922	احمدآباد Ahmad ābād	50 <sup>1</sup> Aḡar	<p><i>In name of Salīm</i></p> <p>مالك الملك رد ارز مرز احمدآباد</p> <p>W. 171 S .8</p> <p>سلیم ن شاه سلطان اکبر شاه ادر ه.</p> <p>مالك الملك سكه رد مرز سلیم شاه سلطان شاه اکبر</p> <p>'The lord of the country struck coin on gold, Salīm Shāh, Sultan, son of Shāh Akbar'</p>	
923	"	" Dī	As on No. 921. W. 172	As on No. 921, but month دی
924	"	" Bah- man	W. 170 "	" بهمن
925	"	2 <sup>1</sup> Khūr- dād	W. 174. "	" but year ۲, and month حورداد
926	"	" Tir	W. 173 "	" تیر
927	"	1015 2	The Kalima, and ۱۰۱۵ احمدآباد صرب W. 212 S. 8	عاز جهانگیر نادرشاه محمد دور الدین ۲ سنه

Pl

<sup>1</sup> For a discussion as to the significance of these dates, see Papers in *J.A.S.B.*, Num Supp, I, X, and XII

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 928	احمدآباد Ahmad abad	1018 2	As on No 927 but 1 17  W 215 S 8	As on No. 927 r
929	"	— 4	اله ب ارغانا آباد احمد سکه رد در  W 220 S 9	بادشاہ اکبر محمد نور الدین سہ
			<p>سکه رد در احمدآباد ارغانا آباد سہ نور الدین محمد اکبر بادشاہ</p> <p>Struck coin in Ahmadabad by the bounties of God Shah Nūr-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar</p>	
930		1018 5	As on No 929 but date 1 18 at bottom of coin.  W 218. S 9	As on No. 929 r
931		1019 6	" 1 19 W 218	" r
932	"	1021 Mihir	اکبر سہ اکبر سہ محمد نور الدین  W 172 S 8	سہ مہر الہ 1 21 احمد آباد مہر
933	"	1022 8 Tir	As on No. 932  W 175	سہ نور الہ 1 22 احمد آباد مہر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 934	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1022 Āgar	As on No. 932 W. 176	ماء ادر الہی ۱.۲۲ احمد آباد صرب
935	,	1024 Shah- rewar	شہنشاہ دور الدین ۱.۲۴ W. 175	ماء شہر دور الہی مرین ناد احمد آباد صرب
936	,	1026 Āgar	As on No 935. ۱ ۲۶ W. 176	As on No 935, but month ادر
937	„	1027 12	In triple circle ناد رواں ہمیشہ کشور این زر بہشت صرب احمدآباد W. 174 S .9	Contained as obverse جہاں نادرشاہ نام جہانگیر ۱.۲۷ ز نقش ۱۲ سہ حلوس
			<p>بہشت کشور این زر ہمیشہ ناد رواں ر نقش نام جہانگیر نادرشاہ جہاں</p> <p>‘In the seven climes for ever may this gold be current, Through the decoration of the name of Jahāngir, emperor of the world.’</p>	
938	„	1027	As on No 937. ۱ ۲۷ W. 168	As on No 937
939	„	„ 13	As on No. 929 ۱.۲۷ W. 174	As on No 929, but ۱۳ to left of second line



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 940	احمدآباد Ahmad abad	1030 15	As on No. 939 ۱۳ W 175	As on No. 939 ۱۵
941	"	1031 16	" ۱۳۱ W 175	" ۱۶
WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS				
942 Ram	"	1027 18	بادشاه ۱۳۷ اکبر جهانگیر بادشاه پ فر احمدآباد W 171 S. 8	In triple circle, a ram sitting to left, behind it the rising sun In exergue ۱۳ سند خلوس Pl.
943 Bull	"	"	As on No. 942 W 174. S 75	Forepart of bull, charging to right, behind it the rising sun. In exergue ۱۳ سند خلوس Pl.
944 Crab	"	"	اکبر پ جهانگیر پ را داد زبور آباد احمد ۱۳ W 174 S 85	In triple circle a crab, with sun and stars in back ground. In exergue ۱۳ Pl.
<p>فر احمدآباد را داد زبور جهانگیر شاه سپاه اکبر Gave beauties to the gold of Ahmad Jahāngir Shāh son of the Shāh of Shāhs Akbar</p>				

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 945 Lion	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1027 13	As on No 944. ۱.۲۷  W. 172. S. 8.	In triple circle, a lion standing to left with up-lifted paw, behind it the sun In exergue ۱۳ سه خلوس Pl
946	احمدنگر Ahmad- nagar	1027	The Kalīma, and ۱.۲۷ احمد صرب نگر  W. 175 S. 75	عارے جہانگیر ناد . .
947 948	„	—	The Kalīma, and احمد نگر صرب  W. 176 S. 8	عارے جہانگیر نادشاہ محمد نور الدین Pl.
949	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1014	The Kalīma, and صرب ۱.۱۴ اکبرنگر  W. 171 (Worn.) S. 8	As on No. 948.
950	„	1016	مہرو ماہ نگر ساحت دورا نر روی رر را ہے ۱.۱۶ صرب اکبرنگر  W. 210 S. 8  Couplet as on No 911	شاہ انس اکبرناد نگر نور الدین جہا شاہ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 951	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1017 Tir	With arabesque design اکبر ساء نگر ساء — نور الدین W 176 S. 8	In octagonsurrounded by arabesques ماہ نور الہی اکبرنگر ۱۱۷ عرب
952	"	1024 Farwardi	As on No 951 W 172 S. 75	As on No 951, but month فروردی and year ۱۲۲
953	"	13 Farwardi	M 37 " W 174	" فروردی ۱۳ M 3
954	"	18 Di	M. 37 " W 173	" دی ۱۸ M 3.
955	"	20 Amar did	M. 37 W 175.	امرداد ۲ M 36
956	"	23 Khar did	W 175	خرداد ۲۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 957 958	اکبرنगर Akbar-nagar	—	<p>بارکاه کردون شاه کرورد اکبر سکه در</p> <p>W. 178</p>	<p>In double circle</p> <p>اکبر نگیر ن جها نور الدین شاه</p>
<p>سکه در اکبرنगर رد شاه کردون بارکاه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ن اکبر نادر</p> <p>'Struck coin in Akbar-nagar, with his Court like the Heaven, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar'</p>				
959	آگره Āgra	1014 1	<p>On a flowered field, the Kalima, and</p> <p>۱۴ آگره صرب</p> <p>W. 210. S. 85</p>	<p>On flowered field</p> <p>عارف جهانگیر نادر مسجد نور الدین ۱ سه</p>
960	"	1015 1	<p>As on No 959</p> <p>۱۰۱۵</p> <p>W. 209. S. 85</p>	<p>As on No 959</p>
961	"	" 2	<p>"</p> <p>۱۰۱۵</p> <p>W 210. S. 9.</p>	<p>"</p> <p>۲</p>
962	"	1017 4	<p>As on No 892</p> <p>۱۰۱۷</p> <p>W. 220 S. 1.</p>	<p>As on No. 892</p> <p>۳</p>

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 963 sq	آگرہ Āgra	1019 5 Isfan- dārmux	On flowered field bounded by a triple square, in a multifoil circular figure  در آگرہ رد در سکہ را این ار مر در اسفند °  W 220 S 75	Situate as obverse  ساز آگرہ نگران رمان ساز سہا ۱۱۱
			در اسفند ار مر این سکہ را در آگرہ رد در سہا رمان ساز حنانگران ساز آگرہ  'In Isfandārmux struck this coin on gold in Āgra King of kings of the age Shāh Jahāngir son of Shāh Akbar  Cp Coins Nos. 1100 and 1103	Pl.
964 sq.	"	6	In inner foliated square contained in an outer square on flowered field  آگرہ ساز حنانگران  W 170 S 85	In inner square with small arch in middle of each side its sides produced to meet those of an outer square, on flowered field  ساز آگرہ غرب Pl.
965 sq.	"	1022 8 Ardi bihisht	Within quadruple square  نگر ساز آگرہ ساز لور الدن  W 175 S 8	Situate as obverse  ساز اردی الہ غرب آگرہ سنہ ۱۲۲
966	"	1022 8 Amar- did	Within quadruple circle as on No. 965.  W 167 S 1	Within quadruple circle as on No. 965. امداد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 967 sq.	آگرہ Āgra	1022 8 Shah- rewar	As on No. 965  W. 173	As on No 965 شہرپور
968 sq	„	1023 9 Dī	As on No. 965  W 156 S 75	As on No 965 ۱۲۳ ۹ دی
969	„	1025 11 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	Within double circle, as on No 965  W. 176 S. 85	In double circle, as on No. 965 ۱۰۲۵ ۱۱ حورداد
970 sq.	„	„ Tīr	As on No 965  W. 175 S. 75	As on No. 965 ۱۰۲۵ ۱۱ تیر
971	„	„ Āzar	but circular ”  W. 168 S 9	” ادر
972 sq	„	1026 12 Tīr	”  W. 173 S 75	” ۱۰۲۶ ۱۲ تیر
973 sq.	„	„ Ābān	”  W. 175 S. .75	” ابان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 974	آگرہ Agra	1032 17	In triple circle در نور در آگرہ یافت ۱۳۲ W 175 S 85	In triple circle اکبر سہا نگر سہا ار
975	"	18	" ۱۳۲ W 174. S 8	" ۱۸
976	الہ آباد Allahabad		ہمسہ نور در سکہ الہ آباد W 176. S 75	رنام سہا جہانگیر سہا اکبر باد Pl.
977 978	المحدر Elchpdr	1016	The Kalima. W 175 S 75	نور الدین محمد جہانگیر سہا در نور الدین Pl.

یافت در آگرہ در نور  
ار جہانگیر سہا سہا اکبر  
The face of gold gained beauty in Agra  
From Jahāngir Shāh son of Shāh Akbar

'May the light of the gold of the stamp of Allahabad  
ever be  
From the name of Shāh Jahāngir son of Akbar Shāh.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 979	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	—	The Kalima, and صرب برهانپور W. 205. S. 85	عازم جهانگیر نادرشاه محمد نور الدین
980	„	—	دین پناه شاه برهانپور شهر سکه زد در W. 220 S. 85	نادرشاه اکبر نگیر ان چهار نور الدین شاه
			<p>سکه زد در شهر برهانپور شاه دین پناه شاه نور الدین جهانگیر ان اکبر نادرشاه</p> <p>‘Struck coin in the city of Burhānpūr, the king, religion’s refuge, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar’</p>	
981	„	—	As on No. 980 W. 176. S. 8	As on No 980
982	„	6 Ābān	On flowered field شاه اکبر نگیر شاه چهار نور الدین W. 175 S 75.	On flowered field (ماه) انان الهی برهانپور ب ص
983	„	11 Tīr	„ W. 176	„ 11 تیر



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 984	برهانپور Burhan pur	15 Ardi bihisht	As on No. 982. W 174	As on No. 982 but date 10 and month اردی بہشت
985	"	1037 22 Mihr	but date rr " to left of last line. W 176	" مہر and date 1 rr to left of last line
986		" Āgar	" W 175	but date rr " to left of last line, and month آذر
987	پٹنہ Patna	1014 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and ۱۳ ۱ فرب W 211 S. 95	Situate as obverse غازی جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین ۱ سہ PL
988	"	1021 7 Khār dād	In triple circle اکبر شاہ شاہ نگسر نور الدین جہا W 170 S 85	Contained as obverse ماء خور داد الہ ۱۲۱ ۷ فرب M 6
989	"	" Ālān	As on No. 988 W 175	As on No. 988 آبان M 6
990	"	1025 Di	" W 178	" ۱۶۵ دی M 6.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 991	پتہ Patna	1027 13 Ābān	As on No 988. W. 170.	As on No 988. ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ آبان
992 993	"	" Āzar	" W. 175	" ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ آذر M. 8
994	"	1028 14 Ardi- bīhsht	" W. 178	" ۱۰۲۸ ۱۴ اردی بہشت M 19
995	"	" Khūr- dād	" W. 178	" حورداد M 8
996	"	1030 15 Āzar	" W. 168	" ۱۰۳۰ ۱۵ آذر
997	"	" 16 Far- wardīn	" W. 165	" ۱۰۳۰ ۱۶ فروردین
998	"	1031 17 Amar- dād	" W. 172	" ۱۰۳۱ ۱۷ امرداد
999	"	1034 19 Bah- man	" W. 172	" ۱۰۳۴ ۱۹ بہمن

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1000	پٹنہ Patna	1036 22 Tir	As on No. 988 W 170	As on No. 988 ۱۳۶ ۲۲ کیر
1001 $\frac{1}{4}$	پنج نگر Panjnagar	—	The Kalma, and پنج نگر W 86 S. 6	غار جہانگیر بادشاہ مسجد Pl.
1002	ٹاٹا Tatta	1015 2	The Kalma, and ۱۱۵ غرب ٹاٹا W 210 S. 8	In triple circle as No. 987 ۲
1003	"	1016 3	" ۱۱۶ W 207 S. 8	" ۳
1004	"	1017 4	" ۱۱۷ W 209 S. 9	" ۴
1005	"	1018 5	" ۱۱۸ W 208	" ۵
1006	"	1019 5	" ۱۱۹ W 209	" ۶

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1007	تته Tatta	1025 11 Āzar	اکبر شاه نگیر شاه حمدا نور الدین  W 176 S. 75	۱۱ ماه ادر اله تته ۱۰۲۵ سرب
1008	”	1027 12 Dī	”  W. 171.	” ۱۰۲۷ ۱۲ دی
1009	”	” 13 Khūr- dād	”  W. 175.	” ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ حورداد
1010	”	” 13 Mīhr	”  W. 175	” ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ مهر
1011	”	15 Khūr- dād	”  W. 169	ماه حورداد اله تته ۱۵ سرب
1012	”	17 Īsfan- dārmuz	”  W. 174	” ۱۷ اسفندارمر
1013	”	18 Khūr- dād	”  W. 176	” ۱۸ حورداد
1014	”	20 Ardī- bīhīst	”  W. 175	” ۲۰ اردی بهشت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1015	تٹہ Tatta	1037 28 Ābān	As on No. 1007 W 175	As on No. 1007 ۱۳۷ ۲۳ ایان
1016	حاله پور Jalnapur	—	The Kalima and عرب حالہ پور W 178 S. 85	As on No. 979 PL
1017	حلیہ Jaler	1031 Āgar	اکبر ساء نگر ساء حلیہ نور الدین W 173 S 8	ماء اثر الہیہ حلیہ ۱۳۱ عرب M. 38 PL
1018	جہانگیر نگر Jahāngīr nagar	14 Ardī bihisht	As on No 1017 W 176 S 65.	بہشت ماء اردی الہیہ ۱۳ جہانگیر نگر عرب
1019	"	20 Ardī bihisht	" W 172	" "
1020	دہلی Dehli	1021 Āgar	" W 176 S .8	ماء اثر الہیہ عرب دہلی ۱۳۱
1021	"	17 Ardī bihisht	" W 172.	بہشت ماء اردی الہیہ عرب دہلی ۱۳۱ (m)

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1022	دهلی Dehlī	1021 17 Dī	As on No 1017. W. 175.	As on No 1021, but ۱۰۲۱ ۱۷ دی
1023	„	1022 8 Amar- dād	„ W. 176.	„ ۱۰۲۲ امرداد
1024	„	1024 9 Bah- man	„ W. 175	„ ۱۰۲۴ ۹ بهمن
1025	„	1025 Amar- dād	„ W. 173.	„ ۱۰۲۵ امرداد
1026	„	1033 Far- wardī	„ W. 168	مروردي السه دهلی ۱۰۳۳ صرب
1027	„	„ Ābān	„ W. 170	As on No 1026 انان
1028	„	1035 Khūr- dād	„ W. 172	„ ۱۰۳۵ خورداد
1029	„	1036 Far- wardī	„ W. 176.	„ ۱۰۳۶ مروردي
1030	„	„ Dī	„ W. 177	„ ۱۰۳۶ دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1031	دہلی Dehli	1037 Mihir	As on No 1017 W 176	As on No. 1026 but ۱۳۷ مہر
1032	سورت Sūrat	17 Ābān	نور الدین بادشاہ نگر W 175 S. 8.	ماہ ابان الہی ۱۷ سورت عرب
1033	"	— Bah man	As on No 1032. W 176 S. 8	As on No 1032 but month نہمن PL
1034	ظفرنگر Zafar- nagar	—	The Kalima, and ظفرنگر عرب W 173 S. 75	جہانگیر بادشاہ مسجد PL
1035	قندھار Qandahār	1020	The Kalima, and قندھار عرب W 210 S. 8	In double circle as on No. 987
1036	"	1021 7	ان اکبر باد نور الدین جہا W 207 S. 83 Couplet as on No. 911	ترک مہر و ماہ نے نور الدین صاحب لوزا عرب قندھار رو

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1037	قندهار Qandahār	1023 8 Isfan- dūrmuz	On flowered field شاه اکبر نگیر شاه چهار نور الدین W. 176 S. 85	In double circle, on flowered field ماہ اسفند امرالمہج قندهار صرب ۸ سہ ۱۰۲۳
1038	"	" 9 Khūr- dād	" W. 177	" but year ۹ and month حور داد
1039	"	9 Tir	" W. 176	" ۹ تیر
1040	"	9 Shah- rewar	" W. 176	" ۹ شہرہوار
1041	"	9 Mīhr	" W. 172	" ۹ مہر
1042	"	1023 9 Āzar	" W. 176.	" ۱۰۲۳ ۹ آذر
1043	"	9 Dī	" W 174	" ۹ دی
1044 1045	"	10 Khūr- dād	" W 170	" ۱۰ حور داد
1046	"	" Shah- rewar	" W. 175	" ۱۰ شہرہوار



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1047	قندهار Qandahār	10 Mihr	As on No 1037 W 177	As on No 1037, but date ۱ مهر
1048		Di	" W 174	" ۱ دی
1049	"	Beh man	" W 175	" ۱ بهمن
1050	"	" Isfan- dārmuz	" W 170	" ۱ اسفندار
1051	"	11 Far wardi	" W 172	" ۱۱ فروردی
1052	"	1025 11 Tir	" W 175	" ۱۲۵ ۱۱ تیر
1053	"	11 Ābān	" W 174	" ۱۱ آبان
1054	"	1025 11	۱۲۵ سکه قندهار سکه دلخواه W 172. B. 75	سکه اکبر ۱۱ سکه تکسر از حها

سکه قندهار سد دلخواه  
از حها تکسر سکه اکبر سکه

The coin of Qandahār became attractive  
Through Jahāngīr Shāh son of Akbar F. 151.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1055	قندھار Qandabār	1026 12	As on No. 1054 ۱.۲۶  W. 176	As on No. 1054. ۱۲
1056	"	1027 12	" ۱.۲۷  W. 175	" ۱۲
1057	"	" 13	" ۱.۲۷  W. 167	" ۱۳
1058 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" ۱.۲۷  W. 84. S. 65.	" ۱۳
1059	"	1028 13	" ۱.۲۸  W. 174	" ۱۳
1060 1061	"	" 14	" ۱.۲۸  W. 178.	" ۱۴
1062 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" ۱.۲۸  W. 89 S. 65.	" ۱۴
1063	"	1029 14	" ۱.۲۹  W. 177	" ۱۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1084	قندهار Qandahār	1029 15	As on No. 1054. ۱۳۱  W 178	As on No. 1054 but date ۱۰
1085	"	1030 15	۱۳  W 178	" ۱۰
1086	"	18	۱۳  W 178	" ۱۶
1087		1031 17	" ۱۳۱  W 178	" ۱۷
1088 <sup>1</sup> $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kabul	1014 1 Amar- dād	In circle the Kalima, and کابل ۱۳ عرب  W 115. S. 75	In circle شار جهانگیر بادشاه محمد نور الدین ۱۰ س امرداد
1089 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1015 1	" ۱۰  W 115 S. 75	In double circle شار جهانگیر بادشاه محمد نور الدین س ۱۲

<sup>1</sup> This strange coin bears dates 1014 and 1015, and also the month Amardād. It is not of the Ilahi type. It, and the two following coins, must be halves of heavy rupees.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1070 $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kābul	—	As on No 1068, but cut. <b>W.</b> 101. <b>S</b> 75	As on No 1069
1071 <sup>1</sup> $\frac{1}{2}$	„	4	In double circle تسلیم شاه کابل ۴ صرب  <b>W.</b> 87 <b>S</b> 7	In quadruple circle اند ملکه الله حلد  Pl
			حلد الله ملکه اند 'May God perpetuate his kingdom for ever'	
1072	„	1020 6	As on No 892, but کابل in place of اگر and date ۱۰۲  <b>W.</b> 220 <b>S.</b> 95	As on No. 892. ۶  Pl
1073	„	1027 Bah- man	In circle نادرشاه اکبر ۱۲۷ نگیر اس چهار نور الدین  <b>W.</b> 174 <b>S.</b> 85	In triple circle ماه بهمن اله کابل صرب

<sup>1</sup> Mr Rodgers read the obverse inscription on this interesting coin, which is still unique, as صرب کابل جهانگیر شاه سلیم, but I think there can be no doubt that my emendation is correct

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1074	کشمیر Kashmir	1019	<p>مہر و ماہ نور ساخ نور روی در را نے ہر ۱۱۱ کشمیر</p> <p>W 210 S -8</p> <p>Couplet as on No 911</p>	<p>شاہ ابن اکبر باد نور الدین حیات</p>
1075	"	1020	<p>۱۲</p> <p>W 209 S. 85</p>	,
1076 1077	"	1021	<p>۱۲۱</p> <p>W 210</p>	"
1078	"	1022 8 Ardi bibiabt	<p>نگر ساء اکبر ساء نور الدین</p> <p>W 175 S 8</p>	<p>ہمس ماہ اردی الہی</p> <p>کشمیر ۱۲۲ قرب</p>
1079	"	Shah rewar	<p>W 178</p>	سہرورد
1080	"	Mihr	<p>W 174</p>	مہر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\mathcal{R}$ 1081	کشمیر Kashmīr	1023 8 Isfan- dārmuz	As on No 1078.  W. 170	As on No 1078, but date ۱۰۲۳ ۸ اسفندارمز
1082	”	” 9 Tir	”  W. 175	” ۱۰۲۳ ۹ تیر
1083	”	1024 10 Āzar	”  W. 174	” ۱۰۲۴ ۱۰ آذر
1084	”	1026 12 Far- wardīn	”  W. 175.	” ۱۰۲۶ ۱۲ فروردین
1085	”	1027 13 Āzar	”  W. 172.	” ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ آذر
1086	”	1031 17 Far- wardī	”  W. 174.	” ۱۰۳۱ ۱۷ فروردی
1087	لاهور Lāhor	1015 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalīma, and ۱۰۱۵ لاهور ص W. 210 S. 1	Situate as obverse عارف جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین ۱ سہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1088 1089	لاہور Lahor	1015 1	In triple circle, on flowered field  ہر گنگ مہر و ماہ نے رو را ساخت نورا عرب لاہور ۱۱۵ ہجری  W 211 S 1  Couplet as on No. 911	Situate as obverse سہ ان اکبر باد نگر نور الدین حہا سہ
1080 sq	"	" 2	In triple square, on flowered field, the Kalima, and عرب ۱۱۵ لاہور  W 211 S 9	Situate as obverse سہ غارے جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین
1091 sq	"	1016 2	In triple square, on flowered field, as on No. 1088  W 210 S 95	Situate as obverse in scription as on No. 1088 r
1092 sq	"	1017 3	As on No. 1091  W 210 S 9	As on No. 1091 r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1093	لاهور Lāhor	1017 3	In triple circle, on flowered field  دور نود در تا فلک ناد رواں ددر ۳  W. 221 S. 1	Situate as obverse  نگیر چھا سام شاہ ۱۰۱۷ سکہ لاهور
			<p>ددر ناد رواں تا فلک نود در دور</p> <p>سام شاہ جہانگیر سکہ لاهور</p> <p>‘As long as the heavens revolve, in the world may current be In the name of Shāh Jahāngīr the money of Lāhor.’</p>	
1094	”	” 4	As on No 1093 ۴  W. 220	As on No 1093 ۱۰۱۷
1095 1096	”	1018 5	” ۵  W. 220	” ۱۰۱۸
1097	”	1019 5	” ۵  W. 220	” ۱۰۱۹



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1098 <sup>1</sup> 1099	لاهور Lāhor	1019 5 Bah- man	Within circular ornamentation, on flowered field  در لاهور حون مہ انور در ماہ بہمن  W 218 S 1	Situate as obverse  شہان ساء کبر نور الدین جہا نور ۱۱  PL
1100 1101 sq.	Isfandārmuz		Within foliated diamond, contained in a triple square, the intermediate spaces filled symmetrically with four arabesques  رد در در لاهور سک در اسفندارم این  W 219 S 9	Situate as obverse  اکبر سہا جہانگیر این سہا ام ۱۱  در اسفندارم این سک در لاهور زد در سہا ام سہا جہانگیر این سہا اکبر  'In Isfandārmuz struck this coin in Lāhor on gold, King of kings of the nations, Shāh Jahāngir son of Shāh Akbar

<sup>1</sup> Commencing from the month Bahman of the 5th regnal year we have heavy Lāhor rupees issuing every month, alternately round and square and each bearing a different couplet. These continue till month Tir of the sixth regnal year and are all represented in the Lāhor Museum except the very rare round rupee of month Khordād. In Anarād begins a long series of round rupees of the usual *shahi* type and of the ordinary weight and size.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1102	لاهور Lāhor	1020 6 Far- wardīn	<p>Within triple square, sur- rounded by scroll-work</p> <p>رر لاهور نفروردین شده ر شک مه انور ۱۰۲</p> <p>W. 218 S 9</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>اکبر شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه ز نور سه ۶</p>
			<p>نفروردین زر لاهور شد رشک مه انور ر نور شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر</p> <p>'In Farwardīn the gold of Lāhor became an object of envy to the shining moon, By the light of Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar'</p>	
1103 sq	”	” Ardī- bihisht	<p>Within symmetrical oct- angular figure, in a triple square, on flowered field</p> <p>رر لاهور زد سکه در بهشت این مه ارد ۶۰۱</p> <p>W 217 S. 8</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>اکبر شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه شهشاہ رمان ۶</p>
			<p>مه اردی بهشت این سکه در لاهور زد رر شهشاہ رمان شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر</p> <p>'In the month of Ardībihisht struck this coin in Lāhor on gold, King of kings of the age, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar'</p>	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1104 sq	لاہور Lāhor	8 Tir	<p>Infoliated circular figure within triple square</p> <p>را در لاکه در لاهور رد این نہاء تیر</p> <p>W 217 S. 8</p>	<p>Situate as obverse</p> <p>اکبر شاہ جہانگیر ابن ملک دین شاہ</p>
1105	"	Amar dād	<p>In regular octangular figure, within a circle, on flowered field</p> <p>نکیر شاہ اکبر شاہ نور الدین</p> <p>W 175 S 9</p>	<p>In foliated diamond, surrounded by scroll work, on flowered field</p> <p>ماہ امرداد الہ لاہور عرب</p>
1106	"	Mīhr	<p>As on No. 1105</p> <p>W 175</p>	<p>As on No. 1105 but month</p> <p>مہر</p>
1107	"	Ābān	<p>"</p> <p>W 175</p>	<p>آبان</p>
1108	"	Rah man	<p>"</p> <p>W 175</p>	<p>رہس</p>
1109	"	Isfan dārmuz	<p>"</p> <p>W 175</p>	<p>اسفندار</p>

نہاء تیر در لاهور رد این سکہ را ہر رد  
ملک دین شاہ شاہ جہانگیر ابن شاہ اکبر  
'In month Tir in Lāhor struck this coin on gold,  
King and asylum of the faith, Shāh Jahāngīr son of  
Shāh Akbar

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1110	لاہور Lāhor	7 Far- wardīn	As on No 1105. W. 174.	As on No 1105, but date √ فروردین
1111	”	” Ardī- bihisht	” W. 176.	” √ اردی بہشت
1112	”	” Khūr- dād	” W. 175.	” √ حورداد
1113	”	” Tir	” W. 175	” √ تیر
1114	”	” Shah- rewar	” W. 175	” √ شہریور
1115	”	” Mīhr	” W. 174.	” √ مہر
1116	”	” Āzar	” W. 175	” √ ادر
1117	”	” Bah- man	” W. 175	” √ بہمن
1118 1119	”	” Isfan- dārmuz	” W 175	” √ اسفندارمز
1120	”	8 Tir	” W. 175	” √ تیر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1121	لاهور Lahor	8 Amar dād	As on No. 1105 W 177	As on No 1105 but date امرداد
1122	"	" Shah rewar	" W 176	" شهریار
1123	"	" Mīhr	" W 175.	" مهر
1124	"	Āban	W 175	" آبان
1125	"	" Āgar	" W 175	" آذر
1126 1127		Di	" W 173	" دی
1128	"	8 Bah- man	" W 175	" بهمن
1129 <sup>1</sup>	"	9 Far wardīn	" W 175	" فروردین
1130	"	" Ardī bīshat	" W 175	" اردی بهشت
1131		" Khār- dād	" W 178	" خرداد

<sup>1</sup> Every month of the ninth year is represented

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1132	لاہور Lāhor	9 Tir	As on No 1105 W. 178	As on No. 1105, but date ٩ تیر
1133	"	" Amar- dād	" W. 175	" ٩ امرداد
1134	"	" Shah- revar	" W. 171	" ٩ شہریور
1135	"	" Mīhr	" W. 173	" ٩ مہر
1136	"	" Ābān	" W. 175	" ٩ ابان
1137	"	" Āzar	" W. 177	" ٩ ادر
1138	"	" Dī	" W. 176	" ٩ دی
1139	"	" Bah- man	" W. 173	" ٩ بہمن
1140	"	" Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 173	" ٩ اسفندارمز
1141	"	10 Far- wardīn	" W. 175	" ١ فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1142	لاهور Lāhor	10 Ardī bihisht	As on No 1105 W 178	As on No. 1105, but date اردی بہشت
1143		Khār dād	W 174	خورداد
1144	"	" Tir	" W 178	" تیر
1145	"	Mihir	" W 178	" مہر
1146		Ābān	W 175	" آبان
1147	"	Āgar	W 175	" آگر
1148	"	Di	" W 173	" دی
1149	"	Bah man	W 178	" بہمن
1150		" Isfan dārmuz	" W 178	" اسفندارموز
1151		11 Ardī- bihisht	W 178	" اردی بہشت

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1152	لاهور Lāhor	11 Khūr- dād	As on No 1105 W. 177	As on No 1105, but date 11 حور داد
1153	"	" Bah- man	" W. 170	" 11 نہمن
1154	"	1025 11	In circle on flowered field همیشه نادا تر رو سکه لاهور W. 168. S. 8 Couplet as on No 917	In circle on flowered field ز نام شاه شاه جہانگیر شاہ اکبر 11 نور سہ
1155	"	1026 11	As on No 1154 1026 W. 176	As on No 1154 11
1156	"	" 12	" 1026 W 176	" 12
1157 1158	"	1027 12	" 1027 W. 175	" 12
1159	"	" 13	" 1027 W. 171	" 13
1160 1161	"	1028 14	" 1028 W. 176	" 14



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1162	لاهور Lahor	1029 14	As on No. 1154 but arranged thus لاهور سکہ نور زی ہمیشہ بابا ۱۲۹	نور اکبر جہانگیر شاہ ر نام ۱۳
1163	"	15	As on No. 1162 ۱۲۹ W 175	As on No. 1162. ۱۳
1164	"	1030 15	As on No. 1162 but again a different arrange- ment سکہ لاہور بابا ۱۲۹ ہمیشہ ۱۳	شاہ اکبر نور ر نام شاہ جہا ۱۳
1165	"	16	As on No. 1164 ۱۳ W 176	As on No. 1164 ۱۳
1166	"	1031 17	As on No. 1164 but word under ۱ W 176	As on No. 1164 ۱۳
1167	"	1032 17	" ۱ W 176	" ۱۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> <b>1168</b>	لاهور Lāhor	1032 18	As on No 1164 ۱۸  <b>W. 176</b>	As on No 1164, but date ۱۰۳۲
<b>1169</b> <b>1170</b>	"	1033 19	" ۱۹  <b>W. 178</b>	" ۱۰۳۳
<b>1171</b>	"	1034 19	" ۱۹  <b>W. 177</b>	" ۱۰۳۴
<b>1172</b>	"	1036 21	" ۲۱  <b>W. 178</b>	" ۱۰۳۶
<b>1173</b> <b>1174</b>	"	" 22	" ۲۲  <b>W. 175</b>	" ۱۰۳۶
<i>Small pieces of Lāhor mint</i>				
<b>1175</b> $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1015 1	The Kalma, and ۱۰ لاہور صرب  <b>W. 101</b> <b>S. 7</b>	As on No. 1087.
<b>1176</b> $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1035 20	In double circle on flowered field شاہ اکبر شاہ ۲ نگیر حہا  <b>W. 83</b> <b>S. ۰7.</b>	Situate as obverse لاہور صرب ۱۰۳۵ سہ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>With name of Nur Jahan</i>				
Al 1177	احمدآباد Ahmad Abad	1037 2-	On flowered field جہانگیر بحکم ساء مد رزور یاف عرب احمدآباد W 173 B. 8	On flowered field ساء باد جہان جام نور بحکم رز ۱۳۷ ۲- سنہ
			Couplet as on No. 919	Fl.
1178	آگرہ Agra	" 22	In triple circle ۲۲ بحکم ساء جہا نگر یاف مد رزور ۱۳۷ W 176 B. 85	In dotted circle رنام ساء نور جہان با حکم رز عرب آگرہ
			Couplet as on No. 919	Fl.
1179	پٹنہ Patna		As on No. 1178 but no date at top W 176 B. 8	رنام نور جہان با حکم باد ۲۲ سنہ عرب
1180	سورت Sarat	1035 20	As on No. 1177 but in exergue سورت instead of بحکم and W 170 B. 8	ساء باد جہان جام نور ۱۳۵ سنہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1181	سورت Sūrat	1036 21	As on No 1180  W. 175. S. 8.	As on No 1180  ۱۳۶ ۲۱
1182	لاهور Lāhor	1034 19	In triple circle on flowered field, as on No 1178, but in exergue  ۱۹ سنه ۱۳۴۱  W. 176 S. 85	In triple circle on flowered field, as on No. 1178, but in exergue  صرب لاهور  Pl
1183	"	1035 20	شاه جهانگیر بحکم یاقب صد روبر ۲ سنه حاکم  W 175 S. 8  Couplet as on No 919	شاه نام ۱۳۵ دور جهان ناد بحکم صرب لاهور
<i>Nisārs and other largesse money</i>				
1184	احمیر Ajmer	1024 10	In triple circle  ۱ جهانگیر نثار  W. 14 S. 35	In triple circle  احمیر صرب سنه ۱۰۲۴  Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1185	احمدآباد Ahmad abad	1027 18	In triple circle on flowered field جہانگیری نار حلوس ۱۳ سنہ	In triple circle on flowered field احمدآباد ب عمر ۲۷ سنہ
			W 43 S 7	Pl.
1186	آگرہ Agra Dārū-l Khilāfat	1028 14	In triple circle on flowered field جہانگیری نار حلوس ۱۳ سنہ	Situate as obverse آگرہ للخلافت نار عرب ۱۳۸ سنہ
			W 38 S 7	Pl.
1187 sq	کشمیر Kashmir	1023 10	سہ نگمیر جہا ۱۳	اللہ اکبر کشمیر عرب
			W 20 S. 35	
			Dār Afshān	
1188	آگرہ Agra	1025 11	On flowered field آگرہ عرب ۱۱	In triple circle ن ا نور ۲۵
			W 10 S 3.	Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1189 <sup>1</sup>	احمير Ajmer	1024 9	In triple circle جہانگیر روان W. 142 S. 7	In triple circle احمير صرب ۱۲۴ سہ
1190	آگرہ Āgra	1018 4	In triple circle ۱۱۸ سہ ب آگرہ صر W. 85 S. 6	In triple circle within outer circle ۴ سہ رائج PI
1191	„	1020 6	On flowered field آگرہ ب صر سہ W. 311 S. 9	In triple circle on flowered field روان ۱۰۲ سہ
1192	„	„	As on No 1190 ۱۰۲ W. 72 S. 6 (Worn)	As on No 1190 ۶
1193	„	1021 7	As on No 1191 ۷ W. 305 S. 95	As on No 1191 . ۱۲۱ PI

<sup>1</sup> This is coin No 13 on page 158 of the Rodgers Collection Catalogue. Mr Rodgers read the mint as Āgra, but it is undoubtedly Ajmer

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1194 1195 1196	آگرہ Agra	1022 8	In triple circle جہانگیر فلوس سہ	In triple circle آگرہ سرب ۱۲۲ سنہ
1197	,		W 305 S 1	"
1198 <sup>1</sup> 1199	"	"	W 315 S 75	"
1200	بیرات Bairāt	4	سہ بیرات ب سرب	ربانہ ۳ ۱
1201	دہلی Dehli	1021 7	۱۲۱ سہ سرب دہلی	سہ نیم راتج
1202		—	W 30 S. 45.  سرب دہلی	"

<sup>1</sup> Coins Nos. 1198 and 1199 are struck on 80rd dies

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1203	دهلی Dehlī	1023 —	۱۲۳ سہ صرب دہلی W. 37	نیم رائے
1204	„	— 11	Corroded W 40	۱۱ سہ نیم رائے
1205	„	—	As on No 1201, but date cut W 37	As on No 1201, but date cut
1206	„	1029 —	جہانگیر فلوس سہ W. 37	۱۲۹ سہ دہلی صرب
1207	قندھار Qandahār	1019 5	Within eightfoil figure surrounded by the usual triple circle ۱۰۱۹ قندھار س فلو W 129 S 9	Situate as obverse شد رواں Pl
1208	کابل Kābul	6	In triple circle, on flowered field جہانگیر عدل W 222 S. 9	Situate as obverse کابل فلوس Pl



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1209	—	—	In triple circle <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> x  فلوس </div> W 145 S 7	In triple circle, as on obverse.
1210	—	—	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> x  فلوس </div> W 85 S 45	Corroded.

Accession 20: VI 1014 (Wednesday, October 23, 1606).

Death 28: II 1037 (Monday October 29, 1627).

Earliest known coin X 1014 Æ 1014 Æ 1014.

Latest " X 1037 Æ 1037 Æ 1034

Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Ahmadnagar Urdū, Jahāngirnagar, Kashmir

Æ Urdū dar rāhi Dakhan, Ujain, Bairāta, Rohtāa, Katak.

Æ Ahmadābād Udālpūr, Sūrat.

## DĀWAR BAKHSH

A. H. 1037

A. D. 1627

Dāwar Bakhsh (Bulqī) was the son of Khurū eldest son of Jahāngir

Accession in II 1037 (October 1627).

Deposition 2: V: 1037 (Sunday December 30 1627).

Death 28: V: 1037 (Wednesday January 23, 1628).

Earliest known coin A1 } 1037

Latest " " A1 }

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Issues absent from this Collection. Only four rupees known, all of the same type as 1 of Labor mint. One is in the British Museum Collection.

## V

## SHĀH JAHĀN

A. H. 1037-1068

A D 1628-1658.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>AV</i> 1211	اکبرآباد Akbar- ābād	1042 6	Within triple circle, in a diamond, the Kalima, margins starting from lower left  نارم عثمان ا وعلم علی ا صدق ابی نکر ا وعدل عمر ا  W. 167 S. 95	Within triple circle شہاب الدین ہے محمد صاحب قرآن ثا  شاہ جہاں نادر شاہ عار صرب اکبرآباد ۱۰۴۲  Pl
1212	„	1048 12	As on No 1211  W. 167 S. 95	Within triple circle, in a diamond نادر شاہ عار ہے ۱۲ شاہ جہاں ۱۴۸  Margins starting from lower left صرب اکبرآباد ا شہاب الدین ا محمد صاحب ا قرآن ثانی ا
1213	آگرہ Āgra Dārū-l- khilāfat	1038 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and  ۱۳۸ صرب دار الخلافۃ آگرہ  W. 166 S 8	In circle, on flowered field نادر شاہ عاز ہے احد شاہ جہاں سہ محمد شہاب الدین ہے صاحب قرآن ثا  Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1214	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	1037 1	On flowered field the Kalima, and عرب برهانپور ۱۳ ہجری W 168 S 8	On flowered field, as on No 1213.     Pl.
1215		1061 24	In dotted square with knots at the corners the Kalima, and : ۶ : Margins Left وطم علی Top بمصدق ابی بکر Right وعدل عمر W 168 S 85	In dotted square with knots at the corners بادشاہ غازی ساہ جہاں Margins Left سہاب الدین Top محمد صاحب Right قرآن ثانی Bottom عرب برهانپور ۲۳
1216	دولت آباد Daulat ābād	1062 25	In diamond, the Kalima, and : ۶ : Margins starting from lower left بمصدق ابی بکر وعدل عمر ناروم عثمان وطم علی W 168 S 85	In diamond بادشاہ غازی ساہ جہاں Margins starting from lower left سہاب الدین محمد صاحب قرآن ثانی عرب دولت آباد ۲۵ Pl.
1217	سورت Sūrat	5 Isfan dārmux	In triple circle the kalima and عرب سورت الہی اسفندار ماہ W 167 S 85	In triple circle as on No 1213.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1218	کابل Kābul	1040 4	The Kalīma, and صرب کابل ۱۰۴۰ W. 165 S 8	صاحب قرآن ثا شاه جهان نادرشاه Pl
1219	„	1048 11	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalīma, and ۱۰۴۸ Left margin وعلم علی Rest cut W. 164 S 8	In square, with loops at the corners نادرشاه عاری شاه جهان ۱۱ Bottom margin صرب کابل
1220	گلکندہ Gulkanda	—	The Kalīma, and ب صرب گلکندہ W 163 S 85	شاه جهان شہاب الدین محمد ب صاحبقران ثا
1221	لاہور Lāhor	1053 17	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalīma Margins Left عدل عمر Top نارزم عثمان Right علم علی ۱۰۵۳ Bottom صدق ابی نکر W. 168 S. 85	In square, with knots at the corners نادرشاه عاری شاه جهان Margins Left شہاب الدین Top محمد صاحب Right قرآن ثا Bottom صرب لاہور ۱۷
1222	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1051 15	As on No 1215 ۱۰۵۱ W 167 S .85.	As on No 1215, but date ۱۰۵۱ in area, and bottom margin صرب لکھنؤ Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1223	—	9	In square the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> cut.  W 168 S 8	In square بادشاہ غازی ساز حیان <i>Margins</i> cut
1224	—	1049 —	As on No. 1215  W 168 S 75	As on No 1215 محمد صاحب Top margin قرآن ثانی Right margin
A/ 1225 <sup>1</sup>	اوچین Ujain	— 4	The Kalima, and عرب ۱ و ۳ و ۵  W 177 S 85	بادشاہ قرآن ثانی ساز حیان سہاب الدین محمد
1226	—	— 23	In square, with loops at the corners the kalima. <i>Margins</i> Right صدق ابا نکر Bottom و عدل عمر  W 175 S 9	In square with loops at the corners بادشاہ غازی ساز حیان <i>Margins</i> سہاب الدین Right محمد صاحب Bottom قرآن ثانی Left سرب اوچین Top
1227 $\frac{1}{2}$	,	—	As on No. 1226 <i>Margins</i> cut	As on No. 1226 but bottom margin سرب اوچین Left سہاب الدین

<sup>1</sup> There is something at the bottom of the obverse of this coin which I cannot decipher.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1228	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1040 — Dī	The Kalīma, and صرب احمدآباد الهی دی ماه  W. 173 S. 85	نادرشاه عاری شاه جهان ۱۰۴۰ محمد شهاب الدین صاحب قرآن ثا
1229	„	„ Isfan- dārmuz	As on No 1228, but month اسفندارمز W. 176 S. 8.	As on No 1228
1230	„	1041 5 Fai- wardīn	As on No 1228, but صرب سنه احمدآباد الهی فروردین نماء W 175 S 8	As on No 1228, but date ۱۰۴۱
1231 1232	„	1041 —	As on No 1230, but month cut W. 176	As on No 1230.
1233	„	— Dī	As on No 1228 W 176	As on No 1228, but date cut
1234	„	1044 7	In square, the Kalīma, and ۱۰۴۴ Margin as on No 1221. W 178 S. 9	In square نادرشاه عاری شاه جهان Margins Top شهاب الدین Right محمد صاحب Bottom قرآن ثانی Left صرب احمدآباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1285	احمدآباد Ahmad- abad	1044 8	As on No. 1234. W 174. S 9	As on No. 1234 but date A
1236	"	1048 12	1 PA W 176.	" 1P
1237	احمدنگر Ahmad nagar	1068 32	As on No. 1234 but date 1 PA W 175	Area as on No. 1234 but date rr in right bottom corner Margins as usual, be- ginning with سہاب الدین in lower one, and finishing with عرب احمدنگر in right.
1238	اکبرآباد Akbar- abad Daru l Khilafat	1038 2 Tir	The Kalima, and عرب دار الخلافة اکبرآباد الہ تسرباء W 175. S 85	بادشاہ غازی ساہ حیان ۱ PA محمد سہاب الدین نے صاحب قرآن نا
1239		1039 2 Shah rowar	As on No. 1238 سہارور W 176. S. 9	As on No. 1238 1 PA
1240	Akbar abad	3	In two lines the kalima and ۱ PA, above it صدق انی بکر وعدل عمر Below it علی بارم صان وعلم W 1-8 S 9	بادشاہ غازی اتین محمد ساہ حیان ب صاحب قرآن نا سہارے عرب اکبرآباد





Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1248	Akbar abad	1043 6	As on No 1243 ۱۳۳  W 172	In foliated diamond shaped figure ناد ساز غار چان ۲  Margins as usual, be- gunning with سہاب الدین in upper right, and ending with عرب اکبر آباد in upper left.
1249		1054 18	On flowered field, in square the Kalima and ۱۸ in mihrabi marginal areas Bottom صدق ابی بکر Left وعدل عمر Top نالوم عثمان Right وعلم علی ۱۳۳  W 172 S 135	Situate as obverse بادشاہ غار ساز چان Margins starting from bottom سہاب الدین   محمد صاحب ۱۸ نالی   عرب اکبر آباد
1250			In dotted square, the Kalima margins as usual with صدق ابی بکر in right date ۱۳۳ in top margin.  W 172 S 83	As on No. 1243 but ۱۸ in area bottom margin عرب اکبر آباد
1251		1059 23	As on No. 1250 but صدق ابی بکر in top margin and date ۱۳۱ in left  W 173	As on No 1250 but date ۱۳۱ in bottom margin
1252	"	1061 25	As on No 1251 ۱۳۱  W 174	As on No 1251 ۱۳۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> 1253	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1037 1	The Kalma, and ب صر اکبرنگر ۱۳۷ W. 178. S. 85.	شہاب الدین محمد صاحب قراں ثانی شاہ شاہ جہاں ناد عاز سنہ احد
1254	„	1038 2 Amar-dād	In triple circle, the Kalma, and ب صر اکبرنگر الہی ۲ سہ ماہ امرداد W. 174 S. 1.1	In triple circle, as on No 1238 ۱۰۳۸
1255	„	1039 2 Ābān	As on No. 1254, but ان W. 171 S. 9.	As on No. 1254. ۱۰۳۹
1256	„	„ 3 Far-wardī	The Kalma, and ب صر اکبرنگر ۳ الہی ماہ فروردی W. 175 S 85	„ ۱۰۳۹
1257	„	„ Khūr-dād	„ ۳ حورداد W 178 S 85	„ ۱۰۳۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1258	اکبرنگر Akbar nagar	1041 8 Ardi bihisht	As on No 1256 اردی بہشت W 174 S. 1	As on No. 1256. ۱۳۱
1259		1043 8 Isfan darmuz	" ۲ امجدنادر W 175 S 85	" ۱۳۲
1260	"	1044 7 Ardi bihisht	" ۷ اردی بہشت W 176 S 9	سہا but date ۱۳۳ over
1261	"	7	In square with knots at corners, the Kalima, and ۱۳۳ margin as on No 1261 W 172 S 9	As on No. 1234, date in area, in left margin سرب اکبرنگر
1262	"	1045 8	۱۳۵ W 172	" ۱۳۵
1263	"	0	" ۱۳۵ W 173	" ۱۳۵
1264	"	1047 10	" ۱۳۶ W 178	" ۱۳۶

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1265 1266	آگرہ Āgra <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1037 1	The Kalma, and صرب ۱۰۳۷ دار الخلافۃ آگرہ  W. 172 S. 85.	احد سہ عازے شاہ جہاں نادرشاہ محمد شہاب الدین ہے صاحب قراں ٹا
1267 1268	„	1038 1	As on No 1265 ۱۰۳۸  W. 178 S. 9	In triple circle نادرشاہ عازے احد شاہ جہاں سہ محمد شہاب الدین ہے صاحب قراں ٹا
1269	الہ آباد Pahābād	1039 3 Far- wardin	The Kalma, and صرب الہ آباد الہیہ ۳ فروردین ہماہ  W. 172 S. 9	As on No 1267, date , ۳۹ to left of second line
1270	„	1041 4 Amar- dād	„ ۴ امرداد  W. 170 S. 95.	„ ۱۴۱
1271	„	„ 5 Far- wardin	„ ۵ فروردین	„ ۱۰۴۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1272	الہ آباد Ilahābād	—	In square with knots at the corners the Kaluma, margins as on No 1251  W 168 S .85	In square with knots at the corners  بادشاہ غازی شاہ جہان Margins Bottom عرب الہ آباد Left سہاب الدین
1273	برہانپور Burhān pūr	1037 1	The Kaluma, and عرب برہانپور ۱۳۷ سہا مہر  W 170 S 9	As on No. 1267
1274		1038 1	" ۱۳۷  W 176	"
1275		" 2	" ۱۳۸  W 176.	"
1276	"	— 2 Ardi bihisht	The Kalima, and عرب برہانپور الہ ۲ ماہ اردی بہشت  W 169	"
1277	"	1040 3 Mihr	The kalima, and عرب برہانپور الہ ۳ مہر ماہ  W 174	" to left of second line

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1278 1279	درہابور Burbhān- pūr	1040	In foliated diamond, the Kalima, and ۱۴۰, margins starting from lower right &c W 178. S. 85	نادرشاه عاز الدين محمد شاه جہاں ب صاحب قراں ثانی شہا صرب درہابور
1280	„	1041	As on No 1240 ۱۴۱ W. 176 S. 9	„
1281 1282	„	1042	„ ۱۴۲ W. 175	„
1283 <sup>1</sup>	„	„ 5	As on No 1272 ۱۴۲ W 172 S 9	In square نادرشاه عاز شاں جہاں Margins Bottom صاحب قراں ثانی Top شہاب الدین محمد Left حلد اللہ ملکہ ہ Right صرب درہابور
1284	„	„	As on No 1272 ۱۴۲ W. 171 S. 9	As on No 1215, in bottom margin صرب درہابور date ۰ in right margin
1285	„	„ 6	„ ۱۴۲ W 176 S 85	„ ۶

<sup>1</sup> The margins on the reverse of this coin do not read clockwise as usual, the top margin reads against the directions of the other three

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1286	درہانپور Burhān pūr	1043 —	As on No 1272 ۱۳۳  W 172	As on No. 1215
1287	بکر Bakkar	1040 — Far wardi	The Kalima, and  مر بکر بے اله فروردی  W 174. S 8	As on No. 1267 but date ۱۳۳ under ساء of ساهان
1288		1040 —	The Kalima, and  مر بکر بے اله  W 175. S -85	"
1289	بھکر Bhakkar	1044 7 Ābān	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, margins as usual with بصدق ایی بکر to the left date ۱۳۳ in bottom margin.  W 172 S 85	In square with knots at the corners سادساہ فارغ ساء حہان Margins Left سہاب الدین Top محمد صاحب Right بھکر قرآن ثانی Bottom عرب انان الہ PL
1290	"	1049 13	As on No 1289 ۱۳۴  W 175 S 8	As on No. 1289 but lower margin س عرب بھکر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1291	Bhakkai	1059 23	As on No 1290 ۱۵۹ W. 176.	As on No. 1290. ۲۳
1292	بھیلے Bhilea	1063 —	As on No 1261 ۱۰۶۳ W. 176 S. 85	As on No. 1234 , صرب بھیلے in left margin
1293		1066 29	" ۱۰۶۶ W. 170	" ۲۹ in area.
1294	پتن دیو Pattan Deo	1047 10	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, margins as usual with ۱۴۷ وعدل عمر to left W 172	As on No 1234, but d ۱۰, صرب پتن دیو in l margin.
1295	پتنه Patna	1037 1	The Kalima, and ۱۴۷ صرب پتنه W. 168 S. ۰8	شہاب الدین محمد صاحب قرآن ثانی شہادۃ چہاں نادشاہ عارسہ احد
1296	"	1038 2 Amar- dād	In triple circle, the Kalima, and صرب ۲ پتنہ الہی سہ امرداد ماہ W. 173 S. 11	In triple circle, as No. 1238 ۱۰۳۸



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1297	سنة Patna	1041 4 Mihir	In triple circle, the Kahma, and فرب سنة اله مهر ما	As on No. 1296 ۱۴۱
1298	"	1042 5 Shah rewar	و سهرند W 176	" ۱۴۲
1299	"	Mihir	" و مهر W 175	" ۱۴۲
1300	"	1047 11	As on No 1294 margins as usual with و علم علی ۱۴۷ to left. W 175 S 9	As on No. 1234 date 11 in area in left margin فرب سنة
1301	"	— 13	As on No 1300 W 168	As on No. 1300 ۱۴۳
1302	"	— 14	" W 170	" ۱۴۳
1303	"	— 25	" W 17"	" ۱۴۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1304	تتہ Tatta	1038 2 Khū- dād	The Kalima, and ب ۲ مرتتہ الہی سہ حورداد ماہ W. 175 S. 95	نادرشاه عازے شاه جہاں ۱۰۳۸ میمد شہاب الدین بے صاحب قرآن نا
1305	„	— 2 Tir	The Kalima, and ب ۲ مرتتہ الہی تیر ماہ W. 170 S. 75	As on No 1304, but dateless
1306	„	1042 6 Ardī- bihisht	As on No 1305 ۶ اردی بہشت W. 175 S. 85	As on No 1304, date ۱۰۴۲ over ب of شہاب
1307	„	1045 8 Dī	„ ۸ دی W. 175	„ ۱۴۵
1308	„	1049 12 Ardī- bihisht	„ ۱۲ اردی بہشت W. 177	„ ۱۴۹
1309	„	1050 13 Amar- dād	„ ۱۳ امرداد W. 176	„ ۱۵۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1310	تٹیا Tatta	1063 28 Farwardi	As on No. 1305. ۲۶ فروردی W 177	As on No. 1304, but date ۱ ۱۲
1311	"	1065 29 Amar dād	" ۲۶ امرداد W 173	" ۱ ۱۵
1312	"	1068 31 Āgar	" ۳۱ آذر W 170	۱ ۶
1313	حوله نگر Jūnagarh (Jūnagadh)	1054	In square with knots at the corners the kalima. Margins Bottom بصدق ابی بکر Left وعدل عمر Top دارم عثمان Right وعلم علی W 172. S 9 By the truth of Abū Bakr the justice of Umr the modesty of Ugmān, and the wisdom of 'Alī	In square with knots at the corners نساء غارے سہ چہاں Margins Top سہاب الدین Right محمد صاحب Bottom قرآن ثانی Left عرب حوله نگر
1314		10۵5	As on No 1313 ۱ ۵۵ W 1۷0. S ۹5	As on No 1313
1315	"	1062	" ۱ ۱۲ W 1۷4	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1316	جود نگر Jūnagadh (Jūnagadh)	1061	As on No 1313. ۱۰۶۱ W. 173	As on No. 1313.
1317	جهانگیر نگر Jahāngīr-nagar	101 - 3 Far- wardī	The Kalima, and صرب جهانگیر نگر الہیہ سند ماء فروردی W. 170 S. ۹	As on No 1304, date over شہاب of ش
1318	"	1041 4 —	The Kalima, and صرب جهانگیر نگر الہیہ W. 175 S. 85	As on No 1304; date ۱۰۴۱ over ب of شہاب
1319 1320	,	1043 7	As on No 1313, but margins start with صدق ابی نگر at top, and date ۱۰۴۳ is in area W. 175. S. 95	As on No 1313, but in left margin صرب جهانگیر نگر Date v in area. PI
1321	"	1052 16	As on No 1320 ۱۰۵۲ W. 170. S. 85	As on No 1320 ۱۶
1322	دولت آباد Daulat- ābād	1057 —	As on No 1320, date ۱۰۵۷ in area. W 172 S. 9	As on No 1313, but margins start with شہاب الدین at bottom, in right margin صرب دولت آباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1323	دولت آباد Daulat- abad	1061 24	As on No. 1322 ۱ ۶۱ W 171	As on No. 1322, right margin ۶۲ عرب دولت آباد
1324		1062 25	" ۱ ۶۲ W 174	۶۳
1325	"	1067 —	۱ ۶۷ W 175	As on No. 1322
1326	دهلی Dehli	1037 1	The Kalima and ۱ ۶۷ عرب د W 170 S 85	سہاب الدین محمد صاحب قرآن ثالث سہا جہان بادشاہ خار سہ احد
1327		1038 2 Khur did	In triple circle لا الہ الا اللہ محمد رسول اللہ الہی خورداد ماہ ۶ عرب د W 175 S 1	In triple circle as on No 1301 date ۱۰۳ over ۶ of سہاب
1328 1329	"	1041	In circle the kalima margins as usual ending with و علم علی ۱۰۴۱ W 172 S 9	Within triple circle بادشاہ غازی قرآن ثالثی سہا جہان سہاب توفیق محمد صا عرب دہلی

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 1330	دهلی Dehli	1043	As on No 1328 ۱۰۳۳  W. 174	As on No 1328
1331	سورب Sūrat	1037 1	The Kalima, and ۱ سہ ۱۰۳۷  W 175 S. 85	رائع ناد سہ شاہ جہاں ب صر سورت Pl
1332	„	„	In triple circle, the Kalima, and صر سورت ۱۰۳۷ سہ ہجر  W. 178 S 85	In triple circle نادشاہ عارے شاہ جہاں سہ احد محمد شہاب الدین ہے صاحب قرآن ثا
1333	„	1038 —	As on No 1332 ۱۳۸  W 176	As on No 1332, but without date.
1334	„	1040 —	„ ۱۰۴۰  W 172	„
1335	„	1042 —	„ ۱۰۴۲  W 173	„
1336	„	1043 —	„ ۱۰۴۳  W. 177	„

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1337	سورت Sarat	1045 8	As on No. 1313, but date in area. ۱۳۵ W 174 S 9	As on No. 1313 but in left margin عرب سورت
1338	"	1046 9	As on No. 1337 ۱ ۱۳۶ W 174	As on No. 1337
1339	"	1051 —	۱۳۷ W 176	"
1340	"	1053 17	" ۱۳۸ W 174	but in area "
1341	"	1055 18	۱ ۱۳۹	As on No. 1340. ۱۳
1342	"	1057 20	" ۱۴۰ W 176	" ۲
1343	"	"	In diamond the Kalima. Margins as usual begin ning with <u>بسم الله</u> in lower right. Date ۱۳۵ in lower left margin W 175 S 9	In diamond <u>باسم الله</u> سوره ۲ Margins as usual end with عرب سورت in lower left.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1344	سورب Sūrat	1057 21	As on No 1343. 1.57  W. 168.	As on No. 1343. ۲۱
1345 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	— 21	”  W. 86 S. .75	” ۲۱
1346	”	1058 21	As on No 1341 1.58  W. 176	As on No 1341 ۲۱
1347	”	1059 22	” 1.59  W 174	” ۲۲
1348	”	1061 24	” 1.61  W. 176.	” ۲۴
1349	”	1063 26	” 1.63  W 172	” ۲۶
1350	”	1067 30	” 1.67  W 174	” ۳۰
1351	”	” 31	In circle, the Kalima Margins as usual com- mencing with upper left 1.67 صدق انی نکر  W. 172 S 95	In circle نادر شاه عارے ۳۱ شاه جهان Margins as usual , صرب سورب in lower left.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1352	سورت Sūrat	1068 31	As on No. 1351 I 7A  W 176	As on No. 1351 r1
1353	ساز جهان آباد Shāhja hānābād	1068 22	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as usual com mencing with بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم on right, and ending with و علم على at top  W 176 S. 35	In diamond آباد ساز غاز ساز جهان <i>Margins</i> رابع در جهان حارثان دادا بام ثانی صاحب قران سکه ساز جهان آباد  سکه ساز جهان آباد رابع در جهان حارثان دادا بام ثانی صاحب قران  May the coin of Shāhjahānābād be current in the world For ever in the name of the second Lord of the Conjunctions
1354		1065 28	Inside outer triple circle as on No. 1353 I 7B  W 171 S. 11	As on No. 1353 1st circle instead of a diamond r
1355	" Dārū l khilāfat	1069 32	In circular figure the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as on No. 1353. I 7C  W 176 S 9	In foliated circular figure آباد ساز غاز ساز جهان <i>Margins</i> 1st upper r1 سرت سلطان محمد سلطان دلی سرت دار خلافت ساز جهان آباد





Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1371	کابل Kābul	— 16	As on No 1319, date not visible  W. 177 S. 85	As on No 1319, date ۱۶ in area, and صرب کابل in bottom margin.  Pl
1372	”	— 29	As on No 1371, but صدق ابی نکر in right margin  W. 176 S 8	As on No. 1371 ۲۹
1373	کتک Katak	1037 1 Bah- man	The Kalima, and ۱۰۳۷ احد سنة ثمن ماء الهی صرب کتک  W 168 S 9	عارف جہاں نادر شاہ شہاب الدین محمد صاحبقران ثانی شہاب الدین
1374	کشمیر Kashmīr	— Amar- dād	The Kalima, and الہی کشمیر امرداد صرب  W. 176 S 8	As on No 1332; date invisible.  Pl.
1375	”	— 18	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalima, in left margin نارزم عثمان  W. 169 S. 8	In square نادر شاہ عارف شاہ جہاں ۱۸ Margins Left شہاب الدین Bottom صرب کشمیر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
11 1376 <sup>1</sup>	کسر Kashmir	1065 —	In square with knots at the corners, the <i>halima</i> , and 170 <i>Margins</i> as usual commencing with صدق ابی بکر in lower margin.  W 176 S 85	Contained as obverse بادشاہ غازی شاہ جهان Marginal inscriptions as usual beginning with سہاب الدین on the left in lower margin غریب کسر 170
1377	کھام Kham blyat	1068 —	As on No. 1376 date 17 in left margin.  W 176. S 85	As on No. 1376, but in left margin غریب کھام
1378 1379	—	—	W 172	"
1380 1381 1382	گلکنڈہ Gulkannda	—	The <i>halima</i> and غریب گلکنڈہ  W 176 S 9	شاہ شاہ جهان باد غازی سہاب الدین محمد بن صاحبزادہ نا
1393 1394	لاہور Lahore Dhara as on	1037 1	The <i>halima</i> and غریب دار تہسینہ لاہور 17 شاہ غریب  W 172 S 9	سہاب الدین محمد صاحب قرآن نے شاہ جهان بادشاہ امد غازی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1385 <sup>1</sup>	Lāhōi	— 2 Ardī- bihisht	In triple circle, the Kalima and ۲ سہ صرب لاهور الہی اردی بہشت  W. 174 S. 1	In triple circle, as on No 1332, year احد
1386 1387	„	1041 4	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as usual, the right lower one containing ۱۰۴۱ و علم علی  W. 172 S. 8	نادرشاہ عارے الدين محمد شاہ جہاں ب صاحب قرآن ثانی شہا صرب لاهور
1388	„	„ 5	As on No 1386. ۱۰۴۱  W. 175 S. 9	As on No 1386 ۵
1389	„	1042 6	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, marginal inscriptions begin with صدق انی نکر at bottom, date ۱۰۴۲ in right margin  W. 172 S. 9	In square with knots at the corners نادرشاہ عارے شاہ جہاں Marginal inscriptions be- gin with شہاب الدین at top; in left margin ۶ سہ صرب لاهور

<sup>1</sup> The dies from which this coin was struck do not match

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1390	Lahor	1042 7	As on No. 1389 1 r  W 178	As on No. 1389, but v سرب لاہور in bottom margin.
1391	"	1043 7	" 1 r  W 175	
1392 1393	"	1045 8	" 1 r  W 170	"
1394	"	1046 9	" 1 r  W 175	"
1395	"	1048 11	" 1 r  W 175	"
1396	"	" 12	" 1 r  W 174	"
1397	"	1049 13	" 1 r  W 168	As on No. 1396 but lower marginal inscription سرب لاہور
1398	"	" 14	" 1 r  W 172	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\text{R}$ <b>1399</b> <b>1400</b>	Lāhor	1055 18	As on No 1397 1.00  <b>W 172</b>	As on No. 1397 1A
<b>1401</b>	”	” 19	” 1.00  <b>W 169</b>	” 1A
<b>1402</b>	”	1056 20	” 1.00  <b>W 174</b>	” 1A
<b>1403</b>	”	1057 20	” 1.00  <b>W. 172</b>	” 1A
<b>1404</b>	”	1059 22	” 1.00  <b>W. 172</b>	” 1A
<b>1405</b>	”	1062 25	” 1.00  <b>W. 175</b>	” 1A
<b>1406</b>	”	” 26	” 1.00  <b>W. 176</b>	” 1A
<b>1407</b>	”	1063 27	” 1.00  <b>W. 176</b>	” 1A
<b>1408</b>	”	1066 29	” 1.00  <b>W. 176</b>	” 1A



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1409	Lahor	1066 30	As on No. 1397 W 174	As on No. 1397
1410	"	1068 31	W 168	"
<i>Small pieces of Lahor mint</i>				
1411		1044 7	In triple circle بادشاہ غازی شاہ جهان غریب لاہور شاہ W 18 B 5	In dotted circle قران نانچ [۱۶] صاحب
1412	Lahor Daru s sallanat	1050 15	قران نانچ شاہ صاحب W 18 B 45	لاہور غریب دار السلطنت شاہ
1413	"	1056 20	As on No. 1412 W 44 B 7	As on No. 1412
1414	مش Mishr	1059 2 Mishr شاہ	In triple circle the شاہ غریب سلطان الہی شاہ شاہ داد شاہ W 12 B 2	In triple circle بادشاہ غریب شاہ جهان محمد سلطان الہی شاہ صاحب قران شاہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\mathcal{R}$ 1415	ملتان Multān	1038 2 Ābān	As on No 1414 ۲ ابان  <b>W.</b> 172 <b>S</b> 85	As on No 1414 ۱۰۳۸
1416	”	1039 2 Dī	” ۲ دی  <b>W.</b> 176	” ۱۰۳۹
1417 1418	”	” Bah- man	” ۲ نہمن  <b>W</b> 176	” ۱۰۳۹
1419	”	1040 3	In circle, the Kalīma, and ۱۰۴ <i>Margins</i> as usual begin- ning with صدق انی نکر in upper right  <b>W</b> 174 <b>S</b> 85	بادشاہ عارے ۳ سہ الدين محمد شاه جہاں ب صاحب قرآن ثانی شہا ملتان صرب
1420 1421	”	” 4	As on No 1419 ۱۰۴۰  <b>W</b> 173	As on No 1419 ۴
1422	”	1041 5	” ۱ ۴۱  <b>W</b> 173	” ۵
1423	”	1042 5	” ۱۰۴۲  <b>W.</b> 176	” ۵

Musl No.	Mint	Dat	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1424	ملتان Multan	1012 5	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and 1 Pr Margins as usual, مصدق انى بكر being at the top W 172 B 85	Contained as on obverse دایه غازی ساز جهان Margins as usual سرب ملتان being on the left.
1425	"	" 6	As on No. 1424 1 Pr W 173	As on No. 1424 1
1426	"	1013 6	1 Pr W 174	" 1
1427	"	1014 7	" 1 Pr W 169	" 1
1428	"	1015 8	1 Pr W 175	"
1429	"	1016 9	" 1 Pr W 174	" 1
1430	"	1017 (= 1) 0	" 1 Pr W 173	" 1
1431	"	1018 10	" 1 W 174	" 1

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> <b>1432</b>	ملتان Multān	1047 11	As on No 1424 ۱۰۴۷ <b>W. 175</b>	As on No. 1424. ۱۱
<b>1433</b>	”	” 12	” ۱۰۴۷ <b>W 172</b>	” ۱۲
<b>1434</b>	”	1050 13	” ۱۰۵۰ <b>W 174</b>	” ۱۳ M 40 in alea.
<b>1435</b>	”	1051 14	” ۱۰۵۱ <b>W. 175</b>	” ۱۴ M 40
<b>1436</b>	”	1054 18	” ۱۰۵۴ <b>W 175</b>	” ۱۸
<b>1437</b>	”	1066 29	” ۱۰۶۶ over محمد <b>W. 176.</b>	” ۲۹ M 41
<b>1438</b>	”	” 30	As on No 1437 ۱۰۶۶ <b>W 166</b>	” ۳۰ M 41
<b>1439</b>	”	1068 31	” ۱۰۶۸ <b>W 172</b>	” ۳۱ M 41
<b>1440</b>	”	” 33	” ۱۰۶۸ <b>W 175</b>	” ۳۳ M 41



Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1447 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 27	As on No. 1443, quatre-foil in area  <b>W. 87</b> <b>S. 7.</b>	As on No 1443 rv
1448 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 13	„  <b>W. 86</b> <b>S. 7.</b>	As on No. 1443, 13 in right margin
<b>Tute-nag</b> 1449 <sup>1</sup> 1450 sq	—	—	In square, the Kalima <i>Margins cut</i>  <b>S. 75</b>	In square بادشاہ عارے شاہ حہاں <i>Margins cut</i>
<i>Nisārs</i>				
<i>R</i> 1451	شاہ حہاں اناد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1060 24	In triple circle ثابے صاحبقران نثار حلوس ۲۴  <b>W. 42</b> <b>S 75</b>	In triple circle حہاں اناد شاہ دار الخلافت صرب ۱۰۶  Pl
1452	کابل Kābul	1049 9	۱۴۹۱ ثابے قران حب نثار صا  <b>W 40</b> <b>S 7</b>	کابل صرب سہ ۹  Pl

<sup>1</sup> These tutenag coins are alluded to in a foot-note on page 10 of Dr G P Taylor's 'Coins of Sūrat', J R A S (Bombay Branch), 1907

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1453	کمر ka hmr	—	In triple circle بادشاه غازی شاه جهان نار W 40 S 65	In triple circle کمر ب نار Pl.
1454	لاهور Lahor Daru s- salтанat	1018 12	In triple circle بادشاه غازی شاه جهان نار W 40 S. 7	In triple circle لاهور نار دار السلطنة W S
1455	"	— 30	فران دل شاه نار W 42 S 65	لاهور نار دار السلطنة Pl
1456	"	1068 32	As on No 1455 W 42 S. 7	As on No 1455 in ex- ergue 1
1457	اورنگ (نار)	—	شاه W 103 S	اورنگ (نار)

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1458	اودی پور Ūdaipūr	— 3	قر حب ما ٹا  W. 303 S. 9.	اودی ب صر ۳ Pl
1459 1460	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	1044 7	In triple circle شاہ ہے حہا  W. 39 S 45	In triple circle اکبر آباد صر ۱۴۴۱
1461	„	— 8	As on No. 1459. ا  W. 38	As on No 1459, date off the coin
1462	„	— 14	In triple circle ۱۴ شاہ حہانہ فلوس  W. 38	اکبر آباد صر
1463	„	— 15	As on No 1462, date ۱۵ to left of فلوس  W 40.	„ Pl
1464	„	—	As on No 1459  W 38	As on No 1459
1465	بیرات Bairāt	—	شاہ حہانہ فلوس  W 305 S 95	سہ مہرے بیرات ب صر



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1466	دیرات Bairāt	— 7	ساز ۷ جہان سکہ  W 40 S 45	دیرات پ سرب
1467	دہلی Dehli	104— 7	ساز جہان فلوس ۷  W 39	۱۴۰۰ سرب د
1468	"	— 12	ساز نے ۱۲ جہا  W 37	As on No. 1467
1469	"	—	As on No 1467 W 39	
1470	سورت Sūrat	1042 7 (no)	ساز جہان فلوس ۷  W 315 S 85	سور ۱۴۰۲ پ سرب
1471	ساز جہان آباد Shāhja hānābad Dār-u-l Iktāfat	—	نادرشاه فارغ ساز جہان نے صاحب قرآن نا  W 310 S 9	دارالافت سرب آباد م ساز

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1472	—	—	شاه جهان W. 38	—

Accession 18 VI 1087 (Thursday, February 14, 1628)

Deposition 17 IX 1068 (Tuesday, June 8, 1658)

Death 26 VII 1076 (Monday, January 22, 1666).

Earliest known coin Æ 1087 Æ 1087 Æ 1087.

Latest „ „ Æ 1069 Æ 1069 Æ 29 fulūs

#### Unrepresented mints and metals

Æ Ahmadābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Ūjam, Balkh, Bhilsa, Pattan Deo, Patna, Tatta, Jahāngīrnagar, Shāhjahānābād, Kashmīr, Khambāyat, Multān

Æ Ajmer, Urdū Zafar Qarīn, Aurangnagar, Peshāwar, Lakhnau

Æ Ahmadābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Elchpūr, Patna, Dogāon, Kashmīr, Lakhnau, Nārnol

### MURĀD BAKHSH

A. H. 1068

A. D. 1658

Æ 1473	احمد آباد Ahmad- ābād	1068 1	In square, the Kalima <i>Margins</i> Left ہارم عثمان Top ۱۶۸ و علم علی W. 175 S 9	In square نادشاه عازے محمد مراد بخش <i>Margins</i> Right ابوالمظفر Bottom مروج الدین Left صرب احمد آباد Top احد Pl
1474	سورت Sūrat	1068	As on No 1473 <i>Margins</i> begin with صدق ابی نکر on right, date ۱۰۶۸ in top margin W. 172. S 9	As on No 1473, top margin cut, in left margin صرب سورت Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1473	کھمبای Khambāyat	— 1	As on No. 1473 but date not visible.  W 170 S -85	As on No. 1473 in left margin سرب کھمبای

Rebelled early in A. H. 1068.

Arrested 4: X: 1068 (Friday June 25, 1658).

Died 21: IV: 1072 (Wednesday December 4, 1661).

Earliest known coin    X 1068    R 1068    R 1 *fula*.

Latest    "    X 1068    R 1068 (2 *fula*)    R

Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Ahmadābād Khambāyat.

R Sūrat.

## SHĀH SHUJĀ'

A. H. 1068-1070.

A. D. 1657-1660

Rebelled early in A. H. 1068.

Defeated in IX, 1070 (May 1660).

Died in 1071 (1660-1661).

Earliest known coin } R 1068.

Latest    "    }

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Issues absent from this Collection; only five rupees known at present of two different types two in the British Museum, one in the Lucknow Museum, and two in private Collections. The mint on one of these has been read as Akbarnagar. The tentative mint readings given in the British Museum Catalogue are incorrect.

## VI

AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR<sup>1</sup>

A. H. 1068-1118

A. D. 1658-1707

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1476	احسن آباد Ahsan- ābād	1118 50	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ۱۱۱۸ شاه رد چو مهر میر سکه در جهان W. 168 S 8	مانوس میمت سه جلوس صرب احسن آباد
<p>The couplet is</p> <p>سکه رد در جهان چو مهر میر شاه اورنگ زیب عالم گیر</p> <p>'Struck coin in the world like the shining sun, Shāh Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr.'</p> <p>The inscription on the reverse side is</p> <p>سه جلوس میمنت مانوس</p> <p>'The year of the accession associated with prosperity</p> <p>This reverse formula was adopted by Aurangzeb, and its use continues, with few exceptions, till the close of the dynasty</p>				
1477	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	1102 38	As on No 1476 ۱۱۰۲ W 168 S 85	جلوس میمت سه مانوس صرب اسلام آباد

<sup>1</sup> The weights and sizes of the silver coins of Aurangzeb and his successors are omitted  
The reason is given on p viii of the Preface

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>N</i> 1478	اورنگ آباد Aurang abad	1075 7	As on No. 1476 I ve  W 170 S 85	اورنگ آباد پ مانوس مر میست سه جلوس
1479	"	1077 9	" I vv  W 169 S 8	" 1
1480	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	1115 48	1115  W 170 S 88	مانوس میست سه جلوس <sup>۳۸</sup> فرب برهانپور
1481	تٹا Tatta	1075 8	I ve  W 170 S 85.	As on No. 1476 but mint and date a  Pl
1482	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngir- nagar	1082 14	In square with knots at the corners عالم گیر رب سہ اورنگ Margins Lower در جہان Left Right سگہ رد  W 168 S 8	Contained as obverse جلوس ۱۴ سہ Margins Top جلوس ۱۸۲ Right فرب Bottom جہانگیرنگر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>AJ</i> 1483	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngīr-nagar	1107 40	As on No 1476 ۱۱۰۷  W 170 S 85	مانوس میمنت ۴ سہ جلوس صرب جہانگیرنگر
1484	حیدر آباد Haidar- ābād Dāru-l- jihad	1102 35	As on No 1476 ۱۱۰۲  W 172 S 88	جلوس میمنت ۳۵ دارالہدایہ مانوس صرب حیدر آباد
1485	حسٹہ نیاد Khujista Bunyād	1113 45	As on No 1476 ۱۱۱۳  W 168 S 85	مانوس میمنت ۴۵ سہ جلوس صرب حسٹہ نیاد
1486	سورت Sūrat Bandar ۲ mubārak	— 1	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شہزادہ رد چو ندر میر سہ در جہاں  W 173 S 9	سدر مبارک سورت صرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سہ احد
1487	Sūrat	1075 —	As on No 1476 ۱۰۷۵  W. 168 S 9	سہ جلوس <sup>x</sup> میمنت مانوس سورت صرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1488	سہ جہان آباد Shahja hānābād Dārū-l Hilāfat	1096 29	As on No. 1476 ۱ ۱۱ W 168 S .85	سہ جہا آباد دار الحلا سہ ن عرب خالوس مسیت مانوس سہ ۲۱
1489		1101 33	۱۱ ۱ W 168 S. 9	۱۱ ۳۳
1490	سولاپور Sholāpūr	1080 12	As on No. 1476 ۱ W 172 S 85	سولاپور ب مالوس عرب مسیت سہ خالوس ۱۲
1491	"	1085 18	۱ ۵ W 168 S .85	سہ ۱۸ خالوس مسیت مالوس عرب ب سولاپور
1492	ظفر آباد Zafarābād	1080 18	" ۱ W 170 S. .85.	مالوس مسیت سہ ۱۳ خالوس عرب ظفر آباد
1493	ظفر پور Zafarpūr	1098 31	۱ ۱۸ W 169 S 9	مالوس مسیت سہ ۳۱ خالوس ب عرب ظفر پور

Pl

Pl

Pl

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1494	عالم گیر پور 'Ālam-gīrpūr	1106 43	As on No 1476 ۱۱۰۶  W 165. S. 8	مادوس میمب ۴۳ حلوس سہ صرب عالم گیر پور
1495	کابل Kābul Dāru-l- mulk	1110 —	As on No 1486 ۱۱۱۰  W 170 S 8	حلوس میمب مادوس دار الملک صرب کابل .
1496	„	—	„  W 172 S. 9	„
1497	کھسایت Kham- bāyat	— 1	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شہ چو مہر میر سکہ رد  W 170 S. 8	کھسایت ب مادوس صر میمب حلوس احد سہ
1498	گلبرگہ Gulbarga	1105 40	As on No 1476 ۱۱۰۵  W. 168 S. 8	مادوس میمب ۴۴ سہ حلوس صرب گلبرگہ
1499	گلکندہ Gulkanda	1086 20	As on No 1476 ۱۰۸۶  W 172 S 85	As on No 1498, but mint گلکندہ, and date r.

Pl

Pl



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1500	لاهور Lahor Daru-s-saltanat	1097 29	As on No. 1476 i iv  W 173 S 8	لاهور دار السلطنة عرب حلوس ممنت مانوس س ۲۹ Pl
1501	محمد آباد Muham madabad	1100 32	" ii  W 166 S 95.	As on No. 1498, but mint and date rr Pl.
1502	ملتان Multan	1077 10	" i  W 168. S 85	As on No. 1498 but mint and date i M 41
1503	"	1078 11	" i A  W 168 S 85	" ii M 42
1504	"	1082 15	" i r  W 167 S 8.	مانوس ممنت حلوس ۱۵ س عرب ملتان M 43
1505	"	1088 20	" i A  W 168 S 75	" r M 44
1506	"	1094 26	" i iv  W 168 S. 8	As on No 1502. r M 44

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1507	ملکہ نگر Malika-nagar	1090 22	<p>بادشاہ رب بہادر عاز دین محمد اور م</p> <p>W. 168 S. 75</p>	<p>حلوس ۲۲ صر پ ملکہ نگر ۱۹۰</p>
AR 1508	اتاوا Itāwa	1099 31	<p>اورنگ رب عالم گیر ۱۹۹ ش رد چو ندر ممیر س در جہاں</p>	<p>مانوس میمت ۳۱ سہ حلوس صر اتاوا</p>
<p>This is the typical silver couplet, the word ندر 'moon', being substituted for مہر 'sun'</p>				
1509	"	1101 34	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۴
1510	"	1103 35	" ۱۱۰۳	" ۳۵
1511	"	" 36	" ۱۱۰۳	" ۳۶
1512	"	1104 36	" ۱۱۰۴	" ۳۶
1513	"	1105 38	" ۱۱۰۵	" ۳۸
1514	"	1106 39	" ۱۱۰۶	" ۳۹
1515	"	1107 39	" ۱۱۰۷	" ۳۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1516	۱۵۱۱ Itāwa	1107 40	As on No. 1508 ۱۱	As on No. 1508 ۲
1517 1518		1108 40	۱۱ A	۲
1519	"	41	۱۱ A	۲۱
1520	"	1109 41	۱۱ A	۲۱
1521	۱۵۱۱ Itāwa	1110 43	۱۱۱	۲۲ but ۱۵۱۱ is now and after written ۱۵۱۱
1522		" 43	" ۱۱۱	" ۲۲
1523		1111 43	" ۱۱۱۱	" ۲۲
1524		" 44	" ۱۱۱۱	" ۲۲
1525	"	1112 44	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۲۲
1526	"	" 45	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۲۳
1527	"	1113 45	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۲۳
1528		46	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۲۴
1529	"	1114 40	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۲۴

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1530	اتاؤہ Itāwa	1114 47	As on No 1508 ۱۱۱۴	As on No 1521 ۴۷
1531	"	1115 47	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۴۷
1532	"	" 48	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۴۸
1533	"	1116 48	" ۱۱۱۶	" ۴۸
1534	"	" 49	" ۱۱۱۶	" ۴۹
1535	"	1117 49	" ۱۱۱۷	" ۴۹
1536	"	" 50	" ۱۱۱۷	" ۵۰
1537	"	1118 50	" ۱۱۱۸	" ۵۰
1538	اجمیر Ajmer <i>Dāru-l-khair</i>	1107 39	اورنگ زیب عالم گہر ۱۱۰۷ شہ رد چو ندر میر درجہاں	دار الحیر احمیر صرب میمت مانوس حلوس ۳۹
1539	"	1109 41	" ۱۱۰۹	" ۴۱
1540	"	1110 42	" ۱۱۱	" ۴۲
1541	"	" 43	" ۱۱۱	" ۴۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1542	احمر Ajmer Daru-l Kharr	1111 43	As on No. 1538 1111	As on No. 1538 ۳۳
1543		1112 44	111۲	۳۴
1544		1113 46	111۳	۳۶
1545 1546	"	1114 48	111۴	" ۳۶
1547	"	1115 47	111۵	" ۳
1548		48	111۵	" ۳
1549	"	1118 50	" 111	۵
1550		" 51	111۸	" ۵۱
1551	اوچن Ujain	1097 29	۱۹	مالوس میست ۲۹ سہ حلوں قرب اوچن
1552	Ujain	1102 —	11۲	but احسن

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1553	Ujain <i>Dāru-l-fath</i>	1108 41	As on No 1538 1108	مانوس میمنت ۴۱ حلوس سہ صرب دار الفتح احین
1554	„	— 46	„	مانوس میمنت ۴۶ سہ حلوس صرب دار الفتح احین
1555	„	1116 49	„ 1116	„ ۴۹
1556	احسن آباد <i>Ahsan-ābād</i>	1115 47	„ 1115	مانوس میمنت ۴۷ سہ حلوس صرب احسن آباد
1557	احمد آباد <i>Ahmad-ābād</i>	1075 —	„ 1075	احمد آباد mint but
1558	„	1080 12	„ 1080	„ ۱۲
1559	„	1108 —	„ 1108	„
1560	„	1118 51	„ 1118	„ ۵۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1561	احمدنگر Ahmad nagar	1070 1	ابو الظفر محی الدین ۱۷ محمد بہادر عالم گیر اورنگ زب بادشاہ شہار	احمدنگر عرب حلوس مہمند مانوس سہ احد
1562		106 - (re- versed)	۱ ۲۱	"
1563 <sup>1</sup>		1095 28	اورنگ زب عالم گیر ۲۸ رد جو ہنر منتر در جہان	مانوس مہمند ۱۱۵ سہ حلوس عرب احمدنگر
1564		1118 50	۱۱۱۸	۵
1565	اسلام آباد Islām ābād	—	As on No. 1563.	اسلام آباد ب مانوس عرب مہمند حلوس
1566 1567		1107 39	۱۱۷	حلوس مہمند ۳ سہ مانوس عرب اسلام آباد
1568 1569	"	" 40	" ۱۱	"

<sup>1</sup> Note the unusual arrangement of the dates on this coin.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1570	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	1108 40	As on No. 1563 ۱۱۸	As on No 1566. ۴۰
1571	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	1069 1	ابو الطغر مجی الدین محمد بہادر شاہ عالم گیر ۱۶۹ اورنگ زیب نادر شاہ عار	اکبر آباد صرب میمہ مانوس حلوس احد سہ
1572	„	1071 3	In square نادر شاہ عار شاہ عالم گیر <i>Margins</i> Left ابو الطغر Top مجی الدین محمد Right اورنگ زیب ۱۷۱ Bottom بہادر سہ	In square اکبر آباد صرب <i>Margins</i> Left حلوس Top میمہ Right مانوس ۳ Bottom سہ
1573	„	„ 4	„ ۱۷۱	„ ۴
1574	„	1086 18	„ ۱۸۶	„ ۱۸
1575	„	1088 21	„ ۱۸۸ Word محمد in right margin	„ ۲۱
1576	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khlāfat</i>	1101 34	As on No 1563 Date ۱۱۱ to left of bottom line M 22	اکبر آباد صرب مستقر الخلافة میمہ حلوس مانوس ۳۴ Q 2

Pl

Pl.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1577	Akbar abad Musta qim-ul- Ikhlāfat	1103 85	As on No. 1576 11 7 M 22	As on No. 1576 70
1578	"	— 41	M. 45	71
1579		1109 42	11 7 M. 45	72
1580	"	1110 42	" 111 M 45	" 73
1581	"	1111 43	1111 M. 45	74
1582		"	M 40 "	"
1583		1112 44	" 1112 M. 45	75
1584	"	" 45	" 1112 M. 45	" 76
1585		1113 45	" 1112 M 45	" 77
1586	"	1115 48	1115 M 45	" 78

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1587	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khiṭāfat</i>	1116 48	As on No 1576 1116 M 45	As on No. 1576 ۴۸
1588	”	” 49	” 1116 M 45.	” ۴۹
1589	”	1117 49	” 111۷ M 45	” ۴۹
1590	”	” 50	” 111۷ M 45	” ۵۰
1591	”	1118 50	” 111۸ M 45	” ۵۰
1592	”	” 51	” 111۸ M 45	” ۵۱
1593 1594	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1070 3	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ش چو مهر میر س در جهان	حلوس میمنت مانوس ۳ سه ضرب اکبرنگر ۱۷۰
1595	”	1071 3	”	” ۳ ۱۷۱
1596	”	1072 4	”	” ۴ ۱۷۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1597	اکبرنگر Akbar nagar	1081 18	As on No. 1593	As on No. 1593 ۱۲ ۱ ۸۱
1598	"	1083 15		" ۱۹ ۱ ۸۲
1599 1600	"	— 20	"	" ۲
1601	"	— 21	"	" ۲۱
1602	"	— 25	"	" ۲۵
1603	"	— 26	"	" ۲۶
1604	"	— 27	"	" ۲۷
1605	"	1099 32	"	" ۳۲ ۱ ۹۹
1606	"	— 32	"	" ۳۲
1607	"	1101 33	"	" ۳۳ ۱۱ ۱
1608	"	— 38	"	" ۳۸
1609	"	— 43	bat در in place of مهر	" ۳۹

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1610	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1112 44	As on No 1609	As on No 1593 ۳۴ ۱۱۱۲
1611	”	— 45	”	” ۳۵
1612	الہ آباد Ilahābād Town	1071 4	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ش رد چو مهر میسر س در جہاں ۱۰۷۱	ملکہ الہ آباد صرب حلوس میمنت مانوس سہ ۳۴
1613	Ilahābād	— 24	As on No 1612, but in place of مهر	مانوس میمنت ۳۴ سہ حلوس ب صر الہ آباد
1614	امتیازگرہ Imtiyāz-garh	—	As on No 1613	مانوس میمنت حلوس سہ صرب امتیازگرہ
1615	اورنگ آباد Aurang-ābād	1073 5	As on No 1613 ۱۰۷۳	اورنگ آباد ب مانوس صر میمنت سہ حلوس ۵
1616	”	1099 31	” ۱۰۹۹	مانوس میمنت ۳۱ سہ حلوس صرب اورنگ آباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1617	برهانپور Burhān pūr <i>Balḍat- fākhira</i>	—	ابوالظفر محی الدین محمد بہادر عالم گہر اورنگ زیب	خوس مانوس میمہ فاخرہ برهانپور ب سر بلدہ
1618	Burhān- pūr	— 3	As on No. 1613	As on No. 1616 but mint برهانپور and date r
1619	"	1087 —	" 1 ۸۷ Date at left of bottom line.	
1620		1091 23	1 ۹۱	" ۲۳
1621	"	1111 43	Date in top line. 1111	" ۳۳
1622	"	1112 45	" 111۲	" ۳۵
1623	"	1115 47	" 111۵	" ۳۷
1624		1116 49	" 111۶	" ۳۹
1625	"	1117 50	" 111۷	" ۴۰
1626	بریلی Bareilly	1100 53	As on No. 1613, but date in top line 11	As on No. 1616 but mint بریلی and date rr

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1627	دری Bareli	1107 40	As on No 1613 ۱۱۰۷	As on No 1616. ۴۰
1628	”	1108 41	” ۱۱۰۸	” ۴۱
1629	”	1111 44	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۴۴
1630	”	1112 45	” ۱۱۱۲	” ۴۵
1631	”	1113 —	” ۱۱۱۳	”
1632	”	1114 47	” ۱۱۱۴	” ۴۷
1633	”	1115 48	” ۱۱۱۵	” ۴۸
1634	”	1118 50	” ۱۱۱۸	” ۵۰
1635	بھکر Bhakkar	1083 16	عالم گیر ریب شاه اورنگ چو ندر میر ۸۳ سہ رد در جہاں	مانوس میمت حلوس ۱۶ ب صر بھکر
1636	بھلسہ Bhilsa	—	As on No 1612	مانوس میمت بھلسہ حلوس صر سہ —

Pl

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1637	بجپور Bijāpūr Dārū-g gafr	— 31	As on No. 1613	حلوس س میمب مانو س۱ الظفر دار بجپور ب غر
1638		1118 46	Date in top line. 111۳	مانوس میمب حلوس دار الظفر س۱ عرب بجپور
1639 1640		1115 48	" 111۵	" ۳
1641	"	1116 48	111۶	" ۳۸
				PL
1642	پتنہ Patna	— 10	As on No. 1613	As on No. 1613 but mint پتنہ and date ۱
1643	"	— 17		" ۱
1644	"	— 18		" ۱
1645	"	— 19	"	" ۱۹
1646		1095 28	Date in top line ۱ ۱۵	" ۳۸

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1647	پتہ Patna	1099 32	As on No 1613 ۱۰۹۹	As on No 1642 ۳۲
1648	"	1106 38	" ۱۱۰۶	" ۳۸
1649	"	" 39	" ۱۱۰۶	" ۳۹
1650	"	1112 46	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۴۶
1651	"	1115 48	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۴۸
1652	تہ Tatta	1070 1	انوار الطغر محی الدین ۱۰۷۰ محمد بہادر عالم گیر اورنگ زیب نادر شاہ عار	مانوس میمت تہ حلوس ب احد صر سہ
1653	"	— 4	As on No 1613	As on No 1613, but mint تہ, and date ۴
1654	"	— 5	but word "سہ" to left of bottom line	" ۵
1655	"	1073 6	" Date to left of bottom line ۱۰۷۳	" ۶
1656	"	1085 17	" Date to left of middle line ۱۰۸۵	" ۱۷
1657	"	1090 22	" Date in top line ۱۰۹۰	" ۲۲



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1658	کے Tatta	1097 39	As on No. 1613 ۱ ۱	As on No. 1653. ۲۱
1659	"	1100 33	" ۱۱	" ۲۲
1660		1101 34	" ۱۱ ۱	" ۲۳
1661	"	1103 35	" ۱۱ ۲	" ۲۴
1662		1105 37	" ۱۱ ۵	" ۲۷
1663	"	1106 38	" ۱۱ ۶	" ۲۸
1664	"	1108 41	" ۱۱ A	" ۲۱
1665		1117 49	" ۱۱۱۷	" ۳۱
1666	حوله گده Jānagadh	1071 3	In square with knots at the corners عالم گر رب اورنگ سہ Margins Bottom سکہ رد Left در حہان Top حو ندر Right منہ سہ	Contained as obverse مانوس میست خلوس Margins Top عرب Right حو لہ Bottom گدہ Left سہ ۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1667	حوضہ گدہ Jūnagadh	— 8	As on No. 1666. <i>Margins</i> cut In top margin ۸	As on No. 1666 <i>Margins</i> cut
1668	"	" 10	<i>Margins</i> " Right سکہ رد Bottom در حہاں	Top margin " . سہ
1669	"	1080 12	Date ۱۰۸۰ in top margin	Date ۱۲ in top margin
1670	Jūnagarh	— 31	As on No 1613	As on No 1613, but mint حوضہ گدہ, and date ۳۱
1671	"	1100 33	Date in top line. ۱۱۰۰	" ۳۳
1672	"	1101 34	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۴
1673	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	1094 26	Date to left of middle line ۱۰۹۴	As on No 1616, but mint جہانگیرنگر, and date ۲۶
1674	"	— 31	"	" ۳۱
1675	"	1100 —	" ۱۱۰۰	"
1676	"	1114 46	Date in top line ۱۱۱۴	" ۴۶
1677	"	" 47	" ۱۱۱۴	" ۴۷

# MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1678	حیدرآباد Ohnā- patan	— 42	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1613 but mint حیدرآباد and date ۳۲
1679	"	— 50	"	" ۵۰
1680	حیدرآباد Haider- ābād Dārū-i- fihād	1099 —	Date in top line. ۱ ۹۹	دارالہیاد مانوس عرب حیدرآباد Pl
1681		1114 46	۱۱۱۴	جلوس مینت دارالہیاد مانوس ۳۶ عرب
1682 <sup>1</sup>	"	" 47	" ۱۱۱۴	As on No. 1681 but word حیدرآباد visible in bottom line.
1683	خجستہ ہند Khujista Bunyd	1101 34	As on No. 1613 Date in top line. ۱ ۱ ۱	As on No. 1616 but mint خجستہ ہند, and date ۳۳
1684	"	1115 47	۱۱۱۵	" ۳۷
1685	"	" 48	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۳۸
1686	سورت Sūrat Bandar-i- mudrāt	1070 1	As on No. 1486. Date to left of bottom line. ۱ ۷	As on No. 1486

<sup>1</sup> The mint of this type was read by Colonel Yous as Dārū-i-fihād Tabā, see J.A.S.B., 1895 but this coin dispenses of any uncertainty as to the correct attribution.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1687	Sūrat	1077 9	As on No 1686 Date to left of middle line ۱۰۷۷	سنة ۹ حلوس میمنت مادوس سورت صرب
1688	„	1079 11	„ ۱۰۷۹	„ ۱۱
1689	„	1080 12	„ ۱۰۸۰	„ ۱۲
1690	„	1082 15	„ ۱۰۸۲	„ ۱۵
1691 1692	„	1083 15	„ ۱۰۸۳	„ ۱۵
1693	„	1101 (sic) 15	„ Date 11.1 in top line	„ ۱۵
1694	„	1083 16	As on No 1687 ۱۰۸۳	„ ۱۶
1695	„	— 20	„	„ ۲۰
1696	„	1089 21	„ but date ۱۰۸۹ in top line	„ ۲۱
1697	„	1090 22	As on No 1696 ۱۰۹۰	مادوس میمنت سنة ۲۲ حلوس صرب سورت
1698	„	1091 23	„ ۱۰۹۱	„ ۲۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> 1699	Sūrat	1091 24	As on No 1697 1 11	As on No. 1697 r <sup>e</sup>
1700	"	1092 24	" 1 1r	" r <sup>e</sup>
1701		25	1 1r	1 r <sup>e</sup>
1702	"	1093 25	1 1r	r <sup>e</sup>
1703	"	" 26	" 1 1r	1 r <sup>e</sup>
1704	"	1094 26	1 1r	r <sup>e</sup>
1705	"	1095 27	1 1o	" r <sup>e</sup>
1706	"	28	1 1o	" r <sup>e</sup>
1707	"	1096 28	1 1 11	" r <sup>e</sup>
1708		29	1 11	" r <sup>e</sup>
1709	"	1097 29	" 1 1	" r <sup>e</sup>
1710		" 30	1 1	r <sup>e</sup>
1711	"	1098 30	" 1 1	" r <sup>e</sup>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>Æ</b> 1712	Sūrat	1100 33	As on No 1697 ۱۱۰۰	As on No. 1697 ۱۱۰۰
1713	”	1101 33	” ۱۱۰۱	” ۱۱۰۱
1714	”	” 34	” ۱۱۰۱	” ۱۱۰۰
1715	”	1102 34	” ۱۱۰۲	” ۱۱۰۰
1716	”	— 36	”	” ۱۱۰۶
1717	”	1106 38	” ۱۱۰۶	” ۱۱۰۸
1718	”	1107 39	” ۱۱۰۷	” ۱۱۰۹
1719	”	” 40	” ۱۱۰۷	” ۱۰۰
1720	”	1109 41	” ۱۱۰۹	” ۱۰۱
1721	”	1110 42	” ۱۱۱۰	” ۱۰۲
1722	”	” 43	” ۱۱۱۰	” ۱۰۳
1723	”	1111 43	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۱۰۳
1724	”	” 44	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۱۰۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> 1725	Sirat	1112 44	As on No. 1697 1112	As on No. 1697 FF
1726	"	45	1112	" F6
1727	"	1113 45	" 1112	" F6
1728	"	" 46	" 1112	" F7
1729	"	1114 46	1112	" F7
1730	"	47	1112	" F7
1731		1115 47	" 1116	" F7
1732	"	" 48	" 1116	" F8
1733	"	1116 49	" 1117	" F8
1734	"	1117 49	111	F8
1735	"	50	" 111	" 9
1736	"	1118 50	111	" 9
1737		" 51	111	91

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1738 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sūrat	—	As on No. 1696	As on No. 1696.
1738a $\frac{1}{2}$	„	1090 23	As on No 1697 ۱۰۹۰	As on No 1697 ۲۳ Pl
1739	سهررد Sahrind	1106 38	As on No 1613. Date in top line. ۱۱۰۶	As on No. 1616, but mint سهررد, and date ۳۸
1740	„	1107 39	„ ۱۱۰۷	„ ۳۹
1741	„	1108 40	„ ۱۱۰۸	„ ۴۰
1742	„	„ 41	„ ۱۱ ۸	„ ۴۱
1743	„	1109 41	„ ۱۱۰۹	„ ۴۱
1744	„	„ 42	„ ۱۱ ۹	„ ۴۲
1745	„	1110 43	„ ۱۱۱	„ ۴۳
1746	„	1116 48	„ ۱۱۱۶	„ ۴۸
1747	„	1117 50	„ ۱۱۱۷	„ ۵۰
1748	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1071 3	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر رد جو ندر میر در جہاں ۱۷۱	فہ جہا آباد دار الخلا شاہ صرب حلوس میمت مانوس سہ ۳



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1749	ساز خان آباد Shahja hanabad Daru-l- khilafat	1073 4	As on No. 1748 I v r	As on No 1748 r
1750		1075 7	but date in top line. I v r	"
1751		1077 10	As on No. 1750 I v	"
1752		1082 14	I r	" r
1753	"	1083 16	I A r	" r
1754	"	1084 17	I A r	" r
1755	"	1088 20	" I A	" r
1756	"	1089 21	" I A r	" r
1757		1090 23	I r	r
1758	"	1096 28	" I r	" r
1759	"	29	" I r	r
1760	"	1097 29	" I r	r
1761	"	" 30	" I r	" r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1762	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1099 32	As on No 1750. ۱۰۹۹	As on No 1750 ۳۲
1763	”	1101 34	” ۱۱۰۱	” ۳۴
1764	”	1103 35	” ۱۱۰۳	” ۳۵
1765	”	1104 36	” ۱۱۰۴	” ۳۶
1766	”	1105 37	” ۱۱۰۵	” ۳۷
1767	”	1106 38	” ۱۱۰۶	” ۳۸
1768	”	” 39	” ۱۱ ۶	” ۳۹
1769	”	1107 39	” ۱۱ ۷	” ۳۹
1770	”	1108 40	” ۱۱ ۸	” ۴۰
1771	”	” 41	” ۱۱ ۸	” ۴۱
1772	”	1110 42	” ۱۱۱	” ۴۲
1773	”	1111 43	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۴۳
1774	”	1112 44	” ۱۱۱۲	” ۴۴

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1775	ساز جہاں آباد Shāhjn hānābād Dār-ul- Khilāfat	1115 47	As on No 1750 1110	As on No. 1750 ۳۷
1776		1116 48	1111	۳۸
1777	"	1117 49	111	۳۹
1778	"	" 50	111	۴۰
1779		1118 50	" 111A	۴۱
1780	"	" 51	111	۴۲
1781	"	1119 51	1111	۴۳
1782	سولاپور Sholāpūr	1096 29	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ۱۱۱ رد جو بلر سرسبز در جہاں	مانوس مہر ۳۱ سنہ جلوس فرب سولاپور
1783	ظفر آباد Zafarābād	— 8	As on No. 1782, but مہر in place of بلر	As on No 1782 but mint ظفر آباد, and date
1784	"	— 12		۱۲
1785	ظفر آباد Zafarāpūr	1099 32	As on No. 1782. Date in top line ۱۱۱	مانوس مہر ۳۲ سنہ جلوس فرب ظفر آباد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<sup>Δ</sup> 1786 1787	ظفرپور Zafarpūr	1100 32	As on No. 1782. ۱۱۰۰	As on No. 1785. ۳۲
1788	عالم گیرپور 'Ālam-gīrpūr	— 4	As on No 1782	عالم گیرپور ب مانوس صر میمت ۴ سہ خلوس
1789	„	1096 29	„ Date in top line ۱۰۹۶	مانوس میمت ۲۹ سہ خلوس صر عالم گیرپور
1790	„	1097 30	„ ۱۰۹۷	„ ۳۰
1791	„	— 44	„	مانوس میمت ۴۴ خلوس سہ صر عالم گیرپور
1792	عظیم آباد 'Azīm-ābād	1118 51	As on No 1789. ۱۱۱۸	۵۱ مانوس سہ میمت آباد خلوس عظیم صر

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1793	کابل Kabul	1092 24	اورنگ زیب عالمگیر رد جو پندر مسر در جهان	خلوص مسمیت مالوس عرب کابل ۳۳
1794 <sup>1</sup>	Kabul <i>Daru-l mulk</i>	1094 27	As on No. 1793 but date ۱۳ on left of middle line and regnal year ۲۷ in top line.	خلوص ۲ مسمیت مالوس دارالملک عرب کابل ۱۳
1795	"	1098 —	As on No. 1793 but date ۱۳ to left of bottom line	As on No. 1794 but with out dates
1796	"	1099 31	As on No. 1795 ۱۱	As on No. 1794 but date ۲۱ to left of bottom line.
1797		1102 34	۱۱ ۲	" ۳۳
1798		1104 36	۱۱ ۳	۳۱
1799	"	1105 —	" ۱۱ ۴	but date ۱۱ ۴ to left of bottom line.
1800		— 40	Date illegible.	" ۳
1801	"	1107 40	but date ۱۱ " in top line	" ۳

Pl.

<sup>1</sup> Note the unusual positions of the dates on Coins Nos. 1794, 1799 and 1803.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1802	Kābul <i>Dāru-l-mulk</i>	— 45	As on No 1795	سسه خلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملک صرب کابل ۴۵
1803	”	1118 —	” but date 1118 to left of middle line	As on No 1799 1118
1804	کتک Katak	— 35	As on No 1793	مانوس میمنت ۳۵ سسه خلوس ب صرب کتک
1805	”	— 37	”	” ۳۷
1806	”	1110 43	” Date to left of bottom line 111	” ۴۳
1807	”	— 46	”	” ۴۶
1808	”	1117 49	” but date 1117 in top line	” ۴۹
1809	”	” 50	” 1117	” ۵
1810	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 32	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شاه رد چو ندر منیر شاه در جهان	مانوس میمنت ۳۲ سسه خلوس کشمیر صرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 1811	کشمیر Kashmir	1105 3-	As on No. 1810 Date 1105 to left of bottom line.	مانوس مست سه خلوس پ غرکشمیر
1812	"	— 45	"	" ۳۵
1813	"	— 46	"	" ۳۶
1814	"	1115 4-	" 1115	" ۳-
1815	"	1116 49	but date 1116 in top line	" ۳۶
1816	"	1117 50	عالم گیر تب اورنگ ر رد حو ندر مسرکه در حهاں 111۷	مانوس مست سه خلوس پ غرکشمیر
1817 1818 1819	کھمبات Khambhat yat	1070 1	As on No 1497 but date in bottom line	کھمبات پ مانوس غر مست خلوس احد سه

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1820	Kambā-yat (Cambay)	1081 13	As on No 1810 Date ۱۸۱ in bottom line	مانوس میہمب ۱۳ سہہ جلوس ب مرکنایت
1821	„	1086 —	„ ۱۰۸۶	„
1822	„	1091 23	„ ۱۰۹۱	„ ۲۳
1823	„	1101 33	„ ۱۱۰۱	„ ۳۳
1824	„	1102 34	„ ۱۱۰۲	„ ۳۴
1825	„	1107 40	„ ۱۱۰۷	„ ۴۰
1826	„	1115 48	„ but date ۱۱۱۵ in top line	„ ۴۸
1827	„	1118 50	„ ۱۱۱۸	„ ۵۰
1828	گلبرگہ Gulbarga	1098 31	As on No. 1810, but date ۱۹۸ in top line	As on No 1810, but mint گلبرگہ, and date ۳۱
1829	گلکنڈہ Gulkanda (Golconda)	1069 1	بادشاہ عارح نہادر عالم گیر ۱۶۹ رب محمد اورنگ	گلکنڈہ صرب سہہ احد جلوس میہمب مانوس



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1830	گولکنده Gulconda (Golconda)	1071 5	As on No. 1810. Date 1 11 to left of bottom line.	مانوس میمب سہ خلوس ب مرگلکنده
1831		6	" 1 1	" 1
1832		1076 14	" 1 1	" 14
1833		" 18	" 1 11	" 18
1834		— 24		24
1835	"	— 30		3
1836	گوالیار Gwalior (Gwalior)	1101 —	As on No. 1810. Date in top line. 1 11	خلوس میمب مانوس عرب گوالیار
1837	لاہور Lahor Daru s salimnat	1072 4	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر رد جو مہر مندرجہ فرحان 1 2	لاہور دار السلطنہ عرب خلوس میمنت مانوس سہ 3
1838	"	1079 11	As on No. 1837, but in place of مہر 1 1	" 11

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1839	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	— 13	As on No. 1838.	As on No 1837. ۱۳
1840 <sup>1</sup>	„	1085 18	As on No 1837	„ ۱۸
1841	„	— 20	As on No 1838	„ ۲۰
1842	„	1088 21	„ ۱۰۸۸	„ ۲۱
1843	„	1090 22	„ but date ۱۰۹۰ in top line	„ ۲۲
1844	„	1095 27	„ ۱۰۹۵	„ ۲۷
1845	„	1096 28	„ ۱۰۹۶	„ ۲۸
1846	„	„ 29	„ ۱۰۹۶	„ ۲۹
1847	„	1097 29	„ ۱۰۹۷	„ ۲۹
1848	„	„ 30	„ ۱۰۹۷	„ ۳۰
1849	„	1098 30	„ ۱۰۹۸	„ ۳۰
1850	„	„ 31	„ ۱۰۹۸	„ ۳۱

<sup>1</sup> A temporary revival of the original type

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1851	ۛۛۛ Lahor Daru s- salanat	1099 31	As on No 1838 ۛ ۛ ۛ	As on No. 1837 ۛ ۛ
1852	"	1100 32	" ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1853	"	" 33	" ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1854		1101 33	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1855		1102 34	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1856		" 35	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1857	"	1103 35	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1858		1104 36	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1859	"	" 37	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1860		1105 37	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1861 1862	"	" 38	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ
1863		1106 38	" ۛ ۛ ۛ	" ۛ ۛ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1864	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	1106 39	As on No 1838. ۱۱۰۶	لاهور دار السلطنة صرب سنة ۳۹ میمنت حلوس مادوس
1865	”	1107 39	” ۱۱۰۷	As on No 1864
1866	”	” 40	” ۱۱۰۷	” ۴۰
1867	”	1108 40	” ۱۱۰۸	” ۴۰
1868	”	” 41	” ۱۱۰۸	” ۴۱
1869	”	1109 41	” ۱۱۰۹	” ۴۱
1870	”	” 42	” ۱۱۰۹	” ۴۲
1871	”	1110 42	” ۱۱۱۰	” ۴۲
1872	”	” 43	” ۱۱۱۰	” ۴۳
1873	”	1111 43	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۴۳
1874	”	” 44	” ۱۱۱۱	” ۴۴
1875	”	1112 44	” ۱۱۱۲	” ۴۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1876	لاهور Lāhor Dārū s-salṭanat	1112 45	As on No. 1838. 1111	As on No 1864 P <sub>o</sub>
1877		1113 46	" 1111	P <sub>1</sub>
1878	"	1114 46	" 1111	P <sub>1</sub>
1879		" 47	" 1111	P <sub>v</sub>
1880		1115 47	" 1111	P
1881		" 48	" 1111	P <sub>A</sub>
1882		1116 48	1111	" P <sub>A</sub>
1883		" 49	1111	" P <sub>1</sub>
1884	"	1117 49	" 111	" P <sub>1</sub>
1885		" 50	" 111	•
1886		1118 50	111	" •
1887	"	" 51	" 111	" P <sub>1</sub>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1888	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	— 23	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر رد جو ندر میر در جہاں	مانوس میمنت ۲۳ سہ حلوں صرب لکھنؤ
1889	„	1097 29	As on No 1888, but date ۱۰۹۷ in top line	„ ۲۹
1890	„	1101 33	„ ۱۱۱	„ ۳۳
1891	„	1102 34	As on No 1890, but date ۱۱۰۲ to left of bottom line	„ ۳۴
1892	„	1103 36	„ ۱۱۳	„ ۳۶
1893	„	— 42	„	„ ۴۲
1894	„	— 47	„	„ ۴۷
1895	„	— 49	„	„ ۴۹
1896	„	— 50	„	„ ۵۰
1897	مچھلی پتان Machhli- patan (Masuli- patam)	1118 50	As on No 1889 ۱۱۱۸	حلوں میمنت ۵۰ مانوس سہ صرب مچھلی پتان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1898	مچھلی پتان Mechhli- patan (Masuli- patam)	1118 51	As on No. 1897 111	As on No 1897 51 Pl.
1899	مخموص آباد Makhmūṣ ābād	1116 49	" 1116	مانوس مسمب ۳۱ سہ حلوس عرب مخموص آباد
1900	مراد آباد Murād ābād	1097 29	11	حلوس مسمب مانوس عرب ۳۱ مراد آباد سہ Pl.
1901	مرسد آباد Murshid ābād	1117 49	111	As on No. 1899 but mint and date ۳۱ مرسد آباد
1902	"	1118 51	111A	" 51
1903	ملتان Multān Dār-ul- amān	1069 1	ابو الظفر محی الدین 111 محمد بہادر عالم گیر اورنگ زیب بادشاہ غار	دار الا ماں ملتان عرب حلوس مسمب مانوس سہ احد Pl
1904		1071 3	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر رد جو مہر میر سکہ در جہاں ۱۱	ملتا دار الامان عرب مسمب مانوس حلوس ۲ سہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1905	ملتان Multān <i>Dārū-l- amān</i>	1072 4	As on No 1904 ۱۰۷۲	As on No 1904. ۴ M 41
1906	ملتان Multān	” 4	As on No 1904, but در in place of مهر, and date ۱ ۷۲ in top line.	مانوس میمب ۴ سنة خلوس ب صر ملتان
1907	”	” 5	” ۱ ۷۲	” ۵ M 41
1908	”	1073 5	” ۱۰۷۳	” ۵ M 41
1909	”	” 6	” ۱۰۷۳	” ۶ M 41
1910	”	1074 6	” ۱ ۷۴	” ۶ M 41
1911	”	1075 8	” ۱ ۷۵	” ۸ M 41
1912 1913	”	1076 8	” ۱۰۷۶	” ۸ M 41
1914	”	1077 9	” ۱۰۷۷	” ۹ M 41
1915	”	1078 10	” ۱۰۷۸	” ۱۰ M 41



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1916	ملتان Multan	1081 14	As on No 1906 ۱۸۱	مانوس مہمب ۱۴ خوس سد پ نر ملتان M 48
1917		1082 15	" ۱۸۲	As on No. 1916 ۱۵ M. 43
1918	"	1084 16	" ۱۸۳	۱۶
1919	"	1089 21	" ۱۹	مانوس مہمب ۲۱ سد خوس نر ملتان
1920	"	22	" ۱۹	As on No. 1919 ۲۲
1921	"	1090 22	" ۱۹	۲۲ M 46
1922		1093 26	" ۱۹	" ۲۶ M 47
1923	"	" 20 (sic)	" ۱۹	" ۲۷
1924		1096 28	" ۱۹	" ۲۸ M 47

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1925	ملتان Multān	1099 31	As on No 1906 ۱۰۹۹	As on No 1919 ۳۱ M. 47
1926	„	1100 32	„ ۱۱	„ ۳۲ M 47
1927	„	1101 33	„ ۱۱ ۱	„ ۳۳ M 48
1928	„	1104 (sic) 34	„ ۱۱ ۴	„ ۳۴ M 48
1929	„	1103 35	„ ۱۱ ۳	„ ۳۵ M 48
1930	„	1104 37	„ ۱۱ ۴	„ ۳۷ M 49
1931	„	1106 39	„ ۱۱ ۶	„ ۳۹ M. 49
1932	„	1108 40	„ ۱۱ ۸	„ ۴۰ M 49
1933	„	1109 41	„ ۱۱ ۹	„ ۴۱ M 49
1934	„	1110 42	„ ۱۱۱۰	„ ۴۲ M 49

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1935	ملتان Multān	1110 43	As on No 1906. III	As on No 1919 ۳۳ M. 49
1936		1111 44	" IIII	" ۳۴ M. 49
1937		1117 50	" IIII	" • M 50
1938	میلانپور Mallāpūr	1118 51	As on No 1906 III	مالنوس مہمبت ۵۱ ستہ خلوس فرب میلانور
1939	نارنول NārnoI	1099 31	" I II	مالنوس مہمبت ۳۱ ستہ خلوس فرب نارنول
1940		" 32	" I II	" ۳۲
1941	"	1100 33	" II	" ۳۳
1942	"	1101 33	" II I	" ۳۴
1943 1944	"	1102 34	" II II	" ۳۵

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<i>R</i> 1945	نصرت آباد Nuṣrat- ābād	1114 47	As on No 1906, but date 1114 to left of middle line	ما بوس میمنت سنة ۱۱۱۷ حلوس آباد نصرت	Pl
<i>Nisārs</i>					
1946	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	1073 6	نادر شاه عاری عالم گیر نادر سنة ۶	اکبر آباد نصرت ۱۰۷۳ سنة	Pl
1947	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dār-u-l- khilāfat</i>	1071 4	عاری شاه عالم گیر نادر ۴	جہاں آباد شاه دار الخلافہ نصرت ۱۰۷۱	
1948	„	1082 14	„ ۱۵	„ ۱۰۸۲	Pl
1949	„	—	(Cut ) W 10 S 4	(Cut ) „	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<i>Legal drachm<sup>1</sup></i>					
AR 1950 sq	لاهور Lahor	1092 24	لاهور ب فر  W 46 S 5	۲۳ سرح  درهم (۱) ۱۲	PL
<i>Mint not certain</i>					
1951	Lachi (f)	—	As on No 1906	مانوس میمب سنه حلوس غرب حلی	Pl
1952	Kirki (f)	1100 32	As on No. 1906 with addition of سنه to right of bottom line.	مانوس میمب سنه حلوس غرب کرکی	PL
AE 1953 rect.	اوچن Ujain	—	عالم گنرا حلوس  W 90 S. 4 × 6	غرب اوچن	
1954	اکر آباد Akbar آباد	1074 7	۱ ۴ سنه اکر آباد ب فر  W 201 S 7	Within triple circle سنه مبارک س حلوس	PL

<sup>1</sup> For meaning of the term Legal drachm see Glossary in the Appendix.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1955	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād	—	As on No 1954 Dates cut  W 209	As on No 1954
1956 rect	ایلچپور Elchpūr	—	عالم گیر نادر [شاه]  W 300 S 7 × 9	سه س ایلچپور فلو
1957 rect	„	—	As on No 1956, but beneath سارک  W. 307 S. 1 × 7	As on No 1956  Pl
1958	„	—	As on No 1956  W. 290 S 9	Word فلو distinct
1959	„	—	„  W 306 S 85	Word صرب legible in upper part of field
1960 rect	„	—	„  W 285 S 8 × 6	„
1960 a	بیجاپور Bījāpūr Dārū-z- zafī	—	[اورنگ] شاه فلوس ہی	الطهر دار بیجاپور  Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1961	بھارت Bairāt	—	In circle  بھارت پ مر  W 210 S. 9	In double circle  مبارک خلوس
1962 1963 1964		—	As on No 1961  W 200-215 S. 8	As on No 1961
1965	حیدرآباد Haider abad	—	Within triple circle  حیدر  W 208 S 75	س مبارک خلوس
1966 1967	سورت Sūrat	— 4	In triple circle  اورنگ زیب خلوس W 320 S 9	س سور س مر
1968	"	— 5	As on No. 1966  W 316. S 9	As on No 1966 but date o P1
1969		—	س سور پ مر  W 190 S 8	س مبارک خلوس

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1970	سورب Sūrat	—	As on No 1966  W. 150 S 75	As on No 1966
1971 1972	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1074 6	In triple circle ۱۷۴ سہ آباد شاه جہاں سرب  W 212 S 9	In triple circle ۶ سہ مبارک خلوس
1973	„	1076 8	As on No 1971 ۱۷۶  W 209 S. 85	As on No 1971 ۸
1974	„	— 14	„  W. 208 S. 9	„ ۱۴
1975 1976	„	1084 16	„ ۱۸۴  W 212 S 85	„ ۱۶
1977	„	—	„  W 210 S 8	„



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1978 <sup>1</sup>	شاه جہاں آباد Shahja hanabad	1072 5	In triple circle عالم گیر فلوس ۱۷۲	جہاں آباد سہ عرب	Pl
			W 310 S 85		
1979	کٹک Katak	— 16	In triple circle عالم گیر سہ فلوس ناد	In triple circle ۱۲ سہ کٹک عرب	Pl
			W 212. S 7		
1980	لاہور Lahor	1075 —	In circle لاہور ب عرب ۱	In circle سہ مبارک حلوس	
			W 30 S 45		
1981		1084 16	لاہور ب عرب	۱۲ سہ مبارک حلوس	
			W 210 S. 75		
1982	"	— 30	In triple circle لاہور ب عرب	As on No. 1981 ۲۱	Pl
			W 217 S. 85		

<sup>1</sup> A full dir of Shahjahanabad mint. This specimen shows that J M Cat. No 2200 is really a coin of Aurangzeb.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1983	لاهور Lāhoi	—	لاهور ب صر  W. 210 S 8	As on No 1981
1984	„	— 7	As on No 1983  W. 210 S. 85	„ v
1985	مچھلی پتن Machli- patan	1117 49	سسہ ۴۹ صر مچھلی پتن  W. 200 S 75	سسہ مبارک ۱۱۱۷ حلوس
1986 1987	ملتان Multān	1073	اورنگ شا فلوس  W 61 S 6	ملتان ب صر ۷۳ فل
1988	„	1107 —	In triple circle عالم گیر شاہ ۱۱۷ فلوس اور  W 205 S. 9	ملتان صر حلوس مبارک
1989	„	„ 40	As on No 1988 ۱۱۰۷  W 212 S. 85	As on No 1988, but in exergue سسہ ۴۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1990	مٹان Multān	1108 40	As on No. 1988 II A  W 209 S. 9	As on No. 1988 F
1991	نارنول Nārṇol	—	عالم گیر  W 37 S 5	نارنول ب عر  PL
1992	—	—	سہ نارنول ب عر  W 213 S 75	سہ مبارک حلوس

Accession 1: VI: 1063 (Wednesday July 31, 1658).

Death 23: XI: 1118 (Thursday February 20 1707).

Earliest known coin X 1070 R 1063 Æ 1063.

Latest " X 1118 R 1119 Æ 1119

## Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Itāwā, Ajmer Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar Akbarābād Akbarnagar Ilahābād Ujain, Bijāpūr Patna, Toragāl Jaunpūr Jūnagarh Chīnāpatan, Azīmābād Katak, Kashmir Lakhnau Murshidābād Kusratābād.

R Adoni, Islām Bander Aḡamnagar Ellīchpūr Bankāpūr Purbandar Peshāwar Toragāl, Jinjī Jaunpūr Khairnagar Ranthor Sīmbar Sahāranpūr Karpā, Karīmābād, Gūti Muḥammadābād, Maḥmūd Bander Mu'azzamābād.

Æ Ajmer Aḥmadābād Aḡamnagar Akbarnagar Aurangābād Burhānpūr Sholāpūr Aṣīmābād, Kābul, Gulbarga Lakhnau Mallāpūr

## A'ZAM SHĀH

A H 1118-1119

A D 1707

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1993	سورت Sūrat	1119 1	<p>ممالك اعظم شاه شاه</p> <p>ندول و شاه ناد سکه</p> <p>رد در جهان</p>	<p>حلوس اشرف ف</p> <p>سه احد صرب سورب</p>
			<p>سکه رد در جهان ندول و شاه نادر شاه ممالك اعظم شاه</p> <p>'Struck coin in the world with might and majesty, Lord of the realms, A'zam Shāh'</p>	Pl

Rebelled 10 XII 1118 (Tuesday, March 4, 1707)

Defeat and death 18 III 1119 (Sunday, June 8, 1707)

Earliest known coin Æ 1118 Æ 1118

Latest ,, ,, Æ 1119 Æ 1119

## Unrepresented mints and metals

Æ Ahmadnagar, Burhānpūr, Khujista Bunyād.

Æ Ahmadābād, Ahmadnagar, Ujain, Burhānpūr, Khujista Bunyād

## KĀM BAKHSH

A. H. 1119-1120

A. D. 1707-1708

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1984	بجپور Bijāpūr Dār- gahr	— 1	<p>دین شاه  نادر کام بخش  خورشید و ماه</p>	<p>As on No 1637, but year  سه احد</p> <p>PL</p>
<p>The full couplet is —</p> <p>سکه رد در دکن بر خورشید و ماه  نادر کام بخش دین شاه</p> <p>Struck coin in the Dakan on the sun and moon  Emperor Kām Baksh, asylum of the Faith.</p>				

Rebelled in beginning of A. H. 1119

Defeat and death XII: 1119 (January 1 OS).

Earliest known coin A 1120 A 1119

Latest A 1120 A 1120.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

A' Haldarābād.

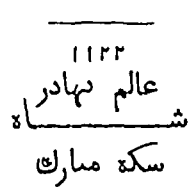
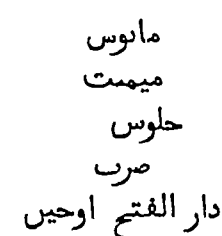
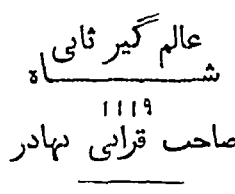
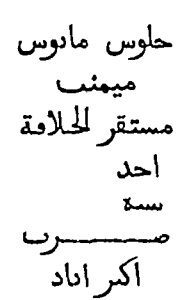
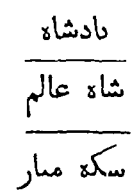
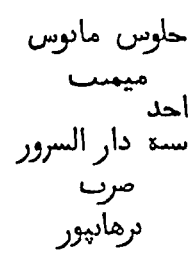
A' Aluānābād, Toragā, Haldarābād Gulbarga Gokulgarh, Nuvratābād.

## VII

SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR<sup>1</sup>

A. H. 1119-1124

A D 1707-1712

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1995	اوچین Ūjain <i>Dāru-l-fath</i>	1122 —	<p>  </p> <p>W. 169 S 8</p>	<p>  </p>
1996	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta-qirru-l- khulāfat</i>	1119 1	<p>  </p> <p>W 172 S 85</p>	<p>  </p>
1997	درهانیپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s-surūr</i>	— 1	<p>  </p> <p>W 170 S 85</p>	<p>  </p>

Pl

<sup>1</sup> The Shāh 'Ālam who reigned from A. H. 1178 to A. H. 1221, and the last Mughal emperor, Bahādur Shāh, have become stereotyped under the respective appellations of Shāh 'Ālam II and Bahādur Shāh II. The question arises—Who are the first 'Ālam, and the first Bahādur? As a matter of fact they are one and the same ruler, the emperor who is generally known on his coins as Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur. Sometimes the name Shāh 'Ālam occurs alone as on coins Nos 2002, 2016, and 2029. Again the name 'Ālam is absent from the couplet on coins Nos 1996 and 2015, and the emperor is called Bahādur Shāh. But a convention which requires that one and the same emperor should be labelled Shāh 'Ālam I, and also Bahādur Shāh I, is clearly inadvisable. If he were invariably known as Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, the distinctive numerals could be dropped from the names of the second 'Ālam, and the second Bahādur.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A 1998	تورگل Toragal	— 4	باد غازی ساز ساز عالم بهادر W 168 S. 85	مانوس میسب ساز خلوس عرب تورگل	PL
1999	حیدر آباد Haider abad Far- khunda Bunyād	1123 5	ساز غار عالم بهادر W 170 S 85	خلوس میسب مانوس حیدر آباد عرب فرخنده بنیاد	
2000	فیروزکوه Firozgarh	1122 3	بادشاه غازی عالم بهادر سکه مبارک W 172 S 85.	مانوس میسب ساز خلوس عرب فیروزکوه	
2001	محمد آباد Muham madābād	— 1	عالم غازی بادشاه بهادر مبارک W 171	محمد آباد عرب احد ساز خلوس میسب مانوس	PL
A 2002 2003	اتارا Itāra	1119 1	غازی ساز ساز عالم ناد سکه 1119	مانوس میسب احد ساز خلوس عرب اتارا	
2004	"	1120 2	As on No. 2002 but date 112	As on No. 2002 but date r	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2005	اٹاوا Itāwā	1121 2	As on No. 2002, but date ۱۱۲۱	As on No 2002, but date ۲
2006	”	” 3	”	” ۳
2007	”	” 4	”	” ۴
2008	احمیر Ajmer <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1119 1	۱۱۱۹ عاری شہ عالم بہادر نادر شہ سکہ مبارک	مستقر الخلافة احمیر صرب حلوس میمنت مانوس احد سہ
2009	”	”	but date on left of last line	”
2010 2011	احیں Ujain <i>Dāru-l- fath</i>	— 2	نادرشاه عازے شہ عالم بہادر ک سکہ مبارک	As on No 2002, but mint دار الفتح احیں and date ۲
2012	احمد آباد Ahmad- ābād	1121 3	As on No 2010	As on No 2002, but mint احمد آباد and date ۳
2013	احمد نگر Ahmad- nagar	— 2	نادرشاه عازے عالم بہادر شہ سکہ مبارک	احمد نگر صرب سہ مانوس میمنت حلوس
2014	ارکات Aīkāt	1122 4	نادرشاه عازے ۱۱۲۲ عالم بہادر	مانوس میمنت سنہ حلوس صرب ارکات



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2015	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād Musta qim-ul- khilāfat	1119 1	عالم گیر ثانی ۱۱۱۹ قرانی بہادر صاحب	حلوس مانوس مسٹر مسٹر الخلافت سہ احد قرن اکبر آباد
<p>Compare Coin No. 1996 a specimen in gold of this type, in which Shāh Ālam Bahādur is called the second Ālamgīr the last line is missing in both coins, but the full couplet is something like this</p> <p>سکہ رد جو صاحب قرانی بہادر سہ عالم گیر ثانی</p> <p>'Struck coin like the Shāhib i Qirān The second Ālamgīr Bahādur Shāh</p>				
2016		"	غازی ساد نادساہ عالم ۱۱۱۹ سہ	As on No. 2015
2017		— 1	غازی ساد سہ عالم بادشاہ	"
2018	Akbar ābād Musta qim-ul- mulk	— 1	ساد نادساہ سہ عالم در لک سکہ مبارک	but مسٹر الملک
2019		1120 2	As on No. 2018 but top line غازی ۱۱۲	As on No. 2018 but date r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 2020	Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	— 3	As on No 2019	As on No 2019 ۳	
2021	„	— 4	„	„ ۴	
2022	اکبر نگر Akbar- nagar	1120 2	<p>شاه عالم ناد</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>سنه ۱۱۲۰</p>	<p>سنه جلوس ۲</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>اکبر نگر</p>	
2023	„	— 2	As on No. 2022, but top line <p>شاه عارے</p>	„	Pl.
2024	ایلچپور Elichpūr	1122 5	<p>ناد عاری</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>۱۱۲۲</p> <p>عالم بہادر</p> <p>شاه</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>سنه جلوس ۵</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>ایلچپور</p>	Pl.
2025	برہانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	<p>عارے</p> <p>نادشاه</p> <p>بہادر</p> <p>شاه عالم</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکه مبار</p>	<p>جلوس مانوس</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>احد</p> <p>سنه دار السرور</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>برہانپور</p>	
2026	„	— 2	„	„ ۲	
2027	„	1121 3	<p>„</p> <p>۱۱۲۱</p> <p>to right of top line</p>	<p>۲</p> <p>۳</p>	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2028	برہانپور Burhan- pur Daru-s- sultā	— 5	As on No 2027	As on No. 2027 o
2029	برہلی Barali	1119 1	غازی ساہ ساہ عالم باد سکہ 1119	مبارک سہ احد دلہ سرب در
2030	"	1120 2	1119	۲
2031	"	1121 3	" 1119	۳
2032 2033	"	1122 4	" 1119	۴
2034	برہنہر Purbhan- dar	1123 5	بادشاہ غازی 1119 عالم بہادر سکہ مبارک	مانوس مسب سہ حلوس سرب برہنہر
2035 2036	سارہ Peshawar	1121 3	ساہ غازی 1119 ساہ عالم باد سکہ سکہ مبارک	مانوس مسب حلوس ۳ سرب سارہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2037	تته Tatta	— 1	<p> نادشاه  معظم  شاه جهان سلطان ہے  رد در مهر و ماه ثا  ك  سکه مبار در هفت کشور </p>	<p> مانوس  میمب  احد  سه خلوس  ب  صرتته </p>
<p>Here Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur calls himself the second Shāh Jahān, and uses his pre-accession name of Mu'azzam Shāh, the couplet runs</p> <p> سکه مبارك رد در هفت کشور در مهر و ماه  شاه جهان ثانی سلطان معظم نادشاه </p> <p>' Struck auspicious coin in the seven climes on the sun and moon, The second Shāh Jahān, the emperor, sultan Mu'azzam '</p>				
2038 2039	"	— 3	<p> عارى  شاه  شاه عالم ناد  سکه </p>	<p> " </p>
2040	"	— 5	In hexagon as on No 2038	<p> " </p>
2041	حونه گر Jūnagar	1120 —	<p> نادشاه عازى  شاه عالم بهادر  سکه  مبارك ۱۱۲۰ </p>	<p> مانوس  میمب  x  سه خلوس  صرب  حونه گر </p>
2042	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr-nagar	— 2	<p> نادشاه عازى  شاه عالم  سکه </p>	<p> As on No 2041, but mint  جهانگیرنگر  and date ۲ </p>
2043	"	1122 4	<p> " </p> <p>۱۱۲۲ under last line</p>	<p> " </p>

Pl

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2044	حسان Chinl patan	1119 1	ساز غازی ساز عالم بادشاه 1119	س احد ساز خلوس غرب حسان
2045	"	1121	"	"
2046	"	3	1121	"
2047	"	— 4	"	"
2048	خجسته بناد Khujasta Bunad	1119 1	دادشاه غازی 1119 عالم بهادر سکه مبارک	مانوس ممنبت احد ساز خلوس غرب خجسته بناد
2049	"	1120	"	"
2050	"	2	1120	"
2051	"	1122 4	1122	"
2052	سور Sarat	— 1	غازی دادشاه بهادر ساز عالم سکه مبارک	احد ساز خلوس مانوس ممنبت غرب سور
2053	"	— 2	"	"
2054	"	— 6 (nc)	"	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2055	سهرند Sahind	1119 1	عارى شاه عالم ناد شاه سكه ۱۱۱۹	مانوس ميمب احد سه خلوس صرب سهرند
2056	„	1121 3	„ ۱۱۲۱	„ ۳
2057	„	1120 (sic) 4	„ ۱۱۲۰	„ ۴
2058	شاه جهاں اناد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1119 1	عارى شاه شاه عالم ناد سكه سه ۱۱۱۹	جهاں اناد دار الخلافه شاه صرب احد سه مبارك
2059	„	1120 2	عارى شاه عالم ناد شاه سكه سه ۱۱۲	„ ۲
2060	„	1121 3	„ ۱۱۲۱	„ ۳
2061	„	„ 4	„ ۱۱۲۱	„ ۴
2062	عظيم اناد 'Azīm- ābād	1119 1	عالم شاه نادر شاه عار سكه ۱۱۱۹	اناد عظيم احد سه خلوس صرب
2063	„	1120 3	„ ۱۱۲۰	„ ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 2064	عظیم آباد Agim abad	1122 4	As on No. 2062 ۱۱۲۲	As on No. 2062. ۴	
2065 2066	"	1123 5	" ۱۱۲۳	" ۵	
2067	فیروز گڑھ Firozgarh		ناداء غازی ۱۱۲۳ عالم بہادر باد سکہ مبارک	مانوس مہمب سہ خلوس عرب فیروز گڑھ	Pl.
2068	کابل Kābul Dār-ul- mulk	1122 —	غازی سہ عالم بہادر باد سکہ مبارک	خلوس مہمب مانوس دار الملک عرب کابل سنہ	
2069		1123 5	۱۱۲۳	" ۵	Pl.
2070 2071	کریم آباد Karīm ābad	— 3	سہ غازی سہ عالم باد سکہ	سہ خلو سہ کریم آباد عرب	
2072 2073 2074		— 4		" ۴	
2075 2076	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 2	ناداء غازی عالم بہادر باد سکہ مبارک	مانوس مہمب سہ خلوس عرب	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2077	کسایت Kambāyat	1119 1	عارى شاه عالم ناد شاه سكه ۱۱۱۹	مانوس ظفر احد حلوس سه ب صرکسایت Pl
2078	„	— 2	As on No 2052	As on No. 2052, but date r, and mint کسایت
2079	„	— 4	„	„ ۴
2080 2081	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s-salṭanat	1119 1	عارى شاه شاه عالم ناد ۱۱۱۹ سكه	لاهور دار السلطنة صرب سه احد میمنت حلوس مانوس
2082	„	„ 2	„	„ ۲
2083	„	1120 2	„ ۱۱۲۰	„ ۲
2084	„	„ 3	„	„ ۳
2085	„	1121 3	„ ۱۱۲۱	„
2086	„	„ 4	„	„ ۴
2087	„	1123 5	„ ۱۱۲۳	„ ۵



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 2088 <sup>1</sup>	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1119 1	غازی ساز ساز عالم نادر ۱۱۱۹	مانوس میسب احد سہ حوس غرب لکھنؤ	Pl.
2089		— 4		۴	
2090	محمد آباد Muham madabad	1121 8	نادر ساز ۱۱۲۱ عالم بہادر ساز سکہ	محمد آباد غرب سہ مانوس میسب حوس	
2091	مرسد آباد Murshid abad	— 1	[مگر نانی] ساز عالم معظم صاحب قرانی سکہ	مانوس میسب احد سہ حوس غرب مرسباد	Pf

This is a second couplet containing the name of Mu'azzam Shāh the name of Shāh Ālam Bahādur before he succeeded to the throne. The word on the obverse now read by me as عالم was read by Mr Rodgers as غازی but there can be no doubt that عالم is correct. The completing part of the couplet, which is off the coin must be مگر نانی and the couplet itself is something like this

سکہ رد بر زر جو صاحب مرانی

معظم ساز عالم مگر نانی

Struck coin on gold like the Sahib-i Qiran  
Mu'azzam Shāh the second 'Ālamgir

Cp. couplets on Coins Nos. 1996 2016, and 2766.

<sup>1</sup> A similar coin in the British Museum Collection—D M Cat., No. 1184—has been

$$q_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & i=j \\ 1 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

A black and white photograph of a large, multi-story building with a prominent central tower and many windows, likely a government or institutional building.

[illegible]

12

*(continued)*

W. J. 1971

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities related to the project. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial management.

2. The second part outlines the specific steps and procedures for recording transactions, including the use of standardized forms and codes. It also mentions the role of the accounting department in ensuring the accuracy of the data.

3. The third part describes the process of reconciling accounts and identifying discrepancies. It highlights the importance of regular reviews and the involvement of relevant stakeholders in resolving issues.

4. The fourth part discusses the impact of these practices on the overall health of the organization's finances. It notes that accurate record-keeping leads to better decision-making and improved financial performance.

5. Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the commitment to high standards of financial integrity and the ongoing effort to refine these processes as needed.

[illegible]

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2098a	سولاپور Sholāpūr	— 2	عالم ساز مبارک [فلوس]	س سولاپور فرب

Pl.

Accession 30:1 1119 (Tuesday April 22, 167).

Death 21 I:11<sup>94</sup> (Monday February 18, 1712).

Earliest known coin A 1119 Æ 1119 Æ 1119

Latest " " A 1124 Æ 11<sup>94</sup> Æ 1124

Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Itāwā, Peshāwar Tatta, Khujista Bunyād Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Sūkakul, Azīmābād, Kambāyat, Lāhor Multān, Mallāpūr

Æ Aḥsanābād, Ilahābād Imtiyāzgarh, Ausā, Bankāpūr Bahādurgarh, Bijāpūr Toragal, Haldarābād Sholāpūr Ilamgūrpūr Firoznagar Gūll, Murādābād, Mallāpūr Nuṣratābād.

Æ Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar Elichpūr, Bijāpūr Haldarābād, Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Kambāyat Machhlipatan.

## 'AZĪMU SH SHĀN

A. H. 1124

A. D. 1712

Contested the succession on the death of Shāh Ḥam Bahādur

Defeat and death, II, 11<sup>94</sup> (March, 171<sup>9</sup>).Earliest known coin } Æ 1124  
Latest " }

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Issues absent from this Collection; represented by a unique rupee of Jahāngirnagar mint in the British Museum—R. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII, 203. See N. S. XVII, § 103.

## VIII

## JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH

A. H 1124

A D 1712

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2097	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	<p>جهاندار شاه مهر و ماه ادو الفتح عا</p> <p>W. 166 S 8</p>	<p>مانوس میمت احد سه خلوس صرب اتاوا</p>
2098	درهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	<p>عاری جهاندار چون مهر و ماه ادو الفتح</p> <p>W. 170 S 8</p>	<p>خلوس مانوس میمت احد سه دار السور صرب درهانپور</p>
2099	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1124 1	<p>عاری جهاندار شاه در مهر و ماه ادو الفتح در آفاق رد</p> <p>W 168 S 8</p>	<p>جهان اباد دار الخلافة شاه صرب احد مانوس سه میمت خلوس</p>

Pl

The full normal couplet is

سکه رد در آفاق چون مهر و ماه  
ادو الفتح عاری جهاندار شاه

‘Struck coin in the horizons like the sun and moon,  
The victorious Jahāndār Shāh, Defender of the Faith’

Sometimes, as on the above coin, the variation  
در مهر و ماه is met with

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2100	اٹارا Itāwā	1124 1	<p>صاحب قرآن ۱۱۲۴ھ</p> <p>جہاں</p> <p>جہاندار سے بادشاہ</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>مسم</p> <p>احد</p> <p>سہ خلوس</p> <p>عرب</p> <p>اٹارا</p>
2101	"	"	<p>As on No 2100 but bottom line</p> <p>برد برمه جو</p> <p>This couplet runs</p> <p>برد سکہ برمه جو صاحب قرآن</p> <p>جہاندار سے بادشاہ جہاں</p> <p>Struck coin on the moon (silver) like the <i>Ṣāhib i Qirān Jahāndār Shāh</i> Lord of the World</p> <p>Instead of برمه we usually have the complementary</p> <p>نرم</p>	As on No. 2100
2102	"	"	<p>جہاندار سے</p> <p>۱۱۲۴ھ</p> <p>مہر و ماہ ابو الفتح غار</p>	As on No 2101
2103	احمد آباد Ahmad Ābād	"	<p>As on No. 2102, but last line</p> <p>افاقی رد حوں</p>	As on No. 2102 but mint احمد آباد
2104	ارکٹ Arkāt	— 1	<p>ساری جہاندار</p> <p>مہر و ماہ ابو الفتح</p> <p>در افاقی رد حوں</p>	As on No. 2102 but mint ارکٹ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2105 2106	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	1124 1	<p>ابو الفتح عاری شاه</p> <p>مهر و ماء جهاندار سکه</p> <p>در افاق رد چون</p>	<p>حلوس مانوس میمت مستقر الملك سه احد صرب اکبر آباد</p>
Pl				
<p>Of a similar coin Mr C J Rodgers remarked that ' <i>Mustaqirru-l-mulk</i> is the title of Patna ', and attributed it to Patna mint—<i>Lahore Museum Catalogue</i>, p 200 But the epithet also belongs to Akbarābād—see Coin No 2018—which is the correct attribution</p>				
2107	برهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	As on No 2098	As on No 2098
2108	„	„	<p>جہاں نادرشاہ</p> <p>قران جهاندار شہ حب</p> <p>نرمہ چو صاحب سکہ</p>	As on No 2107
2109	بریلے Bareli	1124 1	<p>نادرشاہ جہاں شاه</p> <p>1124</p> <p>قران جهاندار سکہ</p> <p>نرد نرمہ چو صاحب</p>	<p>مانوس میمت احد سنہ حلوس یلع صرب نر</p>
2110	بہادرگرہ Bahādur- garh	— 1	As on No 2099	As on No 2100, but mint بہادرگرہ
2111	„	1123 (sic) 1	<p>جہاں .</p> <p>1123</p> <p>قران جهاندار . حب</p> <p>سکہ نرمہ چو صاحب</p>	As on No 2110
				Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2112	پشاور Peshāwar	1124 1	<p> هاندان  انوالق غار  ۱۱۲۴  حون مهر و ماه </p>	As on No. 2100 but mint پشاور
2113	تٹا Tatta	"	As on No. 2111 but date ۱۱۲۴	<p> مالوس  میمن  احد  خلوس  عرب  ک </p>
2114	خجسته بیاد Khujista Bunyād	"	<p> هاندان ساه  حون مهر و ماه انوالق غار  ۱۱۲۴  ک </p> <p>رد در افاق</p>	As on No 2100 but mint خجسته بناد
2115	سورت Sūrat	— 1	<p> انوالق غازی هاندان  حون مهر و ماه  در افاق رد </p>	As on No. 2100 but mint سورت
2116	"	1124 1	<p> هاندان به بادشاه  صاحب قران  ۱۱۲۴  برد در در </p>	As on No 2115 Pl 14
2117	سهرند Sahrūd		<p> هاندان  ۱۱۲۴  قران هاندان به باد  حب  برد سکه در ماه </p>	As on No. 2100 but mint سهرند

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2118 2119 2120	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dārū-l- Khilāfat</i>	1121 1	As on No 2099.	As on No 2099
2121	"	"	جہاں شاه ۱۱۲۴ جہاندار شاه ناد حب چو ما قران سہ نرد نرد	احد مبارک سہ جہاں آباد شاه دار الخلافہ صرب
2122	"	"	As on No 2121, but date to right above second line	As on No 2121.
2123	"	"	جہاندار شاه ۱۱۲۴ انوار الفتح عارے نرد مہر و ماہ سہ	As on No. 2121
2124	کسایت Kambāyat	— 1	جہاندار شاه چون مہر و ماہ انوار الفتح عارے	احد سہ خلوس مانوس میمت ب صرب کسایت
2125 2126 2127 2128	لاہور Lāhor <i>Dārū-s- saltanat</i>	1024 1	عارے ۱۱۲۴ جہاندار شاه الفتح انوار چون مہر و ماہ سہ در افاق رد	لاہور دار السلطنت صرب سہ احد میمت خلوس مانوس

The above reading is the result of a comparison of  
all four specimens



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2129	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1124 1	As on No. 2100	As on No. 2100 but mint لکھنؤ
Æ 2129 a	بجپور Bijapur Dārū-ḡ rafr	— 1	غازی ساز [حب] انداز ناد	نار احد الظفر بجپور

Accession 14 : III : 1124 (Thursday April 10, 1712).

Deposition 16 XII : 1124 (Saturday January 2, 1713).

Death 17 I : 1125 (Monday February 2, 1713).

Earliest known coin } N 1124 AR 1124 Æ 1124  
Latest

Unrepresented mints and metals :

N Akbarābād, Khujista Bunyād, Sūrat, Gulbarga, Gwāliar Mu'azzamābād.

AR Ajmer Aḥmadnagar Akbarpūr Akbernagar Ujain Aurangābād, Ellīhpūr  
Bhakhar, Bijapur Haidarābād Fathābād, Karārābād, Gwāliar, Murshidābād,  
Multān.

Æ Aḥmadābād Sūrat, Kābul, Mu'azzamābād.

## IX

## FARRUKHSIYAR

A H 1121-1131

A D 1713-1719

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>N</i> 2130	اله آباد Ilahābād	1131 7	<p>رد ار فصل حق سکه</p> <p>۱۱۳۱</p> <p>شکر و در فرج سیر</p> <p>در سیم و در ناد</p>	<p>منار</p> <p>ل</p> <p>سکه خلوس<sup>۷</sup></p> <p>صرب</p> <p>اله آباد</p>
<p>The couplet goes</p> <p>سکه زد ار فصل حق در سیم و در</p> <p>نادر شاه شکر و در فرج سیر</p> <p>'Struck coin on silver and gold by grace of the Truth, Monarch of sea and land, Farrukhsiyar'</p>				
2131	حکسته بنیاد <i>Khujista</i> Bunyād	1129 6	<p>شکر و در فرج سیر</p> <p>نادر شاه</p> <p>۱۱۲۹</p> <p>حق در سیم و در</p> <p>فصل</p> <p>سکه رد ار</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سکه خلوس<sup>۶</sup></p> <p>صرب</p> <p>حکسته بنیاد</p>
2132	سیکاگل Sikākul	—	<p>In circle</p> <p>ار فصل شکر و سکه</p> <p>رد در سیم و در</p>	<p>In circle with one of dots outside it</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>خلوس سکه</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>سیکاگل</p>

Pl.

Pl.

# MUGHAL EMPERORS

	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1124 1	As on No. 2100	As on No. 2100 but mint لکھنؤ
a	بجپور Bijpūr Dārū & zafr	— 1	غازی غازی [حم] بالدار باد	دار احد الظفر بجپور

Accession 14 : III : 1124 (Thursday April 10, 1712).

Deposition 16 XII : 1124 (Saturday January 3, 1713).

Death 17 : I : 1123 (Monday, February 3, 1713).

Earliest known coin } A 1124 A 1124 A 1124  
Latest " " }

Represented mints and metals :

A Akbarābād, Khujista Bunyād, Sūrat, Gulbarga, Gwālār Mu'azzamābād  
A Ajmer Ahmadnagar Akbarpūr Akbarnagar Ujain, Aurangābād Ellahpūr  
Bhakhar Bijpūr Haidarābād Fathābād, Karārābād, Gwālār Murehidābād,  
Mullān.  
A Ahmadābād, Sūrat Kābul, Mu'azzamābād.

## IX

## FARRUKHSIYAR

A.D. 1123-1131

A.D. 1713-1719

No.	Place	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2130	Isfahan Isfahan	1129 7	<p>رد ار فضل حق</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>نعمت و در فرج سر</p> <p>ار رسم و زر داد</p>	<p>منار</p> <p>ن</p> <p>سکه خلوس</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>اله اناد</p>
<p>The couplet goes</p> <p>سکه رد ار فضل حق در رسم و زر</p> <p>بادشاه نعمت و در فرج سر</p> <p>Struck coin on silver and gold by grace of the Truth, Monarch of sea and land, Farrukhsiyar</p>				
2131	حجسته بناد Khujesta Bunyād	1129 8	<p>نعمت و در فرج سر</p> <p>بادشاه</p> <p>حق در رسم و زر</p> <p>سکه رد ار</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سکه خلوس</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>حجسته بناد</p>
2132	سیکاگل Sikākul	—	<p>In circle</p> <p>ار فضل نعمت و زر</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>رد در رسم و زر</p>	<p>In circle with one of dots outside it</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>خلوس سنه</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>سیکاگل</p>

Pl

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 2183	سہا جہان آباد Shah- jahanabad Darw- khulafat	1124 1	بہار و فرخ سہا دانش حق ترسم و ۱۱۲۴ ارقل سکہ رد  W 168 S 8	قہ جہا آباد دار الخلافہ سہا سرب خلوس منبت مانوس سہا احد
2134	"	1125 1	۱۱۲۵ حق فرخ سہا ارقل ناد بہار و فرخ رد ترسم و W 168. S 85	جہان آباد دار الخلافہ سہا سرب احد سہا مانوس منبت خلوس
2135	"	1131 7	As on No 2134 but date ۱۱۳۱ under سہا W 168 S 8	As on No 2133 but date ۷
2136	کسر Kashmir	1130 7	As on No. 2131 but date ۱۱۳ W 167 S 9	مانوس منبت سہا خلوس ب مرکسر
2137	مرشد آباد Murshid abad	1127 4	As on No 2130 but date ۱۱۲۷ to left of last line W 170 S 7	مانوس منبت سہا خلوس سرب مرشد آباد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2138	معظم آباد Mu'az- zamābād	112- 5	فصل حق در سیم و زر شکر و در فرج سیر شاه - ۱۱۲ ناد  W 168 S 8	مانوس میمت سسه جلوس صرب معظم آباد Pl
<i>R</i> 2139	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	ار فصل حق شاه ناد لکر و در فرج سیر رد در سیم و زر	مادوس میمت احد سسه جلوس صرب اتاوا
2140	"	1125 2	As on No. 2139, but date 1125 to left of last line	" ۲
2141	"	— 3	As on No 2139	" ۳
2142	"	1128 5	" 1128	" ۵
2143	"	1129 5	Within triple circle, as on No 2131 1129	Within triple circle, as on No 2139 ۵
2144	"	" 6	" 1129	" ۶
2145	"	1130 7	" 1130	" ۷
2146	اجمیر Ajmer Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat	1125 2	حق لکر و در فرج سیر شاه در سیم و زر ناد شاه 1125 رد ار فصل سسه	مستقر الخلافة [احمیر] صرب میمت مانوس جلوس ۲ سسه

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2147	احمير Ajmer Muzta qarru-l khilāfat	— 5	حق فرخ سراء باد بحر و برکه ارد قل در سم و رد	As on No 2146 but mint name unmistakable. ° P]
2148	"	— 6	As on No 2131	" 7
2149	Ajmer Dāru-l khair	1130 7	۱۱۳	As on No 2146 but date and top line دار الخیر [احمير]
2150	احين Ujain Dāru l fatḥ	— 6	As on No. 2131	مانوس مست سء حلوس عرب دار الفتح احين
2151	"	— 7	"	"
2152	احمدآباد Ahmad ābid	— 1	بحر و بر فرخ سراء حق در سم و رد باد رد ارد قل	مانوس مست احد سء حلوس عرب احمدآباد
2153	ارکات Arkāt	— 1	حق فرخ سراء ارد قل باد بحر و برکه رد در سم و رد Date to right of top line but cut.	ارکات مانوس مر مست احد حلوس سء

No.	Place	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2154	ایران اصفهان	1127 (r) 3	<p>حسن ارج - سر</p> <p>ارد قتل ترسم و بر</p> <p>نادر و نادر</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سه جلوس</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>ارکات</p>
2155	"	— 4	<p>حسن ارج - سر</p> <p>و بر نادر و نادر</p> <p>رد ارد قتل ترسم</p>	"
2156	"	— 4	As on No 2155, date to	"
2157	"	— 7	As on No 2156	"
2158	"	1130 8	"	"
2159	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	— 6	As on No 2131	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سه جلوس</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>اسلام آباد</p>
2160	"	— 7	"	"
2161	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- mulh	— 1	As on No 2153.	<p>جلوس مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>مستقر الملك</p> <p>سه احد</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>[اکبر آباد]</p>



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 2162	اکبر آباد Akbar Abād Musta qurru-l mulk	— 3	As on No 2153	As on No 2161 r
2163	"	— 8	"	r
2164	,	1128 4	11r at top of coin	" r
2165		— 4		" r
2166 c	"	1128 5	" 11r	" c
2167	Akbar Abād Musta qurru-l <u>Khilafat</u>	1129 6	As on No 2131 11r	حلوس مالوس میست مستقر الخلافة سنة ۶ قرب اکبر آباد
2168 2169	"	1130 7	" 11r	As on No. 2167 v
2170	برهانپور Barhān pūr Dārū s- surūr	1129 6	11r	حلوس مالوس میست سنة دار السور قرب برهانپور
2171	"	1130 7	" 11r	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2172	دری Bareli	1125 2	<p>زد ار فصل حق</p> <p>شکرو در فرح سیر</p> <p>شکرو در فرح سیر</p> <p>ناد ۱۱۲۵</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سه خلوس<sup>۲</sup></p> <p>صرب</p> <p>دری</p>
2173	„	1127 4	As on No. 2172 ۱۱۲۷	As on No 2172 ۴
2174	„	1129 6	As on No 2131 ۱۱۲۹	<p>خلوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>مانوس سه ۶ یل</p> <p>صرب در</p>
2175	„	1130 7	As on No 2134 ۱۱۳۰	As on No 2174 ۷
2176 2177	پیشاور Peshāwar	— 2	As on No 2139	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>خلوس<sup>۲</sup></p> <p>صرب</p> <p>پیشاور</p>
2178	تته Tatta	— 1	<p>شکرو در فرح سیر</p> <p>در سیم و در ناد</p> <p>شکرو</p> <p>زد ار فصل حق</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>احد خلوس سه</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>تته</p>
2179	„	— 2	As on No 2178	„ ۲
2180	,	1126 3	As on No 2178 ۱۱۲۶ to left of bottom line	„ ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2181	تٹہ Tatta	1127 4	حق فرخ سر ۱۱۲۷ نرسیم و در باد ار فضل بحر و در	As on No 2178. ۴
2182	"	1129 5	بحر و در فرخ سر ۱۱۲۹ حق نرسیم و ار فضل ار سکه	۵ Pl.
2183	جونہ گر Jūnagar	1129 —	[بحر و در فرخ سر] ار فضل حق باد ۱۱۲۹ رد نرسیم و در	مانوس میمہ ۳۰ خ سہ حلوس غرب جونہ گر
2184	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngīr nagar	— 7	سہ و در فرخ سر	مانوس میمہ ۳۰ خ سہ حلوس غرب جہانگیرنگر
2185	چٹان Chīnā putan	1126 3	سہ ار فضل حق باد ۱۱۲۶ رد نرسیم و در	مانوس میمہ ۳۰ خ سہ حلوس غرب چٹان Five-rayed star over ح of حلوس
2186	"	1130 7	As on No. 218۵ in top line بحر و در فرخ سر and date ۱۱۳۰	As on No. 2185

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2187	حیدرآباد Haider- ābād <i>Far- khunda Bunyād</i>	1127 3	As on No 2132 Date ۱۱۲۷ under فصل	حیدرآباد میمنت جلوس ۳ مانوس صرب فرخنده نیاد PI
2188	حکستہ نیاد <i>Khujista Bunyād</i>	1125 1	As on No. 2146, but date ۱۱۲۵ (without سه)	مانوس میمنت احد سه جلوس صرب حکستہ نیاد
2189	„	1126 3	As on No 2188 ۱۱۲۶	As on No 2188. ۳
2190	سرونج Sironj	— 7	As on No 2153	مانوس میمنت سه جلوس <sup>۷</sup> صرب سرونج PI
2191	سعدنگر Sa'dnagar	— 5	As on No 2146, but date missing	مانوس میمنت سه جلوس <sup>۵</sup> صرب سعدنگر PI
2192	سورت Sūrat	— 2	As on No 2186.	مانوس میمنت سه جلوس <sup>۲</sup> صرب سورت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2193	سورت Sūrat	1126 3	As on No. 2186 ۱۱۲۶ to left of middle line.	As on No. 2192 ۲
2194 $\frac{1}{2}$		— 4	"	" ۳
2195	"	1128 5	" ۱۱۲۸	" ۵ M. 52
2196	"	1129 6	" ۱۱۲۹	" ۶ M. 52
2197	"	1130 6	" ۱۱۳۰	" ۷ M. 52
2198		7	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۸ M. 52
2199	"	1131 7	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۹ M. 52
2200 2201	سهرند Sahrind	1125 2	As on No. 2131 Date ۱۱۲۵ under word سم	مانوس سمب ۲ سم خلوس سرب سهرند
2202		1127 4	As on No. 2200 ۱۱۲۷	As on No. 2200 ۴
2203	"	1129 6	As on No. 2131 ۱۱۲۹	" ۶ M. 53.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2204	سهرند Sahrind	1130 6	As on No 2131 ۱۱۳۰	As on No 2200 ۶ M 53
2205	„	— 7	As on No. 2153.	„ ۷ M 53
2206	„	— 8	„	„ ۸
2207	شاه جهان آباد Shāh- jahānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1125 1	As on No 2133 ۱۱۳۰	As on No. 2133
2208	„	„ 1	but date ۱۱۳۰ to left of last line	„
2209 2210	„	„ 2	As on No 2208 ۱۱۳۰	„ ۲
2211	„	1126 2	„ ۱۱۳۶	„ ۲
2212	„	„ 3	„ ۱۱۳۶	„ ۳
2213	„	1127 4	„ ۱۱۳۷	„ ۴
2214	„	1128 5	„ ۱۱۳۸	„ ۵
2215	„	„ 5	As on No 2131, but date ۱۱۳۸ under word سیم Large flat coin	„ ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2216	ساز جهان آباد Shah- jahānābād Dārū-l- khilāfat	1129 6	As on No 2215 ۱۱۲۹ Six foil at top of coin	As on No. 2208 ۱
2217			As on No 2131 ۱۱۲۹ Six foil at top of coin.	۱
2218	"	1130 6	۱۱۳	" ۱
2219	"		As on No. 2215 ۱۱۳	, ۱
2220		1130 7	As on No. 2215 ۱۱۳	" ۷
2221	"	"	As on No 2131 ۱۱۳	" ۷
2222	"	"	As on No. 2134 ۱۱۳	۷
2223		"	As on No 2134 but date ۱۱۳ under word سر	
2224	"	1131 7	As on No. 2223 ۱۱۳۱	
2225	"	8	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۸
2226	عالم گروہر Ālam gīrūhār	— 3	اچھر و در فرخ سر حنا ار فضل ناد کد	مانوس مست حلوس عالم گروہر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> 2227	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1124 1	در سیم و زر زد از فصل حق شکر و نر فرح سیر نادر ۱۱۲۴	مانوس میمنت سنة احد جلوس عظیم صرب آباد
2228	"	— 1	As on No 2227	As on No 2227.
2229	"	1125 2	" ۱۱۲۵	" ۲
2230	'Azīm- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	— 3	As on No. 2133.	عظیم آباد مستقر الملك صرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنة
2231	"	1127 4	but date ۱۱۲۷ to left of last line	" ۴
2232	"	1128 5	As on No 2231 ۱۱۲۸	" ۵
2233	"	1129 5	As on No 2131 ۱۱۲۹	" ۵
2234	"	" 6	" ۱۱۲۹	" ۶
2235	"	— 7	"	" ۷





Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2236	فرخ آباد Farrukh abad	— 6	As on No 2134	مانوس میں سے جلوس غرب فرخ آباد
2237		1130 7	۱۱۳	۱ ۷
2238	"	— 7	"	" ۷
2239	کٹک Katak	1126 2	As on No 2226 Date ۱۱۲۶ under word فعل	مانوس میں سے جلوس غرب کٹک
2240	کھمبات kambat	1125 1	As on No. 2134 Date ۱۱۲۵ under word فعل	مانو احد سے جلوس میں غرب کھمبات
2241	"	1127 3	As on No. 2183 Date ۱۱۲۷ under word فعل	مانوس میں سے جلوس غرب کھمبات
2242	"	— 4	As on No 2183	" ۴
2243	"	1130 7	Date ۱۱۳۰ to left of middle line	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2244	گوالیار Gwāliār	— 1	As on No 2134	مانوس میمنہ احد سہ جلوس صرب گوالیار
2245	„	1125 2	Date 1125 under word سیر	„ ۲
2246	„	1127 —	As on 2245 1127	„
2247	„	1131 8	In triple circle, as on No 2245 1131	„ ۸
2248	لاہور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltānat	1125 1	ار فصل حق 1125 نادر شاہ نادر و در فرج سیر سیر [رد ترسیم و در]	لاہور دار السلطنت صرب سہ احد میمنہ جلوس مانوس
2249	„	„ 2	„ 1125	„ ۲
2250	„	1126 2	„ 1126	„ ۲
2251	„	1125 (sic) 3	„ 1125	„ ۳
2252	„	1126 3	„ 1126	„ ۳
2253	„	1127 3	„ 1127	„ ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2254	لاہور Lahor Daru-s-saltanat	1127 4	As on No. 2248 ۱۱۲۷	As on No. 2248 ۲
2255	"	1128 5	" ۱۱۲۸	" ۳
2256	"	1129 6	As on No. 2131 ۱۱۲۹	" ۴
2257	"	1130 7	" ۱۱۳۰	" ۵
2258		1131 7	" ۱۱۳۱	" ۶
2259	"	8	۱۱۳۱	" ۸
2260	لکھنؤ Lakhnan	1126 3	As on No. 2139 Date ۱۱۲۶ under word فصل	مانوس مست ۳ سے حلوس عرب لکھنؤ
2261		1128 5	As on No. 2260 ۱۱۲۸	" ۹
2262	"	— 7	As on No. 2131	
2263	مرشد آباد Murshid abad	1125 2	زاد ار فصل حق کرسم نعم و نر فرخ سر و در ناد ۱۱۲۵	As on No. 2137 ۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2264	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	— 4	As on No. 2263.	As on No 2137 ۴
2265	”	— 6	”	” ۶
2266	”	— 7	”	” ۷
2267	ملتان Multān	1125 2	حق نادر شاه نحر و نروج سیر ۱۱۲۵ سکه رد از فصل در سیم و در	مانوس میمب سنة خلوس صرب ملتان M. 47.
2268	”	1130 7	In triple circle, as on No. 2131 ۱۱۳۰	In triple circle, as on No 2267. ۷ M 50.
2269	”	1131 7	” ۱۱۳۱	” ۷ M. 50
2270	”	” 8	” ۱۱۳۱	” ۸ M 50
<i>Legal drachm</i>				
2271 sq	لاهور Lāhor	1129 6	Within border of double square containing one of dots لاهور ب صر ۶ W. 42 S. 55	Situate as obverse ۱۱۲۹ شرع درهم Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2271a	Purbandar	—		

PL

Accession 23: XII: 1124 (Saturday January 10, 1718).

Deposition 8: IV 1131 (Tuesday February 17, 1719).

Death 9: VII 1131 (Sunday May 17, 1719).

Earliest known coin X 1124 Æ 1124 Æ 1125.

Latest X 1131 Æ 1131 Æ 1128.

## Unrepresented mints and metals

X Itāwa, Ajmer Arkāt Islāmābād Akbarābād, Imtīyāgarh, Ujain, Burhānpūr Bareilly, Bijāpūr Patna, Purbandar Peshāwar Hāldarābād, Sūrāt, Sahrind, 'Aḡimābād, Gūti, Lāhor Machhlipatan, Multān.

Æ Aḥmadnagar 'Aḡamnagar Akbarnagar, Hahābād, Imtīyāgarh, Aurangnagar Elichpūr Bankāpūr Bahādurgarh, Bhakhar, Purbandar Toragal Fathābād, Kābul, Karārābād, Gulshanābād, Machhlipatan, Mumbai.

Æ Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar, Akbarābād, Bahādurgarh, Bijāpūr Sūrāt, Sholāpūr Kābul Machhlipatan

## X

## RAFĪ'U-D-DARJĀT

A. H. 1131

A. D. 1719

Mon.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
2272	پیشاور Peshawar	— 1	<p>رامع ب شاهنشاه درجا ب و در نا هزاران ترک ...</p> <p>W. 170 S. 1</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت جلوس احد صرب پیشاور</p>	Pl
2273	حجسته نباد Khujesta Bunād	1131 1	<p>رفیع الدرجات ت کا شاهنشاه بحر و دریا ...</p> <p>W. 168. S. 8.</p> <p>The couplet is  سکه رد نهد نا هزاران ترکات  شاهنشاه بحر و در رفیع الدرجات  'Struck coin in India with thousands of blessings,  King of kings on sea and land, Rafi'u-d-darjāt.'</p>	<p>مانوس میمنت احد سه جلوس صرب حجسته نباد</p>	
2274	کابل Kābul Dāru-l- mulh	—	<p>رفیع الدرجات ب کاب هشت بحر و در</p> <p>W. 170 S. 78</p>	<p>جلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملک</p>	Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2275	لاهور Lahor Dār-u-s-salṭanat	— 1	ربیع الدرا ت ساحسہ بحر و بر ت مراڑن درکا	خلوس مانوس ممنٹ احد دار السلطنت لاہور عرب
			W 172. S. 8	
2276	ملتان Multan	1131 1	ب ربیع الدرا ت نادساء غار ت سکہ مبار 1131	مانوس ممنٹ احد سہ خلوس ب عمر ملتان
			W 160 S 95	M. 54 Pl
A/ 2277	اٹارا Ilāwa	"	1131 ربیع الدرا ب درکا ساحسہ بحر و بر ت رد سکہ ہند نا مراڑن	مانوس ممنٹ احد سہ خلوس عرب اٹارا
2278	احمد آباد Ahmad Abād Ṣinatu-l-ḥilād	— 1	As on No 2277	ربیع البلاد عرب خلوس ممنٹ مانوس سہ احد
2279	اکبر آباد Akbar Abād Ṣinatu-l-ḥilād	1131	" 1131	اکبر آباد مسکرت الخائف عرب خلوس ممنٹ مانوس سہ احد

Metal No	Weight	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2280	خجسته نیاد Khujasteh Banyād	1131 1	ربیع الدرجات ت درگاه شامشه آفاق ۱۱۳۱ رد بهد نا هزاران	مانوس میمنت احد سه حلوس صرب خجسته نیاد
Here we have a variation 'king of kings of the horrors', instead of درگاه شامشه آفاق				
2281 2282	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- Dhulōfat	"	As on No 2277 ۱۱۳۱	فہ جہا آباد دار الخلا شاہ صرب حلوس میمنت مانوس سه احد
2283	"	"	As on No 2277, but date ۱۱۳۱ over top line	"
2284	گوالیار Gwāhār	1131	As on No 2277. ۱۱۳۱	مانوس میمنت احد سه حلوس صرب گوالیار
2285 2286	لاہور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1131 1	ربیع الدرجات ت شامشه بحر و در ت نا هزاران درگاه ۱۱۳۱ بہد رد سکہ	As on No 2275

Pl

Pl



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2287	لاهور Lahor Dār-u-s-salṭanat	1131 1	As on No. 2284 1131	لاهور دار السلطنة شرب سہ احد میمنہ خوس مانوس Pl.
2288 2289 2290	ملتان Multān		As on No. 2276 1131	As on No. 2276 but Nos. 2288 and 2289 have M. 50
2291 <sup>1</sup>	?	— 1	As on No. 2277	مانوس سہ احد خوس ب

Accession 9: IV: 1131 (Wednesday February 18, 1719).

Death 23: VII: 1131 (Sunday May 31, 1719).

Earliest known coin } R 1131 AR 1131 AE 1131  
Latest " " }

Unrepresented mints and metals :

✓ Ahmadābād Akbarābād Sūrat Shāhjahānābād, Muazzamābād.

At Ajmer Ujain Burhānpūr Bareilly, Patna, Sūrat, Sahrind Kābul Korā, Kambāyat, Lakhnau, Murshidābād.

At Sūrat, Kābul.

<sup>1</sup> The mint is off this coin but after comparing the reverse with that of Tatta rupees of Shāh Jahān II there can be little doubt that it is of Tatta mint.

## XI

## SHĀH JAHĀN II, RAFĪ'U-D-DAULA

A. H. 1131.

A. D. 1719

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2292	ارکات Arkāt	1131 1	<p>شاه جهان ۱۱۳۱ — نادرشاه عار ک سکه مبار</p> <p>W. 172 S 8.</p>	<p>مانوس میمب احد سه خلوس صرب ارکات</p> <p>Pl</p>
2293	خمسته نياد Khujista Bunyād	„	<p>As on No 2292, but date ۱۱۳۱ to left of bottom line</p> <p>W. 168 S 8</p>	<p>مانوس میمب احد سه خلوس صرب خمسته نياد</p>
2294	سورت Sūrat	„	<p>As on No 2293</p> <p>۱۱۳۱</p> <p>W. 170 S 1</p>	<p>As on No 2293, but mint سورت</p>
2295	شاه جهان آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	„	<p>As on No 2292, but date ۱۱۳۱ to right of middle line</p> <p>W. 172 S 8.</p>	<p>As on No 2281</p>
<i>R</i> 2296	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	<p>As on No 2292</p>	<p>مانوس میمب احد سه خلوس صرب اتاوا</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2297	اسلام آباد Islām ābād	1131 1	As on No. 2292 but date ۱۱۳۱ above top line	اسلام آباد شرب خلوس منبت مانوس سہ احد
2298 2299	اکبر آباد Akbar ābād Afusat qarru-l khilāfat	"	As on No. 2297 ۱۱۳۱	As on No. 2279
2300	دری Darell		حہان ساد بادشاہ غازی ۱۱۳۱ سکہ مبارک	مانوس منبت احد سہ خلوس شرب دری
2301	تہ Tatta		As on No. 2292, but date ۱۱۳۱ over middle line	مانوس منبت خلوس سہ احد شرب تہ
2302 <sup>1</sup>	سرہ Sarat	— 1	As on No. 2291	As on No. 2294
2303	سہرہ Sahrind	— 1	As on No. 2292	As on No. 2300 but mint سہرہ

Pl.

Pl.

<sup>1</sup> This may be a coin of Shah Jahan III

No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2294	شاه جہاں شاہ جہاں شاہ جہاں شاہ جہاں شاہ جہاں شاہ جہاں	1131 1	شاہ جہاں بادشاہ عار ن سکہ مبارک	As on No 2281.
2305 2306			As on No 2292, but date over right of middle line	"
2307	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	"	As on No 2292, but date over left of middle line	As on No 2281 Pl
2308 2309	لکھنؤ Lakhnau Lakhnau Lakhnau	"	As on No 2292, but date over bottom line	As on No 2275
2310	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	"	شاہ جہاں بادشاہ عار سکہ مبارک 1131	As on No 2300, but mint لکھنؤ
2311	مرشد آباد Murshid- abad	1131	As on No 2292, but date over middle line.	مرشد آباد but mint
2312	ملتان Multān	1131 1	بادشاہ عار شاہ جہاں ن سکہ مبارک 1131	مانوس میمن احد سکہ خلوس ب مر ملتان M. 54

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2313	ممبئی Mumbai	—	غازی ساز ساز جهان باد مبارک	مالوس ممب احد ساز خلوس عرب ممب

Accession 20: VII: 1181 (Thursday May 28, 1 19).

Death 22: X: 1181 (Thursday, August 27 1719).

Earliest known coin } A 1181    Æ 1181    Æ 1181

Latest " " }

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Akbarābād, Ujain, Burhānpūr Haidarābād, Lāhor

Æ Ajmer Ahmadābād, Burhānpūr, Jūnagarh Khujista Bunyād, Aṣṭmābād, Korā Kambūyat.

Æ Akbarābād, Sūrat.

## MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM

A. H. 1132-1133

A. D. 1720

Æ 2314 <sup>1</sup>	ساز جهان آباد Shāhja hānābād Dār-ul khilāfat	1132 1	کریم محمد ابراهیم ساز سازان بفعل سکه رد در جهان	فلل جهان آباد دار الخلا ساز ن عرب خلوس ممب مالوس سکه احد
The couplet is سکه رد در جهان بفعل کریم ساز سازان محمد ابراهیم				
Struck coin in the world through grace of the Bountiful One king of kings Muhammad Ibrāhīm				
2315			As on No. 2314 but date	
2316			1133 to right of the middle	
2317			line	

Usurpation 9: XII: 1132 (Saturday October 1 1720).

Defeat 18: I: 1133 (Tuesday November 8 1720)

Earliest known coin A 1132 1 1132.

Latest " 1 1132 1 1132.

Unrepresented mint and metal

1 Shāhjaḥānābād.

<sup>1</sup> I have a coin which distinctly shows the ل of the word کریم

## XII

## MUHAMMAD SHĀH

A.D. 1153-1161

A.D. 1719-1718

No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
2315	اکبر آباد Akbar ābād Muz Muz	— ?	محمد شاه شاه سلطان عالم سکه مبارک Date to right of top line but cut	اکبر آباد مستقر الخلافة صرب خلوس میمت مانوس س ۲	Pl
			W. 165 S. 85.		
2316	"	111- 17	— محمد شاه نادر شاه ن سکه مبارک	خلوس مانوس میمت مستقر الخلافة ۱۷ صرب اکبر آباد	
			W. 172 S. 85		
2320 <sup>1</sup>	اورنگ آباد Aurang- ābād	115- 8 (sic)	As on No 2318 115- W 168 S. 85	اورنگ آباد مانوس صر میمت سکه خلوس <sup>۸</sup>	Pl

<sup>1</sup> Note this single known instance of the revival of the mint-name Aurangābād instead of Khujista Bunyād. A die of Aurangzeb was used for striking the reverse side of this coin. The Hijri and regnal dates do not agree.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2321	برهانپور Burhān pūr Dārū s- surūr	1152 23	As on No. 2319 1152  W 170 S. 85	خلوس مانوس منبت سنه دار السور <sup>۲۲</sup> عرب برهانپور
2322	پشاور Peshāwar	— 21	As on No. 2319 Date cut.  W 172 S. 9	مانوس منبت خلوس ۲۱ عرب پشاور
2323	تٹا Tatta	1135 4	As on No. 2319 but date 1135 over bottom line.  W 165. S. -8	مانوس منبت خلوس سنه <sup>۳</sup> ب عرب تٹا
2324 ۱	سند Sind	— 12	محمد شاه نادر شاه غازی صاحب قرآن  W 86. S. 5	الرحمان حب الا امر ما <sup>۱۲</sup> ب عرب سند
2325	سورت Sūrat	— 15	As on No. 2310  W 170 S. 85	As on No. 2323 but mint سورت and date 15
2326	شاهان آباد Shāhja hānābād Dārū-l- shāhānābād	— 10	As on No. 2318  W 168 S. -5	As on No. 2314. ۱

Area	Area	Date	Measure	Measure
2327	حاجی Haji Daru- raltanat	1132 22	Area No 2318 1157 W. 167 S. 2	Area No 2311 1157
2328			Area No 2326, but portion of date visible to right of middle line W. 90 S. 5	"
2329	کابل Kābul Daru- raltanat	1137 —	Area No 2319 1157 W. 173 S. 85	حاجی میست مانوس دار الملک صرب کابل سید
2330	لهر Laher Daru- raltanat	1156 20	" 1156 W. 165. S. 8	Area No 2287 1156
2331	معظم آباد Mu'az- zamābād	1132 2	محمد شاه نادر شاه مارک 1132 W. 170 S. 85	مانوس میست سید جلوس صرب معظم آباد
2332	"	114- 11	but date 1132 - to right of top line W. 168. S. 85	" 11

Pl



Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2333	اٹارا Itāra	— 1	محمد ساد نارنار سک مہار Date to right of top line, but cut.	مالوس منہب احد سہ خلوس عرب اٹارا
2334		— 2	As on No. 2333	As on No 2333 r
2335		1135 5	" 1135	" o
2336	"	1142 11	" 1142	" 11
2337		1144 14	" 1144	" 14
2338		— 16	"	" 16
2339		115— 20	" 115—	" r
2340		1156 25	" 1156	" 25
2341		115— 35	" 115—	" 35
2342	"	" 20	" 115—	" 20
2343		115— 37	" 115	" r
2344	"	1156 28	" 1156	" 28

№	№	№	Obverse	Reverse	
2345	ع.ق. 113	113- 28	Year No 2337 1137	مانوس میمنت حلاوس عرب انك سہ ۲۸	Pl
2346	ع.ق. 113	3	.	دار الفتح احمر عرب میمنت مانوس حلاوس سہ	Pl.
2347	.	0	"	"	
2348	.	8	"	"	
2349	"	14	"	"	
2350	"	115- 20	" 115-	" ۲۹	
2351	احسن Ujain Dāru-l- fath	8	"	مانوس میمنت سہ حلاوس عرب دار الفتح احسن	
2352	"	114- —	" 114-	"	
2353	"	24	"	" ۲۱۰	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2354 $\frac{1}{2}$	احمد آباد Ahmad abad	— 1	As on No. 2333	مانوس میمنت احمد سہ خلوس عرب احمد آباد
2355	"	114 - 13	" 113 -	" 13
2356	"	— 14	"	13
2357 2358		115 - 20	" 116 -	۲
2359	ارکات Arkāt	113 - 1	" 113 -	مانوس میمنت احمد سہ خلوس عرب ارکات
2360	اسلام آباد Islam abad	— 18	"	اسلام آباد عرب میمنت مانوس خلوس ۱۶ سہ
2361	"	— 19	"	" 19
2362		—	"	"

No.	Part	Date	Observed	Reverend
2363	الجزء الاول الاول الاول الاول	1171 1	As on No 2325	مانوس ميمت جلوس : اعلم [نكر] مرب [كوكل لرو] p1
2364	الجزء الاول الاول الاول الاول	1171 1	As on No 2377	اكر اناد مستقر الخلاء مرب جلوس ميمت مانوس سو احد
2365	"	1172 1	"	"
2366	"	" 2	"	"
2367	"	— 2	As on No. 2318.	As on No. 2318. r
2368	"	— 2	As on No 2333.	As on No 2319 r
2369	"	1131 3	"	"
2370	"	" 4	"	"
2371	"	1135 4	"	"
2372	"	— 5	"	"
2373	"	— 7	"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2374	اکر آباد Akbar abad Musta qirru-l Khilafat	1139 9	As on No. 2333 1131	As on No. 2319 1
2375		1143 12	" 1137	" 12
2376		— 17		" 17
2377		— 18		18
2378	"	— 20		2
2379	"	1158 28	1158A	28
2380	اکر آباد Akbarabad	— 16	"	مانوس مست ستہ حلوس ب سرالہ آباد
2381	"	1152 21	1152	21
2382	"	1153 23	1153	" 23
2383	"	1154 24	" 1154	" 24
2384	"	115— 25	" 115—	" 25

No.	Place	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2385	دہلی Delhi	1168 28	As on No 2375	As on No 2380.
2386	"	31	"	"
2387	دہلی Delhi	1169 6	"	احتر نکر اودہ صرب سہ جاوس میست مانوس
2388	"	6	"	"
2389	"	1140 10	"	"
2390	"	1141 11	"	"
2391	"	1142 12	"	"
2392	"	1158 27	As on No 2318, but date 1168 under middle line	احتر نکر اودہ صرب جلوس میست مانوس سہ ۲۷
2393	برہانپور Burhān- pūr Dārū-s- surūr	— 4	محمد شاہ نادر شاہ عار ک سکہ منار Date to right of top line, but cut	As on No 2321 ۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2394 2395	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dārū-s- sawūr	113— 6	As on No. 2393 ۱۱۳—	As on No. 2321 ۱
2396	بریلی Bareilly	1132 1	" ۱۱۳۲	مانوس مستب احد سه حلويس عرب بریلی M. 55
2397		— 2	"	مانوس مستب حلويس سه يلغ عرب بر
2398	"	— 3	"	" ۳
2399		— 4	"	" ۴
2400		1138 8	" ۱۱۳۸	
2401		— 15	"	۱۵
2402	بنارس Banāras Mukarr madīd	1149 19	۱۱۴۱ محمد شاه بادشاہ غار ک سکه مبارک	محمد آباد مستب سه حلويس مانوس عرب بنارس M 56

Serial No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2403	پنجاب پنجاب پنجاب پنجاب	1150 20	As on No 2402 1150	As on No 2402. ۲۰ M 56.
2404	"	20	"	محمد آباد میمنت حلوسه سن ۲۶ مرتب نارس
2405	"	28	"	" ۲۸
2406	"	20	M. 57	" ۲۹
2407	"	1161 31	" 1161	" ۳۱
2407 a	Bhat har	1152 2-	الله نادر شاه رمان محمد شاه سکه زد رفصل ۵۲ W. 176 S. 8	مانوس میمنت ۲۷ سه حلوس مرتب نمکهر Pl

The couplet is

سکه زد ز فصل الله  
نادر شاه رمان محمد شاه

'Struck coin through the grace of God,  
Muhammad Shāh, Lord of the Age'

This couplet closely resembles that of Muhammad Shāh on Coins Nos. 2363 and 2425.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 2408	پشاور Peshāwar	— 1	As on No 2393	مانوس میست خلوس احد عرب پشاور
2409	"	— 2	"	"
2410	"	1144 14	" 1144	14
2411	"	1149 18	" 1149	18
2412	"	1151 20	" 1151	" 2
2413		— 21	"	" 21
2414	تٹا Tatta	1133 3	As on No. 2393, but date 1133 over middle line	مانوس میست خلوس ب عرب
2415	"	1140 —	but date 1140 over bottom line	مانوس میست ستہ خلوس ب عرب

PL

No.	Obverse	Revers.
2410	115 25 As on No 2393	مانوس میمت سنة ۲۵ حلوس صرب سوائی حی دور
2417	1156 28 "	"
2418	1156 28 As on No 2416, but mint and date	حکومت نیاد and date
2419	1156 28 "	"
2420	1160 30 As on No 2393, but date etc. over middle line	مانوس میمت سنة ۳ حلوس صرب دیرجات
2421	1135 4 As on No 2393 1135	مانوس میمت سنة ۴ حلوس صرب رین البلاد
2422	1135 5 "	"
2423	1135 6 "	"
2424	1135 6 "	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2425	سورت Sūrat	1131 1	<p>بلطف الہ محمد</p> <p>بادشاہ زمان</p> <p>سکہ رد در جہان (۱۱۳۱)</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میسٹ</p> <p>احد ستہ خلوس</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>سورت</p> <p>M 58</p>
<p>The couplet goes</p> <p>سکہ رد در جہان بلطف الہ</p> <p>بادشاہ زمان محمد شاہ</p> <p>Struck coin in the world by the favour of God, Muhammad Shāh, Lord of the Age.</p> <p>Compare the couplet on Coin No. 2407 a.</p>				
2426		1132 1	As on No. 2425 (۱۱۳۱) r	As on No. 2425 M. 58
2427	"	" 1	As on No. 2393 ۱۱۳۲	M. 58. "
2428	"	— 2	"	M 58. "
2429 1	"	"	"	M 58 "
2430	"	— 3	"	M 52 "
2431	"	1135 5	" ۱۱۳۵	"
2432	"	— 8	"	"

PL

Year	Month	Date	Object	Revenue
At 2433	May Sabit	12	Ar on No 2393.	Ar on No 2125. 12
2434	"	20	"	2
2435	May Sabit	1131 4	" 1131	مانوس میسٹ سہ حلوس مرک سہرند
2436	"	1135 6	" 1135	" 6
2437	"	— 10	"	" 10
2438	"	— 13	"	" 13
2439	"	— 18	"	" 18
2440	"	1152 22	" 1152	" 22
2441	"	— 24	"	" 24
2442	"	1158 28	" 1158	" 28
2443	"	1159 29	" 1159	" 29
2444	"	116— 30	" 116—	" 3

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2445	ساز جہان آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dārū-l Khilāfat	1131 1	۱۱۳۱ محمد ساز بادشاہ غار ک سکہ مبارک M. 60 to right of top line.	فتہ جہا آباد دار الخلا ساز ک غرب خاوس منبت مالوس سہ احد
2446		1132 1	۱۱۳۲	,
2447		" 2	" ۱۱۳۲	" ۲
2448				
2449		1133 2	but date ۱۱۳۳ to right of top line.	" ۲
2450		2	محمد ساز ناساہ غازی صاحب قران ثانی سکہ مبارک Date ۱۱۳۳ under top line.	" ۲
2451		3	۱۱۳۳	" ۳
2452				
2453	"	1134 3	" ۱۱۳۴	" ۳
2454	"	— 3	W 40 B 65	" ۳
2455	"	1135 4	but date ۱۱۳۵ over صاحب	" ۴
2456	"	— 4	but d to right of top line	" ۴

No.	Date	Remarks	In verso
2457	1135 5	As on No. 2450, but date over صاحب	As on No. 2445.
2458	"	"	"
2459	1135 5	As on No. 2458, but date over صاحب	"
2460	1136 6	As on No. 2459, but date over صاحب	"
2461	1136 6	As on No. 2460, but date over صاحب	"
2462	1137 7	As on No. 2461, but date over صاحب	"
2463	1137 7	As on No. 2462, but date over صاحب	"
2464	1138 7	As on No. 2463, but date over صاحب	"
2465	1138 8	As on No. 2464, but date over صاحب	"
2466	1139 9	As on No. 2465, but date over صاحب	"
2467	1139 9	As on No. 2466, but date over صاحب	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2468	سہ جہان آباد Shahja hanabad Daru-l Khilafat	1140 10	As on No. 2462 11r	As on No. 2445 1
2469	"	10	11r to right of top line.	1
2470		1141 11	" 11r	" 11
2471	"	114- 11	11r - over صاحب	11
2472		12	" 11r -	" 1r
2473		1142 12	11r to right of top line	" 1r
2474		1143 13	" 11r	" 1r
2475		13	11r over صاحب	1r
2476		1144 13	" 11r	" 1r
2477 1	"	— 13	" W 44 B -55	" 1r
2478 2479	"	1144 14	11r to right of top line	" 1r
2480	"	114- 15	" 11r	" 1r

M. No.	M. No.	Date	Observed	Reverse
2141	12 حقیق S. 55. 1145 1145	114 15	Ar on No 2142 1145 W. 55 S. 55.	Ar on No 2145 16
2142	"	1146	"	"
2143	"	16	1146	17
2144	"	— 18	1147 date over " صاحب	" 17
2145	"	1147 17	" 1147 to right of top line	" 17
2146	"	1148 18	" 1148	" 18
2147	"	"	1148 over " صاحب	" 18
2148	"	1149 19	" 1149	" 19
2149	"	1150 19	" 1150 to right of top line.	" 19
2150	"	115— 20	" 115—	" 20
2151	"	— 20	" W. 21 S. 55.	" 20
2152	"	1151	"	"
2153	"	21	1151	21
2154	"	115— 21	" 115— over " صاحب.	" 21



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2495	ساز جهان آباد Shahja- hanabad Daru-l Khilafat	1152 22	As on No. 2458 110r to right of top line	As on No 2445 rr
2496	"	1153 22	" 110r	" rr
2497	"	23	" 110r	" rr
2498	"	1154 24	As on No. 2450 110r to right of top line.	" rr
2499	"	1155 24	As on No. 2458. 110r to right of top line.	" rr
2500	"	115- 25	As on No. 2450 110- to right of top line.	re
2501	"	1156 26	" 110r	rr
2502 1	"	— 28	" W 87 S. 75	rr
2503 2504	"	1157 27	As on No. 2458 110r to right of top line	" r
2505	"	— 28		" r
2506 2507	"	1159 29	" 110r	" rr
2508	"	116- 30	111-	" r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2509	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1161 31	As on No 2458 ۱۱۶۱	As on No 2445 ۳۱
2510	شولاپور Sholāpūr	1132 2	As on No. 2393 ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمنت سنہ ۲ حلوس صرب شولاپور Pl
2511	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1131 1	۱۱۳۱ محمد شاه نادرشاه عارکہ س مارک	عظیم آباد صرب حلوس میمنت مانوس سنہ احد
2512 2513 2514	"	1132 1	" ۱۱۳۲	"
2515	"	" 2	" ۱۱۳۲	" ۲
2516	"	— 3	"	" ۳
2517	"	— 26	"	" ۲۶ M 61
2518	"	— 30	"	" ۳۰ M 61
2519	فرح آباد Farrukh- ābād	1156 25	As on No 2458, but date ۱۱۵۶ over صاحب.	مانوس میمنت سنہ ۲۵ حلوس صرب فرح آباد ۱۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 2520	فتح آباد Farrukh- abad	1160 29	As on No. 2458. 111	As on No. 2519 r1	P1
2521	قنوج Qanauj Shahabad	1142 12	As on No. 2393 113r	مالوس مست سہ خلوس <sup>12</sup> قرب سہ آباد قنوج	
2522	,	1144 13	" 113r	" 13	
2523	"	1145 14	" 113o	13	
2524	"	1150 20	" 11o	" r	
2525 2526	"		"	AL 59	
2527	"	1152 23	" 11or	rr	PL
2528	"	1153 23	" 11or	" rr	
2529	"	"	"	M 28	
2530	کابل Kābul Daru l mulk	— 1	As on No. 2393	خلوس مست مالوس دار الملك قرب کابل سہ احد	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2531	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 14	As on No 2393	مانوس میمنت سہ ۱۴ حلوس ب صر کشمیر
2532	”	— 17	”	” ۱۷
2533	کورا Korā	1132 1	As on No 2393. ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمنت احد سہ حلوس صر کورا
2534	”	” 2	” ۱۱۳۲	Quatrefoil over سہ ۲
2535 2536	”	1140 10	” ۱۱۴۰	As on No. 2534 ۱۰
2537	”	— 11	”	” 11
2538	”	— 12	”	” 1۲
2539	”	1143 13	” ۱۱۴۳	” 1۳
2540	”	1144 13	” ۱۱۴۴	” 1۳
2541	”	— 14	”	” ۱۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2542	کورا Korā	1148 18	As on No. 2393. ۱۱۴۸	As on No. 2534 ۱۸
2543	"	— 20	"	" ۲
2544	گوالیار Gwalīār	1132 1	As on No. 2393. ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمب سہ احد خلوس عرب گوالیار
2545	"	— 7	"	" ۷
2546	"	— 18	"	۱۸
2547	"	— 20	"	" ۲
2548 2549 2550	لاہور Lāhor Dār-u-s- salṭanat	1132 1	۱۱۳۲ محمد ساء بانساء غار ل سکہ مہار	خلوس مانوس میمب احد دار السلطۃ لاہور عرب
2551 2552 2553	"	2	" ۱۱۳۲	" ۲
2554 <sup>1</sup>	"	— 2	محمد ساء بہادر بانساء غار ل سکہ مہار	لاہور دار السلطۃ عرب سہ میمب خلوس مانوس

<sup>1</sup> Note the insertion of the title بہادر anticipating its use on the coins of Muhammad Shah's successor. Three coins only of this type are known.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p>As 2555 2556</p>	<p>لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s-saltānat</p>	<p>— 3</p>	<p>محمد شاه نادر شاه عار ك سكه مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.</p>	<p>As on No 2554. ۳</p>
2557	„	1134 4	„ ۱۱۳۴	„ ۴
2558	„	1135 4	„ ۱۱۳۵	„ ۴
2559	„	„ 5	„	„ ۵
2560	„	— 5	„	„ ۵
2561	„	— 6	„	„ ۶
2562	„	— 7	„	„ ۷
2563 $\frac{1}{8}$	„	— 7	„ W. 21. S. .5.	„ ۷
2564	„	1138 8	„ ۱۱۳۸	„ ۸
2565	„	— 8	„	„ ۸
2566	„	— 9	„	„ ۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2567	لاهور Lahor Daru-s- sallanat	— 11	As on No. 2555	As on No. 2554 11
2568	,	— 12		, 12
2569		1143 13	" 1143	" 13
2570		1144 14	" 1144	" 14
2571	"	1145 15	" 1145	" 15
2572		— 16		, 16
2573 2574		— 17	"	" 17
2575	"	1148 18	" 1148	" 18
2576	"	— 18	"	" 18
2577 2578	"	1149 19	" 1149	" 19
2579	"	— 20	"	" 20
2580	"	— 21		" 21
2581 2582	"	1152 22	" 1152	" 22

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2583 2584	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1153 23	As on No 2555 1153	As on No. 2554 r3
2585	”	1154 23	” 1154	” r3
2586	”	— 24	”	” r3
2587	”	1155 25	” 1155	” r3
2588	”	— 25	”	” r3
2589 $\frac{1}{4}$	”	— 25	” W. 40 S. 6.	” r3
2590	”	1157 27	” 1157	” r3
2591	”	— 27	”	” r3
2592	”	1159 28	” 1159	” r3
2593	”	— 29	”	” r3
2594	”	— 30	”	” r3
2595	”	1161 31	” 1161	” r3



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2596 2597	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1132 1	محمد ساء بادشاہ غازی سکہ مبارک ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمہ احد سہ خلوس قرب لکھنؤ
2598	"	1133 2	" ۱۱۳۳	" ۲
2599	"	1135 5	محمد ساء بادشاہ غازی لہ سکہ مبارک ۱۱۳۵	" ۵
2600	مرید آباد Murahid Abad	— 1	As on No. 2599	مانوس میمہ احد سہ خلوس قرب مرید آباد
2601		— 8		Cinquefoil over " ۸
2602	"	— 16		As on No. 2601 ۱۶
2603	"	— 19	Large flat " coin.	" ۱۹
2604	"	— 19	As on No. 2600.	" ۱۹
2605	"	— 20	"	" ۲۰



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2616	ملتان Multan	1147 17	As on No. 2615 113v	As on No. 2611 1v M. 47
2617	"	1148 18	" 113A	" 1 M. 47
2618 2619	,	1152 22	" 110r	" 2r M. 47
2620	"	1153 23	" 110r	" 2r M. 47
2621 2622	"	1157 27	" 110v	" r M. 63
2623	"	1159 28	" 110v	" r M. 63
2624	"	" 29	" 110v	" r M. 63
2625 2626	"	1160 30	" 111	" r M. 63
2627	ممبئی Mumbai	114- 11	As on No. 2610 113-	مالیس مسب سب سب سب

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 2628	منہ Mumbai	— 12	As on No 2610.	As on No 2627. ۱۲	
2629	”	— 27	”	” ۲۷	
2630 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	113— —	” ۱۱۳—	”	Pl
Æ 2631 <sup>1</sup>	بہکھر Bhakhar	1147 17	محمد شاہ فلوس ۱۱۴۷	بہکھر ۱۷ ضرب	
2632	کابل Kābul	113— —	۱۱۳— محمد شاہ	کابل سنہ <sup>x</sup>	
			W. 208. S. .95.		
2633 2634	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 19	محمد شاہ فلوس سکہ	۱۹ سکہ کشمیر ضرب	Pl
2635	ملتان Multān	1133 3	محمد شاہ بادشاہ عار فلوس ۱۱۳۳	ملتان ضرب حلوس مارک ۳	Pl
			W. 216 S 9		

<sup>1</sup> At first sight the mint-name appears to have been entirely rubbed away, but it can be read by adjusting the coin in a proper light. There are six similar specimens in the British Museum.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2636	ملتان Multān	1141 11	As on No. 2635 1141 W 216 S 8.	As on No. 2635. 11

Accession 15: XI: 1181 (Friday, November 18, 1719).

Death 27: IV: 1161 (Friday, April 18, 1748)

Earliest known coin X 1181 R 1181 Æ 1182.

Latest " " X 81 falls R 1161 Æ 1150.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Ilāwa, Ahmādābād, Awadh (Akhtarnagar), Arkāt, Islāmābād, Ilahābād, Imtilyāzgarh, Ujain, Balāpūr, Banāras (Muḥammadābād), Jalpūr, Haidarābād, Khujista, Bunyād, Sahrind, Qanauf (Shahābād), Azīmābād, Farrukhābād, Katak, Kashmīr, Korā, Gwāllār, Machhlipatan, Murahidābād, Multān.

Æ Akbarnagar, Awas, Ellichpūr, Balwantnagar, Purbandar, Jūnagarh, Jahāngirnagar, Chīnāpatan, Haidarābād, Satāra, Sironj, Ālamgirpūr, Firoznagar, Qamarnagar, Qandahār (Dakhan), Katak, Kambāyat, Machhlipatan, Mu'azzamābād.

Æ Ahmādābād, Ellichpūr, Balāpūr, Hāfābād, Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Machhlipatan.

## XIII

## AḤMAD SHĀH BAHĀDUR

A. H. 1161-1167

A D 1748-1754

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>N</i> 2637	دیرجات Derajāt	1161 1	<p>احمد شاه بهادر</p> <p>۱۱۶۱</p> <p>نادر شاه عار</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکه مبار</p> <p>W. 165 S. .7</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>احد</p> <p>سه جلوس</p> <p>ب</p> <p>صر دیرجات</p> <p>M. 46</p>
2638	شاه جهاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1166 6	<p>As on No. 2637, but date 1166 to left of middle line, and quatrefoil at top of coin</p> <p>W 172 S 8</p>	<p>قه جها اناد</p> <p>دار الخلا شاه ن</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>جلوس میمت مانوس</p> <p>۶</p> <p>سه</p>
2639	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1166 5	<p>احمد شاه</p> <p>بهادر</p> <p>نادر شاه عاز</p> <p>۱۱۶۶</p> <p>W. 170 S 75</p>	<p>.</p> <p>میمت مانوس</p> <p>جلوس ۵</p> <p>سنه</p> <p>M 65</p>
2640	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s- saltanat</i>	— 5	<p>As on No. 2637, date at top of coin, but cut</p> <p>W, 172. S. .8</p>	<p>لاهور</p> <p>دار السلطنة</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>سه ۵</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>جلوس مانوس</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2641	ملتان Multan	1165 5	As on No. 2637 1170  W 170 S. 8	مانوس ميمب  سہ جلوس <sup>o</sup> عرب ملتان M 47
R/ 2642 <sup>1</sup>	اتارو Itawa	— 2	احمد ساء بہادر سادسا غلز ل سکہ مبار	مانوس ميمب  سہ جلوس <sup>r</sup> عرب اتارو Pl
2643	اتارو Itawa	— 4		but mint name written اتارو "
2644	اکر آباد Akbar abad Musta qim-ul Khilafat	— 1	As on No 2642	جلوس مانوس ميمب مسفر الخلاء سہ احد عرب اکر آباد
2645	"	1163 2	but date 1177 <sup>"</sup> at top of coin	r
2646	"	1165 5	As on No. 2645 1170	" Letter a under ل of مانوس

<sup>1</sup> Not the rev. coin to the original orth. graphy. I know of no other examples of the reverse of Itawa Mint.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2647	الہ آباد Ilahābūd	1162 1	As on No. 2638, but date ۱۱۶۲, and M 66 at top of coin.	مانوس میمنت احد سہ جلوس ب صر الہ آباد
2648	”	1163 3	” ۱۱۶۳	” ۳
2649	بریلے Barelī	1166 6	As on No. 2637. ۱۱۶۶	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنہ ۶ صر ب ر
2650	بلونت نگر Balwant-nagar	— 5	احمد شاہ ع بہادر نادر شاہ عار ک سکہ مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	مانوس میمنت سنہ ۵ جلوس صر ب بلونت نگر
2651	بنارس Banāras Muham- madābāul	1161 1	As on No. 2637, but date ۱۱۶۱ under top line	محمد آباد میمنت احد جلوس سنہ ۱ مانوس صر ب بنارس
2652	”	1162 1	As on No. 2651. ۱۱۶۲	As on No. 2651
2653	”	” 2	” ۱۱۶۲ M 67	” ۲
2654	”	1163 3	” ۱۱۶۳ M 67	” ۳



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2855	بنارس Benares Afulam- madabad	1164 3	As on No 2651 1113 <sup>a</sup> M. 67	As on No. 2651 r
2856	"	" 4	" 1113 <sup>a</sup> M. 67	" r
2857	"	1165 4	" 1116 M. 67	" r
2858 <sup>1</sup>	بھکھر Bhakhar	1162 1	احمد ساء بادشاہ غار ک سکہ مبار 1112	مانوس مہمب احد سہ خلوس قرب بھکھر
2859 <sup>2</sup>	جودپور Jodhpūr Dārū-l- manpūr	1165 5	As on No 2637 1116	جودپور دار المنور قرب مہمب مانوس خلوس سہ
2860	جہانگیرنگر Jahangir nagar	— 1	احمد ساء بہادر بادشاہ غار ک سکہ مبار	مانوس مہمب احد سہ خلوس قرب جہانگیرنگر

<sup>1</sup> Note the absence of the epithet بہادر from this coin, as also from Nos. 2661 to 2677 both issues are held to be misread as coins of Muhammad Shah. A ref. review is invited to Num. Pap. XV § 62.

<sup>2</sup> The L. name title of Jodhpūr used to be read as Dārūd-dar-pūr but is now accepted as Dārūd-manpūr. On this specimen it looks more like the old reading.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2661	حي پور Jaipūr Swar	1162 1	As on No 2637. ۱۱۶۲	مانوس ميمنت احد سنه خلوس صرب سواتي حي پور
2662	”	” 2	” ۱۱۶۲	” ۲
2663	”	1164 4	” ۱۱۶۳	” ۳
2664	”	1165 5	” ۱۱۶۵	” ۵
2665	ديره Dera	1162 —	۴ در احمد شاه ۱۱۶۲ نادر شاه غاز ل سکه مبار	مانوس ميمنت سنه خلوس <sup>x</sup> ب صرب ديره
2666	”	1162 —	احمد شاه ۱۱۶۲ نادر شاه غاز ل سکه مبار	As on No 2665
2667	”	1163 2	” ۱۱۶۳	” ۲
2668	”	” 3	” ۱۱۶۳	” ۳
2669	”	— 5	”	” ۵

M 68

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2670	سهرند Sahrind	1161 1	As on No. 2637 1161	مالوس میمنت احد سکه حلوس قرب سهرند
2671	"	1163 2	" 1163	" ۲
2672	"	" 4	" 1163	" ۴
2673	"	1164 4	" 1163	" ۴
2674	"	1165 5	" 1165	" ۵
2675	"	1166 6	" 1166	" ۶
2676	سیکاکل Sikakul	116- 2	116x سکه احمد ساد بہادر بادشاہ غازی ل سکہ مبار	مالوس میمنت سکه حلوس قرب سیکاکل M. 58
2677 2678	سہان آباد Shah- Jahanabad Dargah Rahmat	1161 1	As on No. 2638 1161	As on No. 2638 سہ احمد
2679	"	1162 1	" 1162	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 2680	شاه جہاں آباد Shāh- jahānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1162 2	As on No. 2638. ۱۱۶۲	As on No 2638 ۲
2681	”	1163 2	” ۱۱۶۳	” ۲
2682	”	” 3	” ۱۱۶۳	” ۳
2683	”	1164 3	” ۱۱۶۴	” ۳
2684	”	” 4	” ۱۱۶۴	” ۴
2685	”	1165 5	” ۱۱۶۵	” ۵
2686	”	1166 5	” ۱۱۶۶	” ۵
2687 2688	”	” 6	” ۱۱۶۶	” ۶
2689 2690	”	1167 7	” ۱۱۶۷	” ۷
2691	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1162 1	احمد شاه سہادر بادشاہ عارے ۱۱۶۲ سکہ مبارک	مانوس میمنت احد سہ جلوس عظیم ..

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2692	عظیم آباد 'Agim Abad	1162 2	As on No. 2691, but large flat coin.	عظیم آباد عرب میمب مانوس حوس ۲ سہ M. 61
2693		1165 5	" 1170	As on No. 2692 but M 65 •
2694	فرخ آباد Farrukh- Abad	1164 3	As on No. 2640. 1173	مانوس میمب سہ حوس ۲ عرب فرخ آباد
2695	"	1167 7	" 117	
2696	کالپی Kalpi	— 4	As on No. 2637	مانوس میمب سہ حوس ۲ عرب کالپی
2697 2698	کک Katak	— 5	As on No. 2695	مانوس میمب سہ حوس ۲ عرب کک PL
2699 <sup>1</sup>	Katak	— (5) 2	As on No. 2642.	As on No. 2697, but date ۲, in front of the numeral is a mark like the figure ۵

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Nos. 2692 to 2698 are of Maratha mintage. Orissa was a Maratha province from A.D. 1541 to 1543. See *L. M. Cat.*, V. I. III p. 1111.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2700	کتاک Katak	— (5) 7	As on No 2642.	As on No 2699. v
2701	”	— (5) 12 (sic)	”	” ۱۲ *
2702	”	— (5) 21 (sic)	”	” ۲۱
2703 2704 2705	”	—	”	As on No 2699, but M 69 under س of جلوس.
2706 <sup>1</sup>	کشمیر Kashmīr	1162 2	اله احمد شاه شاه عالم پناه ۱۱۶۲ نفصل سسه سکه در در زد	مانوس میمنت سه جلوس ب صر کشمیر
<p>The couplet is</p> <p>سکه زد در در فصل اله شاه عالم پناه احمد شاه</p> <p>‘ Struck coin on gold by the grace of God, King Ahmad Shāh, refuge of the world ’</p>				
2707	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dārū-s-saltānat</i>	1161 1	As on No 2637, but date ۱۱۶۱ at top of coin.	As on No 2640, but سه احد
2708	”	1162 1	As on No 2707, but date ۱۱۶۲ over bottom line	As on No. 2707.
2709	”	” 2	” ۱۱۶۲	” ۲
2710	”	1163 3	As on No. 2707. ۱۱۶۳	” ۳

Pl.

<sup>1</sup> See Mint Note—Kashmīr.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2711 $\frac{1}{2}$	لاہور Lahor	— 3	As on No. 2707 W 22 S 55	As on No. 2707 r
2712 2713	"	1164 4	" 1117	" r
2714 2715	"	1165 4	" 1110	" r
2716 2717	"	1165 5	" 1110	" e
2718	"	— 6	"	"
2719	"	— 7	"	" v
2720	مرشد آباد Murshid abad	— 3	As on No. 2637	مالوس ميمبا سہ حلوں عرب مرشد آباد Cinqnefoil over سہ
2721	"	— 3	As on No. 2720	As on No. 2720 r
2722	"	— 5	"	" e

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
$\mathcal{R}$ 2723	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1166 6	As on No 2720, but date 1166 to left of bottom line, and twelve-rayed star over s of نادرشاه	As on No 2720. ۶
2724	„	1167 6	As on No 2723. 116۷	„ ۶
2725	ملتان Multān	1162 1	احمد شاه بهادر 116۲ نادرشاه عاز ن سکه مبار	مانوس میمنت احد سه جلوس صرب ملتان M 63
2726	„	1163 2	As on No 2725 116۳	As on No. 2725 ۲ M. 63
2727	„	„	„	but M 47 „
2728	„	1164 4	„ 116۴	As on No 2727 ۴ M. 47
$\mathcal{AE}$ 2729 <sup>1</sup>	پیشاور Peshāwar	— 4	احمد شاه نادرشاه عاز ن سکه مبار Date to right of top line, but cut W. 195 S. 8	فلوس صرب پیشاور ۴

<sup>1</sup> Read by Mr Rodgers as copper coins of Muhammad Shāh, but after comparison with each other and with more complete specimens, the present attribution appears to be correct



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2711 1/8	لاهور Lahor	— 8	As on No. 2707 W 22 S. 55	As on No. 2707 r
2712 2713	"	1164 4	" 1172	" r
2714 2715	"	1165 4	" 1170	" r
2716 2717	"	1165 5	" 1170	" o
2718	"	— 6	"	"
2719	"	— 7		" v
2720	مرید آباد Murshid abad	— 3	As on No. 2637	مانوس منصب r سه حوس عرب مرید آباد Cinquefoil over سه
2721	"	— 3	As on No. 2720	As on No. 2720 r
2722	"	— 6	"	" o

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2723	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1166 6	As on No. 2720, but date 1166 to left of bottom line, and twelve-rayed star over s of نادرشاه	As on No. 2720. ۶
2724	„	1167 6	As on No. 2723. 116۷	„ ۶
2725	ملتان Multān	1162 1	احمد شاه بهادر 11۶۲ نادرشاه عاز ك سكه مبار	مانوس میعنت احد سنه جلوس صرب ملتان M 63
2726	„	1163 2	As on No. 2725 11۶۳	As on No. 2725 ۲ M 63.
2727	„	„	„	but M 47 „
2728	„	1164 4	„ 11۶۴	As on No 2727 ۳ M. 47
Æ 2729 <sup>1</sup>	پیشاور Peshāwar	— 4	احمد شاه نادرشاه عاز ك سكه مبار Date to right of top line, but cut W 195 S. .8	فلوس صرب پیشاور ۴

<sup>1</sup> Read by Mr Rodgers as copper coins of Muhammad Shāh, but after comparison with each other and with more complete specimens, the present attribution appears to be correct.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2730 2731	سار Peshāwar	—	As on No. 2729 W 190 S 8	As on No. 2729. PL.

Accession 3: V: 1161 (Tuesday, April 19 1748).

Deposition 11: VIII: 1167 (Monday, June 8, 1754).

Death 23: X: 1188 (Sunday, January 1, 1775).

Earliest known coin X 1161 R 1161 Æ 1161

Latest " , X 1167 R 1167 Æ 4 *fulā*.

*Unrepresented mints and metals:*

X Itāwā, Islāmābād, Akbarābād Bareilly, Banāras, Jaipūr, Dera, Sahrind, Qanauj (Shahābād) Farrukhābād, Mujaḥidābād.

X Ajmer Aḥmadābād, Arkāt, Akbarnagar Imtīyāzgarh, Toragal Khujista Dunyād, Deraḡāt Sūrat, Korā, Kambāyat, Gwāllār Machhlipatan, Murādābād, Mumbal, Mahindrapūr, Narwar

Æ Ellchpūr

## XIV

## 'ĀLAMGĪR II

A.H. 1167-1173

A.D. 1754-1759.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 2732	اسلام آباد Islāmābād	1170 3	عالمگیر 1170 نادرشاه عار ن سکه مبار	اسلام آباد صرب میمت مانوس حلوس ۳ سسه Pl.
2733	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- Khilāfat	1168 2	In square الله الرسول 1168 محمد لا اله الا Margins Top الصدق ابو نکر Rest cut. W. 170 S 85.	In square محمد عالمگیر عزیز الدین نادرشاه عاز ن سکه مبار ابو العدل Margins Left حلوس میمت Top cut. Right دار الخلافه Bottom شاه جہاں آباد سسه Pl.
2734	„	1169 2	حلد الله ملکہ و سلطہ محمد 1169 عالم گیر نادرشاه عار ابو العدل عزیز الدین ن سکه مبار W. 168. S. 8	جہاں آباد شاه دار الخلافه سسه ب مانوس صر Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2785 2786	ساز جہان آباد Shahja hānābād	— 3	As on No. 2784. W 168 S 8.	As on No. 2784 ۳
2787		1173 8	عالمگیر عزیز الدین حوتابان مہرو	دارالخلا ساز جہا غرب حلوس میمنت مانوس سہ ۶
			Op. Nos. 2790-2793 W 172. S 85.	
2788	ملتان Multān Dār-u-l amān	۷	عالمگیر ۱۱۷۳ بادشاہ غازی ک سکہ مبارک	دارالامان حلوس سہ غرب ملتان
			W 170 S 85	M 70 Pl.
A/ 2789	لہور Lahor	— 0	عالمگیر بادشاہ غازی ک سکہ مبارک	مانوس میمنت سہ حلوس غرب الہ آباد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2740 <sup>1</sup>	ارکات Arkāṭ	1172 6	In dotted circle ۱۱۷۲ عزیر الدین محمد عالم گیر نادرشاه عار ن سکه مبار Edge of coin obliquely milled.  W. 173 S. 1	In dotted circle مادوس میمت سنه خلوس صرب ارکات M. 71.
2741 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	As on No 2740  W. 87 S. .6	As on No. 2740. Tudoi rose over سنه.
2742 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	In dotted circle ۱۱۷۲ شاه نادر سکه عالم گیر Edge obliquely milled.  W. 44 S. .5	سنه صرب ارکات M 71.
2743 2744	"	— 6	عزیر الدین عا . . نادرشاه	میمت سنه خلوس صرب ارکات M 71

<sup>1</sup> Coins Nos 2740-44 were struck by the East India Co.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2745 <sup>1</sup> 2746	ارکات Arkāt	— 1	As on No. 2739 Date to right of top line but cut.	مالوس میمت أحد سنة حلوس عرب ارکات Crescent to left of أحد
2747	,	— 2	As on No. 2745	As on No. 2745. r
2748	اکبر آباد Akbar- abad Musta qirru-l Khilāfat	— 1	عالم گنج بادشاه غاز ک سکه مبار Date to right of top line but cut.	حلوس مالوس میمت مسفر الخلفاء أحد سنة عرب اکبر آباد
2749		1169 2	As on No. 2748 1171	As on No. 2748. r
2750	"	3	1171	" r
2751	"	— 3	"	" r
2752	آله آباد Alahabad	117— 5	As on No 2748 117—	مالوس میمت سنة حلوس ب سر آله آباد

<sup>1</sup> Coins Nos. 2745-2746 were struck by the French East India Co

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2753	درہابور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	1168 2	نادرشاه عارے عالم گیر ۱۱۶۸ ک سکہ مبار	جلوس مانوس میمنت سنہ دار السورور صرب درہابور Pl.
2754 2755	دریل Bareli	— 1	As on No. 2748	مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنہ یلع صرب نر M. 72 over ب of صرب
2756	”	— 2	As on No. 2754	As on No 2754. ۲
2757	”	— 3	”	” ۳
2758	”	— 4	”	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنہ صرب دریلی
2759	”	— 5	”	As on No 2754 ۵
2760 2761	”	117- 6	Date ۱۱۷- under top line.	” ۶



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2762 <sup>1</sup> 2763	بکائر Bikāner	— 1	As on No. 2748	بلد [سکا] نر عرب مہمب مانوس حلوس احد — Quatrefoil over word بلد Pl
2764 2765	بلونت نگر Belwant nagar	1171 5	عزیز الدین ثانی — 1171 ماہمبرا عالمگیر — رد سکہ	مانوس مہمب سہ حلوس عرب بلونت نگر Quatrefoil in loop of س of حلوس
2766	بنارس Banāras Mukam madalāḥ	1167 1	اعزیز الدین عالمگیر ثانی — 117 ماہمب قرانی	محمد آباد مہمب حلوس احد سہ مانوس عرب بنارس M 56 Pl.
<p>The couplet is probably that on No. 2764, and (see No. 2844) runs as follows</p> <p>سکہ بر رد جون ماہمب قرانی عزیز الدین عالمگیر ثانی</p> <p>Struck coin on gold like the <i>Salīb i Qirān</i>, Azīzu-d-dīn, the second 'Alamgir'</p>				
2767	"	— 1	As on No. 2732.	As on No. 2766 same mark.
2768	"	1169 2	" 1171	" 2

<sup>1</sup> The reverse (seen from which I read the mint name exhibits the full word بکائر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2769	بنارس Banāras Muham- madābād	1169 3	As on No 2732. 1169	As on No. 2766. ۳
2770	”	1170 4	Date 11۷۰ under top line	” ۴
2771 2772	”	1171 4	As on No. 2770. 11۷۱	” ۴
2773 2774	”	— 5	M. 73. ”	” ۵
2775	”	1172 6	As on No 2770. 11۷۲	” ۶ M 74.
2776	”	— 6	As on No 2732 M 73	” ۶ M 12.
2777	جہانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	— 1	As on No 2732, but date to right of top line, and cut Twelve-rayed star over ۳ of بادشاہ	مانوس میمب احد سہ جلوس صرب جہانگیرنگر
2778	”	— 6	As on No. 2777.	” ۶
2779	جی پور Jaipūr Sīwar	— 2	As on No 2748	مانوس میمب ۲ سہ جلوس صرب سوائی جی پور

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2780	دیره Dera	1173 7	As on No 2732, but date reversed. ۳۷۱۱	مانوس میست سده خلوس پ فر دیره
2781	سهرند Sahrind	1167 1	As on No. 2748 ۱۱۶۷	مانوس میست احد سده خلوس سرب سهرند
2782		—	As on No. 2781	As on No. 2781
2783	شاه جهان آباد Shahja hansabad Darul Khilafat	1167 1	As on No. 2748 ۱۱۶۷	As on No. 2638 احد
2784	"	1168 3	As on No. 2733. Right margin visible عدل عمر	As on No. 2733
2785		— 3	As on No 2734	As on No. 2731 ۲
2786 2787 2788	"	1169 3	As on No 2734 ۱۱۶۹	۲ ۲
2789	"	1170 3	" ۱۱	۲ ۲

Obverse	Reverse
<p>1170 4</p> <p>عالمگیر عاری نادشاه عزیز الدین شاه همچو تابان مهر و ماه زد بر هفت کشور</p>	<p>جلد الله ملکہ و سلطنت دار الخلافۃ شاه جہاں اناد صرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سہ ۴</p>

Pl.

This reading becomes apparent from a comparison of coin No. 2790 to 2793, No 2737 is a specimen in gold. The couplet is

سکہ زد بر هفت کشور همچو تابان مهر و ماه  
شاه عزیز الدین عالمگیر عاری نادشاه

'Struck coin in the Seven Climes like the shining sun and moon,  
King 'Azīzu-d-dīn 'Ālangīr, defender of the faith'

2791	1171 5	As on No 2790 1171	As on No. 2790 5
2795	1172 6	" 1172	" 6
2796	1173 6	" 1173	" 6
2797 <sup>1</sup>	— 4	<p>عالم گیر شاه جہاں ناد زر چو مهر منیر یاف روی ار</p>	<p>الله ملکہ و سلطنت دار الخلافۃ شاه جہاں اناد صرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سہ ۴</p>

Pl

The couplet runs thus

سکہ زر یاف روی چو مهر منیر  
از نام شاه جہاں نادشاه عالم گیر

'Coin of gold obtained glory like the shining sun,  
From the name of the lord of the world, the emperor  
'Ālangīr'

<sup>1</sup> I published this couplet in Num Sup X Mr G B Bleazby had a specimen in gold, now in the British Museum

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 2798	عظیم آباد Azim abad	1167 1	As on No. 2748 but date 1111 over bottom line.	عظیم آباد عرب مسیت مانوس حلوس احد سد M 76a. PL
2799		1168 1	As on No. 2798 111A	As on No. 2798. Same mark.
2800		1169 2	" 1111	
2801		3	" 1111	۳
2802 2803		1170 4	" 11	۴
2804		1171 5	" 1111	۵
2805 2806		1172 5	" 1111	۵
2807	فرخ آباد Farukh abad	1169 3	1111 عالم گریه دانشاء غار ک سکه مبار	مانوس مسیت سد حلوس عرب فرخ آباد
2808	Farukh abad (Farrukh nagar)	1170 4	As on No. 2807 11	As on No. 2807 but date ۴ and mint احمدنکر فرخ آباد
2809	"	1171 5	" 11	۵

No	Mant	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2810	Farukh- shah Ahmad- shah	1172 0	As on No 2807. 1172	As on No. 2808 1
2811	قنوج Qanauj Kannauj	1168 2	" 1178	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس صرب شاہ اباد قنوج
2812	کشمیر Kashmir	1169 2	As on No 2807, but date 1171 to left of bottom line.	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس کشمیر صرب
2813	"	1171 3	As on No 2812 1171	As on No 2812. 3
2814	"	1171 (sic) 5	عالم گیر نادر شاہ عارک س مبارک 1174	" 5
2815	گوالیار Gwalhār	— 5	As on No 2807	مانوس میمنت سنہ جلوس صرب گوالیار
2816	لاہور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1168 1	" 1178	لاہور دار السلطنت صرب سنہ احد میمنت جلوس مانوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2817	لاہور Lahor Dārū- salṭanat	1168 2	As on No. 2816 1168	As on No. 2816 r
2818	"	1169 2	" 1169	" r
2819	"	" 3	" 1169	" r
2820		1171 5	" 1171	"
2821 2822	"	1172 5	" 1172	" o
2823		" 6	" 1172	"
2824	مراد آباد Murād Abād	— 2	عالم گرجے بادشاہ غار سکہ مار Date under top line, but cut.	مالوئیں مہتاب خوئیں سے پ مر مراد آباد M 75
2825		— 6	As on No. 2824	As on No. 2824. Crescent to left of r
2826	مرید آباد Murāhid Abād	1167 1	As on No. 2732 but date 1167 to left of bottom line	مالوئیں مہتاب احد سے خوئیں مرید مرید آباد
2827	"	1168 1	As on No. 2826 1168	As on No. 2826 Cinquefil over س

Obverse	Reverse
As on No 2826 1178	As on No 2827. Same mark. ۲
" 117۰	" ۳
" 1171	" ۴
" — 4	" ۴
" 1172 5	" ۵
" — 6	" ۶
As on No 2738 11۷۳	As on No. 2738. M 70 ۷
As on No. 2738, but date 11۷۰ at top of coin	مہندریور صرب میمنہ مانوس حلوس ۳ سنہ
As on No. 2835 11۶۷	As on No. 2835 ۴
" 1168 4	" ۴
" 1171 5	" ۵



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 2839	ناگور Nāgor Dārū-l barakāt	— 5	عالمگیر ثانی عزیز الدین بزرگوار سکہ خون صاحبزادہ Compleat as on No. 2766	کا نا دارالہر گور عرب مسیت مانوس فلوس س	Pl
2840	نحب آباد Najīb- ābād	— 3	As on No. 2732	اناد نحب عرب مسیت مانوس فلوس س	Pl
2841	"	1170 4	As on No. 2840, but date 1170 to right of top line.	As on No. 2840 س	
2842	"	— 4	"	" س	
2843	"	— 5	ML 76	" س	
2844	"	— 6	Quatrefoil in exergue	" س	
Æ 2845	شہان آباد Shāhja hānābād	— 1	عالمگیر فلوس W 18. S 8.	شہان احد عرب	Pl
2846	"	1169 2	Date 1169 to left of فلوس W 210 S 75	" س	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2847 2848	لاهور Lāhor	1172 5	عالم گیر 1172 ک سکه مبار W. 175 S. 9	لاهور ه ب فلوس صر Pl
2849	”	—	” W. 170 S. 85	”

Accession 11 VIII 1167 (Monday, June 3, 1754)

Death 20 IV 1173 (Tuesday, December 11, 1759).

Earliest known coin X 1 *julūs* R 1167 Æ 1 *julūs*

Latest ” ” X 1173 R 1180 Æ 1172

#### Unrepresented mints and metals

X Itāwā, Arkāt, Akbarābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Bareli, Banāras, Jaipūr, Sahrind, Farrukhābād (Ahmadnagar), Korū, Lāhor, Mahindrapūr, Najibābād.

R Ajmer, Ahmadābād, Islāmābād, Akbarnagar, Imtiyāzgarh, Ujain, Aurangnagar, Ausa, Bharoch, Jodhpūr, Khujista Bunyād, Dilshādābād, Sironj, Sūrat, Zafarābād, Kābul, Kālpī, Kalkatta, Kambāyat, Machhlipatan, Mumbai, Narwar

Æ Elīchpūr, Hāfizābād, Machhlipatan, Mahindrapūr, Najibābād

### SHĀH JAHĀN III

A H 1173–1174

A D 1759–1760

Æ 2850	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	— 1	شاهجہاں نادرشاہ عار ک سکه مبار Date at top of coin but cut, cp <i>B M Cat.</i> , Plate XXVI, No. 1086 W. 170 S 85	اسلام آباد صرب میمت مانوس حلوس احد سه Pl
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## XV

## SHĀH 'ĀLAM II

A. H. 1173-1221

A. D. 1759-1806.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A/</i> 2858	احمد آباد Ahmad- ābād	1202 29	In triple circle اله محمد شاه عالم ناد [۱۲۰.] <sup>۲</sup> .. فصل حامی دین . W. 168 S. 8	احمد آباد صرب میمب مانوس جلوس ۲۹ سه M 78 Pl
The full couplet is سکه رد نر هفت کشور سایه فصل اله حامی دین محمد شاه عالم نادشاه 'Struck coin in the Seven Climes, the shadow of the divine favour, The defender of the faith of Muhammad, the emperor Shāh 'Ālam.'				
2859 2860	اوده Awadh Sūba	1229 26 (sic)	اله محمد ناد شاه سایه حامی دین شاه عالم فصل هفت کشور W. 166. S. 8.	اوده میمب ۲۶ جلوس سه مانوس صرب صوه Under word سه is repre- sentation of a fish; over س of جلوس are a star and flag Pl



Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 2864 <sup>1</sup> 2865	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1202 19 (sic)	<p>الہ حامی دین محمد شاہ سایہ فصل شاہ عالم ناد سسک ۱۲۰۲ زد نرھفت کشور Edge obliquely milled W. 190. S. 1</p>	<p>مانوس میمت سہ جلوس ۱۹ صرب مرشد آباد Cinquefoil over word سنہ.</p>
2866 2867	„	„	<p>As on No. 2864 W. 95-102 S. 9.</p>	As on No 2864
2868	نجف گڑھ Najafgāh	— 26	<p>As on No. 2862 M. 77. W. 165 S. 8.</p>	<p>نجف گڑھ صرب میمت مانوس جلوس ۲۶ سہ M 79</p>
2869	نجیب آباد Najībābād	1178 5	<p>As on No. 2862, date [۱۱۷]<sup>۸</sup> W. 168. S. 85</p>	<p>نجیب آباد صرب میمت مانوس جلوس ۵ سہ</p>
2870	—	— 3	<p>فصل عالم نادشاہ زد سسک In middle line quatrefoil, and M. 80 and M 81 W. 166 S. 75</p>	<p>مانوس میمت سہ جلوس ۳ صرب Quatrefoil over word سنہ</p>

<sup>1</sup> Coins Nos. 2864-7 struck by East India Co

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2870 a	اتارا Itāwā	— 32	ساز عالم پادشاه غار ن سکه مبار M. 103	مالوس ممنبت ۳۲ سکه خلوس غرب اتارا
2871	احسن Ujain Dāru-l fakh	120- 35	فعل الہ حامی ۱۲ -	مالوس ممنبت ۳۵ سکه خلوس غرب دار الفخ احسن M 82
2872	"	— 38		" ۳۸ M. 82
2873	اکبر آباد Akbar Abād Musta qimru-l khilāfat	1174 1	In triple circle اہی فعل الہ ۱۱ ۳ ساز محمد ساز لم باد حامی دین عالم سکه رد نر ملک کور B 11	In triple circle خلوس مالوس ممنبت سفر الخلاف احد سکه غرب اکبر آباد PL
2874 2875	"	1176 3	As on No. 2873 but a smaller coin poorer style ۱۱ ۱	As on No. 2873 ۳
2876	"	1176 4	" ۱۱ ۱	" ۳
2877	"	1177 5	"	" ۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2878	اکر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- khilāfat</i>	1180 7	As on No. 2874. ۱۱۸۰	As on No 2874 ۷
2879	”	1184 11	” ۱۱۸۴	” ۱۱
2880	”	1188 15	” ۱۱۸۸ M. 83	” ۱۵ Quatrefoil in bottom line
2881	”	1210 38	” ۱۲۱۰ M 84	” ۳۸ Over ب of صرب is the representation of a fish
2882	”	1215 43	” ۱۲۱۵	As on No 2881 ۴۳
2883	”	121 - 44	” ۱۲۱ - M 59	” ۴۴
2884	”	1220 —	اله دين محمد ۱۲۲۰ سکه صاحب قراں .	”
2885	انولہ Aonla	1175 3	اله محمد شاه عالم ناد شیمت ایہ فصل حامی دین ۱۱۷۵ سکہ رد بر هفت کشور	مانوس میمت ۳ سہ خلوس صرب انولہ To left of mint-name, a sword



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 2886	اولہ Aonla (Anwala)	— 3	As on No 2885	As on No 2885. Pl.
2887	بالانکر گدھا Bilāna gar-gadhā	— 35	محمد عالم بادشاہ سکہ M. 80 and quatrefoil.	مانوس مہمب سنہ ۸۵ قرب بالانکر گدھا Quatrefoil to right of word سہ Pl.
2888	بریلے Bareli	1183 10	As on No. 2885 but سہ for الہ, and date ۱۱۸۳	مانوس مہمب حلوس سنہ ۱ قرب بر
2889		1184 11	As on No. 2888. ۱۱۳	As on No 2888 ۱۱
2890 2891	Bareli Qīṣa	1209 (mc) 31	الہ محمد ساد عالم بادشاہ سکہ صاحب قرا حادین نے رد ر ناکند M 27	On a flowered field بریلی قطعہ قرب مہمب مانوس حلوس ۳۱ سہ To left of top line repre- sentation of a fish. M 8۰
2892	"	1209 33	As on No 2890 ۱۲۱	As on No. 2890 ۳۳
2893	"	1211 30	Let to mark. ۱۲۱۱	" ۳۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2894	Barelī <i>Qut'a</i>	1212 37	As on No 2893. ۱۲۱۲	As on No. 2890, with additional M 73 ۳۷
2895 2896	"	1213 37 (sic)	" ۱۲۱۳	As on No 2890, but with additional M 30 ۳۷
2897 2898	"	1214 37	" ۱۲۱۴	beats also M. 73 ۳۷
2899	"	1215 37	" ۱۲۱۵	As on No. 2890, but with crescent in loop of س of حلوس ۳۷
2900	"	1216 37	" ۱۲۱۶	As on No 2899, but with swastika (M 28) instead of the crescent. ۳۷
2901	"	1218 37	" ۱۲۱۸	As on No 2890 ۳۷
2902	Barelī <i>Āsafābād</i>	1209 35	As on No. 2890 ۱۲۹	مادوس میمت ۳۵ جلوس سه اصف اناد بر صرب یلح In left field, a fish, in loop of س of جلوس, star and crescent
2903	"	1210 35	In triple circle, as on No 2902 ۱۲۱۰	As on No 2902, but in place of the star and crescent is a swastika mark Pl

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2904	بلونت نگر Balwant nagar	1183 11	<p>آلہ محمد ۱۱۸۳</p> <hr/> <p>دین عالم باد ۱۱۸۳</p>	<p>مانوس مہمب</p> <p>۱۱ سنہ ۱۱۸۳ عرب بلونت نگر</p>
2905		1184 12	As on No 2904 ۱۱۸۳	As on No. 2904 ۱۲
2906		1189 16	" ۱۱۸۹	" ۱۶
2907	بنارس Banāras Mukam maddabad	1174 1	<p>۱۱۳۴</p> <p>آلہ حامی دین محمد ۱۱۳۴</p> <hr/> <p>ساہ عالم بادساہ</p>	<p>محمد اباد مہمب</p> <p>احد حلوس سنہ مانوس عرب [بنارس]</p>
2908	"	— 2	As on No. 2907	As on No. 2907 ۲ M 56 and star
2909		1177 4	<hr/> <p>حا دین ساہ عالم ۱۱۷۷</p> <hr/> <p>رد مرہمب کور</p>	<p>" ۳</p> <p>M 56 and quatrefoil</p>
2910		5	<hr/> <p>ساہ عالم باد</p> <hr/> <p>" رد مرہمب</p>	<p>Trefoil</p>
2911	"	1178 5	As on No. 2910 ۱۱	<p>" ۵</p> <p>Trefoil</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 2912	بنارس Banāras <i>Muham-</i> <i>madābād</i>	1178 6	As on No 2910. ۱۱۷۸	As on No. 2907. ۶ M. 56, and trefoil
2913	"	"	" ۱۱۷۸	" ۶ M 27
2914	"	1179 6	" ۱۱۷۹	" ۶ M. 56, and M 86
2915	"	"	" ۱۱۷۹  S. 85	" ۶ M. 56, and M 27
2916	"	1189 16	اله حامی دین مصلح شاه عالم بادشاه ۱۱۸۹ رد بر هفت کشور  S. 95	" ۱۶ M 56, and M 87
2917 <sup>1</sup>	"	1190 17	As on No 2916, but to left of middle line, a fish ۱۱۹۰	As on No 2916, same marks ۱۷
2918	"	1191 17	As on No 2917. ۱۱۹۱	As on No 2917 ۱۷
2919	"	1192 17	" ۱۱۹۲	" ۱۷
2920	"	1193 17 21	" ۱۱۹۳	Over word "سے" is ۱۷ as before, but also under it in small figures is numeral ۲۱

<sup>1</sup> After A H 1189 the Banāras coins were struck under the auspices of the East India Company See *I M Cat*, Vol III, pp lxxv and lxxvi

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2921	نارس Banāras Muham madābad	1195 17 23	As on No 2917 1196	As on No. 2920 1v r
2922	"	1196 17 24	" 1196	" 1 r
2923	"	1198 17 26	1198	1 r
2924	"	1199 17 26	1199	" 1v r
2925	"	" 17 27	" 1199	" 1 r
2926	"	1200 17 27	" 1r	1 r
2927	"	1202 17 30	" 1r r	" 1v r
2928	"	1203 17 31	" 1r r	1v r
2929	"	1204 17 32	" 1r r	1 1 r
2930	"	1205 17 33	" 1r r	1 1 r
2931	"	1206 17 34	" 1r r	1 1 r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 2932	نارس Banūnas Muham- madābād	1207 17 34	As on No. 2917 ۱۲۰۷	As on No 2920 ۱۷ ۳۴
2933	"	1207 17 35	" ۱۲۰۷	" ۱۷ ۳۵
2934	"	1208 17 35	" ۱۲۰۸	" ۱۷ ۳۵
2935	"	" 17 36	" ۱۲۰۸	" ۱۷ ۳۶
2936	" *	1209 17 36	" ۱۲۰۹	" ۱۷ ۳۶
2937	"	" 17 37	" ۱۲۰۹	" ۱۷ ۳۷
2938	"	1210 17 37	" ۱۲۱۰	" ۱۷ ۳۷
2939	"	" 17 38	" ۱۲۱۱	" ۱۷ ۳۸
2940	"	1211 17 38	" ۱۲۱۱	" ۱۷ ۳۸
2941	"	" 17 39	" ۱۲۱۱	" ۱۷ ۳۹
2942	"	1212 17 39	" ۱۲۱۲	" ۱۷ ۳۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2943	بارس Banāras Aḥmad madābād	1212 17 40	As on No. 2917 ۱۲۱۲	As on No. 2920. ۱۷ ۲۱
2944	"	1213 17 40	۱۲۱۳	۱۷ ۲۱
2945	"	17 41	" ۱۲۱۳	" ۱۷ ۲۱
2946		1214 17 41	" ۱۲۱۳	" ۱۷ ۲۱
2947	"	" 17 42	" ۱۲۱۳	" ۱۷ ۲۲
2948	"	1215 17 42	۱۲۱۵	" ۱۷ ۲۲
2949		" 17 43	۱۲۱۵	" ۱۷ ۲۳
2950	"	1216 17 43	۱۲۱۶	" ۱۷ ۲۳
2951	"	17 44	" ۱۲۱۶	" ۱۷ ۲۴
2952	"	1217 17 44	" ۱۲۱۷	" ۱۷ ۲۴
2953	"	" 17 45	" ۱۲۱۷	" ۱۷ ۲۵

Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 2954	بنارس Banāras <i>Muḥam- madābād</i>	1218 17 45	As on No. 2917. ۱۲۱۸	As on No 2920. ۱۷ ۴۵
2955	”	” 17 46	” ۱۲۱۸	” ۱۷ ۴۶
2956	”	1219 17 46	” ۱۲۱۹	” ۱۷ ۴۶
2957	”	” 17 47	” ۱۲۱۹	” ۱۷ ۴۷
2958	”	1220 17 48	” ۱۲۲۰	” ۱۷ ۴۸
2959	”	1221 17 48	” ۱۲۲۱	” ۱۷ ۴۸
2960	”	1222 17 49	” ۱۲۲۲	” ۱۷ ۴۹
2961	”	1224 17 49	” ۱۲۲۴	” ۱۷ ۴۹
2962 $\frac{1}{2}$	”	1225 17 49	” ۱۲۲۵	” ۱۷ ۴۹
2963	”	1228 17 49	” ۱۲۲۸	” ۱۷ ۴۹
2964	”	1229 17 49	” ۱۲۲۹	” ۱۷ ۴۹



Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2965	خاروس Bonāras Mukam- madabad	1229 17 49	As on No 2964, but a large flat coin containing entire legends on both sides. ۱۲۲۹	As on No. 2920 ۱۷ ۲۹
2966	"	1203 26 (no)	On flowered field. اله محمد باد حامي دين ساه سلسله عالم ۱۲۳ ساده كوردر بر هفت سكه	محمد اباد ميمب ۲۶ خاروس سته مانوس نرب خاروس Flag and star in loop of of خاروس trefoil over and fish under that word to right of اباد, M. 56
2967	"	1204 26	As on No 2966 ۱۲۳	As on No. 2966 ۲۶
2968	"	1206 26	" ۱۲۶	" ۲۶
2969	"	1207 26	" ۱۲	" ۲۶
2970	"	1208 26	" ۱۲۸	" ۲۶
2971	"	1209 26	" ۱۲۹	" ۲۶
2972	"	1210 26	" ۱۲۱	" ۲۶
2973	"	1211 26	" ۱۲۱۱	" ۲۶

This description is the result of comparing coin No 2966 with several of the succeeding specimens of the same type.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2974	سارس Banāras <i>Muham- madābād</i>	1212 26	As on No 2966 ۱۲۱۲	As on No 2966 ۲۶
2975	"	1213 26	" ۱۲۱۳	" ۲۶
2976	"	1214 26	" ۱۲۱۴	" ۲۶
2977	"	1215 26	" ۱۲۱۵	" ۲۶
2978	"	1216 26	" ۱۲۱۶	" ۲۶
2979	"	1217 26	" ۱۲۱۷	" ۲۶
2980	"	1218 26	" ۱۲۱۸	" ۲۶
2981	"	1219 26	" ۱۲۱۹	" ۲۶
2982	"	1220 26	" ۱۲۲۰	" ۲۶
2983	"	1221 26	" ۱۲۲۱	" ۲۶
2984	"	1222 26	" ۱۲۲۲	" ۲۶
2985	"	1223 26	" ۱۲۲۳	" ۲۶
2986	"	1224 26	" ۱۲۲۴	" ۲۶

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2987	خاريس Banāras Aḥkam madābād	1225 26	As on No 2966 ۱۲۲۵	As on No. 2966 ۲۶
2988	"	1226 26	۱۲۲۶	" ۲۶
2989		1227 26	" ۱۲۲۷	" ۲۶
2990	"	1228 26	" ۱۲۲۸	" ۲۶
2991	"	1229 26	۱۲۲۹	" ۲۶
2992		1230 26	" ۱۲۳۰	" ۲۶
2993		1231 26	۱۲۳۱	" ۲۶
2994	"	1232 26	" ۱۲۳۲	" ۲۶
2995	"	1233 26	" ۱۲۳۳	" ۲۶
2996	"	1234 26	" ۱۲۳۴	" ۲۶
2997	لندن London ban Aḥkam ۲۶	— 37	محمد عالم فضل حامی دین ۱۱ ۶۷	موس اباد [لندن] لندن مسیت مانوس خاريس ۲۶ ۱۱ ۶۷

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2998	سدرن Bindra- ban <i>Mūmin- ābād</i>	— 37	As on No 2997.	As on No. 2997, but marks are different, M. 30, and a sword. Pl
2999 3000	پانی پت Pānīpat <i>Qut'a</i>	1198 25	As on No 2862. Date [۱۱]۸ to left of middle line M. 77	قطعه پانی پت صرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۵ سمه Pl M 28
3001 <sup>1</sup>	حمون Jammūn <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	1195 23	شاه عالم ۱۱۹۵ دادشاه غاز	دار الامان حمون صرب سسه ۲۳ میمنت جلوس مانوس
3002	„	1196 24	„ ۱۱۹۶	„ ۲۴
3003	„	1197 25	„ ۱۱۹۷	„ ۲۵
3004	„	1841 Sambat (A H 1199- 1200) 28	لجی نراین دل کرد دیواناد کرد رنجیت حاده سمیت ۱۸۴۱	„ ۲۶ Pl

حاده رنجیت دیواناد کرد  
لجی نراین دل شاد کرد  
'Ranjit Deo peopled this part,  
Lachmī Narāyan made glad its heart'

<sup>1</sup> Coins Nos 3001-4 were struck by Ranjīt Deo of Kashmīr, first in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, and then in his own name (No 3004)

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 3006	جودھپور Jodhpūr <i>Dārū-l manzil</i>	1218 —	ساز عالم ۱۲۱۸ — نادرشاه غازی — M. 88	نار المصغر غرب مانوس
3008	جی پور Jaipūr <i>Sitwa</i>	1214 40	۱۲۱۴ ساز عالم بہادر — نادرشاه غازی ک سکہ مبارک B 125.	مانوس منہ سکہ حلوس غرب سوائی جی پور M. 89
3007	دولت آباد Daulat Abad	— 27	ساز عالم — نادرشاه غازی ک مبارک Date to r of middle line but cut	In triple circle [مانوس] منہ سکہ حلوس غرب دولت آباد M. 90.
3008	دنگرہ Dangarh	1193 20	ساز عالم — ۱۱۹۳ نادرشاه غازی ک سکہ مبارک	مانوس منہ سکہ حلوس غرب دنگرہ
3009 1	"	"	"	

Pl

17.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3010	ساگر Sāgar Ravsh- nagar	1207 33	اله محمد شاه عالم ناد سایه فصل حامی دین ۱۲۰۷ M 80, and flag.	مانوس میمت ۳۳ سه خلوس صرب روشن نگر ساگر Quatrefoil over word سه Pl
3011	"	— 34	"	" ۳۴
3012	سرونج Sironj	1194 —	فصل اله محمد . ۱۱۹۴ حامی دین شاه عالم ناد رد در هفت کشور	مانوس میمت خلوس صرب سرونج سه Pl
3013	سهارنبور Sahāran- pūr Dāru- surūr	1209 36	اله محمد شاه عالم ناد شاه سایه فصل حامی دین ۱۲۰۹ رد در هفت کشور	سهارنبور دار السرور صرب میمت مانوس خلوس ۳۶ سه
3014	"	1212 38	" ۱۲۱۲	" ۳۸ Pl
3015	"	1215 42	" ۱۲۱۵	" ۴۰
3016	شاه حبان آباد Shāh- hānābād Dāru- ilāfa	1175 2	As on No 3013 ۱۱۷۵	وفا حبان آباد دار الخا شاه صرب میمت مانوس خلوس سه

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 3017	ساز جهان آباد Shahja hanabad Darul Khilafat	— 3 (1)	ساز عالم نارسان غار لک سکه مهار M 91	As on No 3016. r
3018		1176 4	As on No. 3016 but در حلق کور instead of در حلق کور 1171	" r
3019		1177 5	As on No 3018 11 v	" o
3020		1178 6	11	" 1
3021	"	1179 7	11 1	
3022		1181 8	" 11 1	1
3023		1184 12	" 11 2	12
3024		1185 12	" 11 2	" 12
3025		1186 13	" 11 2	13
3026	"	1186 13	" 11 1	13
3027	"	1187 14	" 11 1	" 14

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3028	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khulāfat	1187 15	As on No 3018. 1187 M 90	As on No 3016 10
3029	"	1188 16	" 1188 M. 77	" 17
3030	"	1189 17	" 1189 M 77	" 17
3031	"	1190 18	" 1190 M 77	" 18
3032	"	1191 18	" 1191 M. 77.	" 18
3033	"	" 19	" 1191 M 77	" 19
3034	"	1192 19	" 1192 M. 77	" 19
3035	"	" 20	" 1192 M 77	" 20
3036	"	1193 21	" 1193 M 77	" 21
3037	"	1194 21	" 1194 M 77	" 21



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3038	ساز خان آباد Shāhja hānābād Dārū-l- khilāfat	1194 22	As on No 3018 1118 M. 77	As on No 3016. rr
3039	"	1195 23	M 77 1119	" rr
3040		1196 23	M. 77 1119	" rr
3041		" 24	M 77 1119	rr
3042 $\frac{1}{4}$		1197 25	M. 77 1119 W 42 B. 55	" ro
3043		1198 25	M 77 1119a	ro
3044		26	M 77 1119	ri
3045	"	1199 27	M -- 1119	r
3046	"	1200 27	M -- 1	" r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3047	شاہ جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- Khilāfat	1200 28	As on No 3018. ۱۲۰۰ M. 77.	As on No 3016. ۳۸
3048	"	1201 29	" ۱۲۰۱ M. 77	" ۳۹
3049	"	1202 29	" ۱۲۰۲ M. 77	" ۴۱
3050	"	" 30	الہ دین محمد شاہ عالم نادر شاہ ۱۲۰۲ سکہ صاحب قرا حایہ رد ز تائید M. 77	In triple circle, as on No. 3016. ۳۰
3051	"	1205 32	As on No 3050. ۱۲۰۵ M. 77.	" ۳۲
3052	"	" 33	" ۱۲۰۵ M 77.	" ۳۳
3053	"	1206 34	" ۱۲۰۶ M. 77	" ۳۴
3054	"	1209 37	In triple circle " ۱۲۰۹ M. 77	In triple circle " ۳۷
3055	"	1210 38	" ۱۲۱۰ M. 77	" ۳۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 3056	ساز جهان آباد Shahja hānābād Dārū-l Khilāfat	1212 39	As on No. 3050. ۱۲۱۲ M. 77	As on No. 3016 ۲۱
3057	"	1217 45	" ۱۲۱۷ M. 77 and M. 78 S 11	" ۲۰
3058		1218 48	۱۲۱۸ M. 77, and a cinquefoil.	" ۲۱
3059		1220 47	Within wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, as on No 3050 ۱۲۲۰ M 77	Contained as obverse as on No. 3050 ۲۷
3060 ۱	"		As on No. 3059 ۱۲۲۰	As on No. 3059 ۲
3061		" 48	۱۲۲۰	۲
3062		1221 48	" ۱۲۲۱	۲
3063 3064	"	" 49	As on No. 3050 ۱۲۲۱ M 77 and cinque foil.	As on No. 3050. ۲۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3065 <sup>1</sup>	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	— 17	عارے نادرشاہ شہ شاه عالم در ن سکہ مبارک Date to right of top line, but cut	As on No 3016 ۱۷
3066	عظیم آباد 'Azīm- ābād	1174 2	الہ محمد شاہ عالم نادر شاہ سایہ فصل حامی دین سکہ ۱۱۷۴ رد برہفت کشور	عظیم آباد صرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲ سکہ M 76 a.
3067	„	1175 3	As on No. 3066. ۱۱۷۵	As on No. 3066, same mark ۳
3068	„	— 4	„	„ ۴
3069 3070	„	— 5	„	„ ۵
3071 3072	„	— 9	„	„ ۹
3073	فرخ آباد Farrukh- ābād Aḥmad- nagar	1175 3	In a circle الہ محمد شاہ عالم نادر شاہ ۱۱۷۵ ایہ فصل حامی دین سکہ رد برہفت کشور S. 11	مانوس میمنت ۳ سکہ جلوس صرب احمدنگر فرخ آباد

<sup>1</sup> The die from which the obverse of this coin was struck is one of Shāh 'Ālam I.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 3074	فرخ آباد Farrukh- abad Akmad nagar	1177 4	As on No 3073 ۱۱۷۷	As on No. 3073. ۴
3075	"	1194 21	" but different style. ۱۱۹۴	" ۴۱
3076		1196 22	As on No. 3075 ۱۱۹۶	" ۴۲
3077	"	" 23	" ۱۱۹۷	" ۴۳
3078 3079	"	1197 24	" ۱۱۹۸	" ۴۴
3080	"	1198 24	" ۱۱۹۸	" ۴۴
3081		1199 27	" ۱۱۹۹	" ۴۵
3082		1200 27	" ۱۲۰۰	" ۴۶
3083		1203 29	" ۱۲۰۳	" ۴۷
3084		— 31	آلہ محمد ساد عالم باد رد و ناکہ حامی دین نے سکہ صاحب قرا	" ۴۸
3085	"	1212 30	As on No. 3084 ۱۲۱۲	" ۴۹

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3086	فرح آباد Farrukh- ābād Ahmad- nagar	1215 39 (sic)	As on No. 3084. ۱۲۱۵	As on No 3073. ۳۹
3087	„	1216 39	„ ۱۲۱۶	„ ۳۹
3088	,	1217 39	„ ۱۲۱۷	„ ۳۹
3089	„	1218 39	„ ۱۲۱۸	„ ۳۹
3090 3091	„	1219 39	„ ۱۲۱۹	„ ۳۹
3092	„	1220 39	„ ۱۲۲۰	„ ۳۹
3093	کورا Korā	— 20	.. فصل شاه عالم ناد . هعب سکه رد در کشور M 91	مانوس میمنت ۲۰ سکه جلوس سکه صرب کورا هتري Pl
3094	گوالیار Gwālīār	1179 6	دین محمد عالم . ۱۱۷۹ ایه فصل الہ حامی سکه رد در .	مانوس میمنت ۶ سکه جلوس صرب گوالیار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3095	گوکل نگر Gokul- garh	— 10	الہ محمد ساز عالم سازہ فضل حامی دین رد بر هفت	گوکل نگر عرب مسیت مانوس خوس ۱
3096	"	1184 12	As on No 3095 Date 1184 to left of middle line	As on No. 3095 12
3097	"	1188 16	" 1188	" 16
3098 3099 3100	"	1189 17	" 1189	" 17
3101	"	1197 25	" 1197	" 25 SI 55
3102	"	" 20	" 1197	" 20
3103	"	— 29	"	" 29
3104	"	1204 31	" 1204	" 31
3105	محمد نگر Moham madnagar	1183 11	As on No. 3093 11 "	محمد نگر نا عرب مسیت مانوس خوس 11

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3106	مراد آباد Murād- ābād	— 2	As on No. 3095.	حلوس میمنت مانوس سه صرب مراد آباد M. 90.
3107	„	1176 4	شاه عالم ۱۱۷۶ نادر شاه عار ك سکه مبار	مانوس میمنت سه حلوس صرب مراد آباد
3108	„	1180 8	As on No 3107. ۱۱۸۰	مانوس میمنت حلوس سه صرب مراد آباد M 90, and quatrefoil.
3109	„	1182 10	„ ۱۱۸۲	As on No 3108. ۱۰
3110 3111	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1177 5	اله حامی دین شاه سایه فصل شاه عالم ناد ۱۱۷۷ شاه Star under word W. 180 S 9	مانوس میمنت سه حلوس صرب مرشد آباد Cinquefoil over word سه.
3112	„	1180 7	As on No 3110 Same mark ۱۱۸۰	As on No 3110. Same mark ۷



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3113	مرسد آباد Murahid abad	1181 9	As on No 3110 11A1	As on No. 3110 1
3114	,	1182 9	" 11A2	" 1
3115	"	1183 10	but M. 90 11A3	" 1
3116	"	1185 12	As on No. 3115 11A4	, 12
3117		1187 12	11A	12
3118	"	1189 12	11A1	" 12
3119		— 12	"	12
3120	"	— 15	"	" 16
3121	"	— 19	,	11
3122	مصطفیٰ آباد Mustafa abad	1184 12	سہ حکم بادشاہ غز نہ کہ ملار ۱۱	مصطفیٰ آباد نرب مسب مانوس خوس ۱۲ [سہ]

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3123	مظفرگرہ Muzaffargarh	1209 36	.. دین شاہ عالم . ————— ۱۲۰۹ سکہ صاحب قر. ————— رد ز تائید . . M. 77.	مظفرگرہ صرب میمت مانوس حلوس ۳۶ سنة
3124	„	1212 40	As on No. 3123 ۱۲۱۲	As on No 3123 ۴۰
3125	„	— 47	„	„ ۴۷
3126	ملہارنگر Mulhār-nagar (Indor)	1200 27	. . . ————— ۱۲۰۰ .. بادشاہ عا ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمت ۲۷ سنة جلوس صرب ملہارنگر In loop of س of حلوس, a sun-face. Also in field M. 90, and M. 73
3127	„	—	As on No 3126 Date illegible	As on No 3126 Date cut
3128	مہہ اندرپور Mahin-drapūr	1174 1	الہ محمد شاہ عالم شہ ناد ایہ فصل حامیدیں ۱۱۷۴ سکہ رد در ہفت کشور S 1.	مہہ اندرپور صرب میمت مانوس حلوس احد سنة
3129	„	„ 2	As on No 3128 ۱۱۷۴	As on No. 3128 ۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3130	سہ اندر Mahin drapūr	1175 3	As on No. 3128 1170	As on No. 3128 r
3131	"	1176 3	1171	" r
3132	"	" 4	" 1171	" r
3133	"	1177 4	1177	" r
3134		" 5	1177	" o
3135		1178 5	11 A	" o
3136		1181 8	11A1	" A
3137		— 9		ش 1
3138	"	— 11	"	" 11
3139		— 13	"	" 17
3140	"	1185 14	" 11A2	" 17
3141	"	1186 14	" 11 1	" 17
3142	"	1187 15	" 11	" 19

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3143	مہہ اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	1188 15	As on No 3128. ۱۱۸۸	As on No 3128. ۱۵
3144	”	1189 16	” ۱۱۸۹	” ۱۶
3145	”	1206 34	” ۱۲۰۶	” ۳۴
3146	مہی سور Mahisor	— [7]4	۔ ۔ سایہ فصل شاہ عالم سکہ زد در ہفت کشور S. 9	مادوس میمت ۷۴ سسہ جلوس صرب مہی سور M 90.
3147	ناگور Nāgor Dāru-l- barakāt	1194 —	شاہ عالم ۱۱۹۴ نادشاہ عار ک سکہ مبار	دار الرکات ناگور صرب جلوس میمت مادوس ۔ ۔
3148	نجف گرہ Najafgarh	1198 26	As on No 3149. ۱۱۹۸ Mark similar to M. 91. S 85	نجف گرہ صرب میمت مادوس جلوس ۲۶ سسہ
3149	نجیب آباد Najīb- ābād	1177 4	الہ محمد شاہ عالم ناد شہ ۱۱۷۷ سایہ فصل حامی دین سکہ رد در ہفت کشور S. 85	اناد نجیب صرب میمت مادوس جلوس ۴ سسہ

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3150	نجیب آباد Najib-abad	1177 5	As on No. 3149 ۱۱۷۷	As on No. 3149 ۵
3151		1178 6	۱۱ ۸	۶
3152		— 7		۷
3153		1180 8	۱۱	۸
3154		1206 33	" ۱۲ ۶ M 90	" ۳۳ M. 92
3155		1207 33	As on No. 3154 Same mark. ۱۲ ۷	As on No. 3154 Same mark ۳۳
3156		1212 38	" ۱۲۱۲	but without " 92 ۳۸
3157	نرو Narwar	1205 33	عالم باد ۱۲ ۵ الہ حامی دین سکہ	مالوئیں مسب سنہ ۱۲۰۵ نرو M 93
3158	دکھریں Dakhray	— 26	As on No. 3128 Date to r of middle line but cut. B 9۰	دکھریں نرو مسب مالوئیں حوس ۲۶ سکہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 3159	هاتھرس Hāthias	— 29	As on No. 3128.	As on No 3158. ۲۹
3160	„	— 30	„	„ ۳۰
3161	هردوار Hardwār <i>Tirath</i>	1212 39	As on No 3149 ۱۲۱۲ S. 8.	تیرتہردوار صرب میمٹ مانوس جلوس ۳۹ سے
3162	„	1214 41	„ ۱۲۱۴	„ ۴۱
<i>Name of Mint not clear</i>				
3163	Ahmad- ābād (?)	—	شاہ عالم نادرشاہ عار ک . . . Date to r of top line, but cut	مانوس میمٹ سے جلوس <sup>x</sup> صرب اناد .
3164	ābād Pūna (?)	15 (?)	شاہ علی گھر نادرشاہ عار ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمٹ سے جلوس <sup>۱۵</sup> صرب اناد پونہ

M 94

This coin bears the name of 'Alī Gauhar, Shāh 'Ālam II's name before his accession Mr C J Rodgers suggested Pūna as the mint, and the mark undoubtedly points to a Maratha mint-town

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 3165	1	1188 16	ساز عالم — بادشاہ غازی ل سکہ مبارک ۸۸ [۱۱]	؟ قرب میمنت مانوس ۱۶ حلوس  M. 95
3166	1	1196 24	ساز عالم — ۱۱۹۶ — بادشاہ غازی —	؟ حلوس قرب ۱۴ سہ
3167	ahad	118— 15	— ۱۱۸ ساز عالم — بادشاہ غازی ل  The mint mark shows that this coin was struck at Ahmadabad under British auspices.	مانوس میمنت ۱۵ سہ حلوس قرب آباد M. 96.

## COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANIES

*French East India Company*

3168	ارکات Arkāt	— 4	حامی دین اللہ محمد — سازہ فضل ساز عالم باد — فلک کور W 175. B 83	مانوس میمنت ۳ سہ حلوس قرب ارکات M. 90
3169 T ۲۰ C. 111	~	— 5	As on No. 3168	As on No. 3168. Same mark.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3170	ارکات Aḱkāt	1206 31	As on No 3168. ۱۲۰۶	As on No. 3168. ۳۱
3171	"	1221 43	" ۱۲۲۱	" ۴۳
3172	"	— 44	"	" ۴۴
3173	"	— 45	"	" ۴۵
<i>British East India Company</i>				
3174 Two coins	سورت Sūrat	— 4-	شاه عالم — نادر شاه عار ک .....  W. 180 S. 8	مانوس میمنت ۴۰ سنه خلوس . .  M. 97. One specimen bears the date A D 1825
3175 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	—	As on No. 3174  W. 88	As on No 3174
3176 3177	فرح آباد Farrukh- ābād	45	Within raised rim اله حامی دین محمد شاه سایه فضل شاه عالم نادر س رد در هفت کشور M. 90.  W. 175 S 1.	Within raised rim مانوس میمنت ۴۰ سنه خلوس صرب فرح آباد  Cinquefoil over word سسه.

Pl.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3178- 82	فرخ آباد Farrukh ābād	45	As on No. 3176, but no rim, coin obliquely milled.  W 174 S 1	As on No. 3176 Same mark. ۴۵  Pl.
3183 3184	مرسد آباد Murahid ābād	19	As on No. 3176 no rim, perpendicular milling  W 180 S 1	مانوس میمنت ۱۹ سده خلوس غرب مرسد آباد Cinquefoil over word سده
3185- 87	"	19	As on No. 3183, but obliquely milled.  W 180 S 1	As on No. 3183 ۱۹
3188 3189 ۱		19	As on No. 3183 but raised rim and no milling  W 96 S 9	۱۹
3190 ۱		19	As on No. 3188, but no rim and perpendicular milling	" ۱۹
3191 ۱		19	As on No. 3190 but oblique milling	" ۱۹
3192 3193 ۱		1204 19	۱۲۴ سده عالم بادشا Oblique milling  W 44 S -	۱۹ سده غرب مرسد آباد Cinquefoil.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3194 3195 $\frac{1}{4}$	مرشد آباد Murshid- ābād	1204 19	As on No 3192, but perpendicular milling ۱۲۰۴	As on No. 3192. ۱۹ Pl
Æ 3196	اسلام آباد Islām- ābād	—	— نادرشاه عا ک	اسلام آباد صرب Mark similar to M 89
3197	اسمعیل گره Isma'īl- garh	1194	عالم شاه ۱۱۹۴	اسمعیل گره [ره] صرب
3198	بروده Baroda	— 44	— فصل اله حامی ..	مانوس میمت ۴۴ سه خلوس
3199 3200	"	— 46	As on No 3198 W. 101 S 75	As on No 3198, but date "۴۶", and mint-name [برودا] visible M 30
3201	بندربان Bindra- ban	— 27	شاه عالم ع نادرشاه عار ک	بندربان صرب ۲۷ M 90, and M 73
			W. 141 S 75	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 3202	چھچرولی Chhach rauli	1216 41	عالم سا ۱۲۱۶ م فلوس M 99 W 230 S. 1	چھچرولی عرب ۳۱ سنة M 72 and sword.	PL
3203	حسن آباد Hasan- abad	1176 8	ساز عالم ۱۱۷۶ فلوس W 185 S 75	آباد حسن ۳ عرب	
3204		1179 7	As on No. 3203 ۱۱۹ S 7	As on No. 3203. ۷	PI
3205	"	1219 —	۱۲۱۹ M 30 W 135 S .8	Date indistinct	
3206	دولت آباد Daulat abad	1213 —	عالم سا ۱۲۱۳ م فلوس W 101 S ۷۵	[دولت آباد] عرب Below word عرب a fish.	PI
3207 3208	سہارنپور Saharan- pur	1212 30	عالم سا ۱۲۱۲ م فلوس W 10-11- S. ۷۵-۸	سہارنپور عرب ۳۱ سنة M 9۰	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3209	سہارنپور Sahāran- pūr	1214 40	عالم گیر ۱۲۱۴ فلوس (sic) M 100 W. 102 S. 8	As on No 3207. ۴.
3210 3211	„	1217 44	As on No 3207 ۱۲۱۷ M 100 W. 257-278 S. 95-1 1	As on No 3207 ۴۴ Mark similar to M 91, and star Pl
3212	„	„	As on No 3210 W. 62 S. 7	As on No. 3210
3213	شاہ جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1186 13	عالم شاہ ۱۱۸۶ فلوس W. 187 S 75	آباد جہاں شاہ صرب ۱۳
3214	„	1206 —	As on No. 3213 ۱۲۰۶ W 127 S 75	شاہ جہاں آباد صرب Fish
3215	„	1207 32	شاہ عالم [ناد] شاہ عار ۷ [۱۲] سس W. 124 S. 8	As on No 3214 ۳۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3216	سہ جہان آباد Shahjahanabad	1209 32	As on No. 3213 ۱۲۹	As on No. 3214. ۳۲
3217	"	— 40	سہ عالم سامی فلوس  W 187 S 85.	As on No. 3213 ۳
3218		1219 46	۱۲۱۹  W 191	۳۱
3219	"	" 47	۱۲۱۹  W 187	" ۳
3220	مہرا Mathura Islam abad	— 44	سہ بادشاہ غار ن مہار  W 140 S 75	اسلام آباد مہرا قرب فلوس ۳۳ Sword
3221 3223	مومن آباد Mumin abad	— 3	سہ عالم سہ بادشاہ غار ن سکہ مبار Flowered field.  W 120 S 75	مومن آباد قرب فلوس ۳ سکہ Flowered field.
3223	"	1212 36	In circle as on No. 3221 ۱۲۱۲  W 11" S ۷۰	As on No. 3221 but in field representation of a fish ۳۱

PL

M

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3224	مومن آباد Mūmin- ābād	1216 -4	As on No 3221 ۱۲۱۶  W 124 S. 8	As on No 3221, but in field cinquefoil, and M 101
3225	مہہ اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	— 27	  فصل حامی دین ناد  M 77  W. 145 S. 8	مہہ اندرپور صرف میہب مانوس حلوس ۲۷ سسہ M 80
3226	نجیب آباد Najib- ābād	1184 12	عالم شا ۱۱۸۴ھ فلوس  W. 194. S 8	آباد نجیب صرف ۱۲ سسہ
3227 3228	”	1213 38	As on No 3226. ۱۲۱۳  W. 91 S 75	As on No 3226, but in field a fish horizontal ۳۸
3229	”	1212 41	” ۱۲۱۲  W 60 S. 65	As on No 3227 Fish upright ۴۱
3230 3231	”	”	Quatrefoil ”  W. 109-115 S. 8	” ۴۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3232	نصب آباد Najib- abad	1199 (sic) 42	As on No. 3226 M. 90  W 131 S. 75	As on No. 3227 r
3233	,	— 43	M 100  W 63. S. 7	" r
<i>Mint-name missing or not clear</i>				
3234		1205 81	Within geometrical figure r o  W 320 S 85	Within geometrical figure r i
3235	!	— 10	فصل حامی دین بر هفت کور  W 160 S .8	خلوص ۱۱ س
3236	!	— 30	ساز عالم کد مبار  W 101 S 85	عرب خلوص ۳ س
3237	Najib- abad (l)	120۵ 32	As on No 3227  W 125 S 75	As on No. 3227 but mint ent.
3238	!	— 35	Illegible  W 107 S 75	As on No. 3227 r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3239	?	— 37	عالم شا ۱۲۱۱ هـ فلوس M 90 W. 243 S. 85	سنة ۳۷
3240	?	— 37	As on No. 3233 W. 123 S. 75	As on No 3233, but mint cut.
3241		1202 —	In area contained by concentric circles ۱۲۲ W 264 S 9	Situate as obverse M 102
3242	?	1215 43	شاه عالم ۱۲۱۵ نادر شاه عا ک W. 130 S 75	J W H حلوس ۴۳
3243	Mūmin- ābād (?)	1216 44	As on No 3224 W. 121 S. 75	As on No 3224
3244 <sup>1</sup>	?	—	عالمی شاه W. 223 S 105	Leaf and snake

<sup>1</sup> Mr Rodgers read the mint of this specimen as Bhakhar, but I think this is very doubtful



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3245- 47	!	1211 38	<p>شاہ عالم</p> <p>۱۲۱۱</p> <p>بادشاہ غار</p>	<p>وان نکر</p> <p>عرب</p> <p>ملوس</p> <p>A fish.</p>
			W 121 S 75	P1

Accession 5: V 1173 (Tuesday December 25, 1759).

Death 7: IX: 1221 (Tuesday November 18 1800).

Earliest known coin N 1174 AR 1174 AE 1175

Latest N 1221 AR 1231 AE 1219

## Unrepresented mints and metals

A Ajmer Arkāt, Islāmābād, Akbarābād, Burhānpūr Banāras, Bahādurpātan, Jalpūr  
Sūrat Zafarābād Farrukhābād (Ahmadnagar), Mumbai, Mahindrapūr.

AR Ajmer Ahmadābād, Islāmābād, Isma'īlgarh Ilahābād, Orchha Aurangnagar  
Brajindrapūr Baroda, Burhānpūr, Biscali, Dhartpūr Bhopāl, Jahāngirnagar, Chhatarpūr  
Hasanābād, Dilshādābād Srinagar (Garhwāl), Sūrat Firoznagar Qanauj (Shahābād), Kalpi,  
Katak Kalkatta, Kūnch, Gohad, Mathurā (Islāmābād), Machhlipatan, Numbal, Mandlaor,  
Anūpnagar (Shahābād), Mūngir Nawrullānagar Hānsi (Sūhābād)

Æ Ahmadābād, A zamnagar, Akbarābād, Akbarpūr Orchha, Ellchpūr Burhānpūr  
Bareilly Balwantnagar Banāras, Dhartpūr Pānīpat, Jhānsi, Jalpūr Dādar, Dāmle, Dilshādābād,  
Farrukhnagar Kānān, Kalkatta, Gohad, Machhlipatan, Nāhan, Najafgarh Narwar

## BEDĀR BAKHT

A. H. 1202-1203

A. D. 1788

A <sup>1</sup> 3248 <sup>1</sup>	احمد آباد Ahmad Abid	1203 1	<p>محمد بیدار بخت</p> <p>۱۲۰۳</p> <p>لاح و نیک جهان</p>	<p>احمد آباد</p> <p>عرب</p> <p>مسب مالوس</p> <p>ملوس احد</p>
			W 163 S 75	P1

<sup>1</sup> Mr. E. J. G. read the mint of this coin as Muhammadābād, but there is no reason to suppose that it is not Ahmadābād. Its style closely resembles that of Coin No. 24.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 3249	شاه جهان آباد Shāhjahānābād <i>Dārū-l-khilāfat</i>	1202 1	بیدار تخت شاه ۱۲۰۲ تاج و محمد جهان  W. 166 S. 75	دار الخلا شاه صرب خلوص میمیت مانوس احد سسه Pl
			The full couplet is سکه رد در و ارث تاج و تخت شاه جهان محمد بیدار تخت 'Struck coin on gold, the heir of crown and throne, Lord of the world, Muhammad Bedār Bakht'	

Usurpation 27 XI 1202 (Friday, August 29, 1788)

Dethroned 8 I 1203 (Thursday, October 9, 1788)

Earliest known coin *A* 1202 *Æ* 1202 *Æ* 1 *gulūs*Latest ,, ,, *A* 1203 *Æ* 1202 *Æ* 1 *gulūs*

## Unrepresented mints and metals

*Æ* Ahmadābūd, Shāhjahānābād*Æ* Ahmadābād

## XVI

## MUHAMMAD AKBAR II

A. H. 1221-1253

A. D. 1806-1837

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>N</i> 3250	ساز جہان آباد Shahja hanabad Daru-l khilafat	1221 1	In triple circle, on flowered field محمد اکبر ساز بادشاہ غار ۱۲۲۱ صاحب قران خان سکہ مبارک M 77 and cinquefoil. W 105 S 1-05	In triple circle on flowered field جہان آباد دار الخلافہ ساز شرب حلوس مہمب مانوس احد سکہ PL
3251	"	1234 12	As on No. 3250 Same marks ۱۲۳۴ W 229 S 1 15 (Looped.)	As on No. 3250 ۱۲
<i>R</i> 3252	"	1221 1	As on No. 3250 Same marks. ۱۲۲۱ W 172 S 1	As on No. 3250
3253 ۱			۱۲۲۱ W 80 S ۳	
3254	"	122- 3	۱۲۲۱	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3255	شاه جہاں آباد Shāhja- hānābād Dārū-l- <u>Ḥulāfat</u>	1222 2	As on No 3250 ۱۲۲۲	As on No 3250. ۲
3256	"	1223 3	" ۱۲۲۳  W. 172 S. 1 15	" ۳
3257	"	1224 3	" ۱۲۲۴	" ۴
3258	"	1225 4	" ۱۲۲۵	" ۵
3259	"	1226 5	" ۱۲۲۶	" ۵
3260 3261	"	1227 6	" ۱۲۲۷	" ۶
3262	"	— 6	"	" ۶
3263	"	1227 7	" ۱۲۲۷	" ۷
3264	"	1228 7	" ۱۲۲۸	" ۷
3265 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	— 7	"  W 42	" ۷
3266	"	— 11	"	" 11

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3267 <sup>1</sup>	ساز جهان آباد Shahja hānābād Dār-ul Khilāfat	1239 19	As on No. 3250 ۱۲۳۹ W 173 S 125	As on No. 3250 ۱۹
3268	"	1240 20	" ۱۲۴۰ S. 125	"
3269	"	1241 21	" ۱۲۴۱ S 125	"
3270	"	1248 28	" ۱۲۴۸ S 125	"
3271	"	1249 29	" ۱۲۴۹ S 125	"
3272	"	1252 32	" ۱۲۵۲ S 125	"
A 3273 3274	ساز جهان آباد Shahja hānābād	1222 1	ساز اکبر صاحب ۱۲۲۲ W 172 S 125	اناد جهان احد ساز

<sup>1</sup> This and the five succeeding beautiful specimens are worthy for use

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3275	شاه جہان آباد Shāhja- hānābād	1225 5	As on No 3273. ۱۲۲۵  W 178. S. 8	As on No. 3273. S ۵ [S = سہ]

Accession 7 IX 1221 (Tuesday, November 18, 1806)

Death 28 VI 1253 (Friday, September 29, 1837)

Earliest known coin Y 1221 R 1221 Æ 1221

Latest „ „ Y 19 julūs R 36 julūs Æ 1251

Unrepresented mints and metals None (see Preface).

## XVII

## BAHĀDUR SHĀH II

A.H. 1253-1274

A.D. 1837-1858

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 3276	سہا جہاں آباد Shāhja hānābād Dārū-l Khilāfat	1258 8	In triple circle on flowered field ۱۲۵ محمد بہادر سہا نادر سہا غار سراج الدین ظفر انوار M 77 and cinquefoil W 172 S 115	In triple circle, on flowered field جہاں آباد دار الخلافہ سہا عرب حلوس ممبت مانوس ۱ PL

Accession 23 : VI : 1163 (Friday September 29, 1837).

Deposition 13 : VIII : 1274 (Monday, March 29 1858)

Earliest known coin At 1204

Latest " At 1274.

Unrepresented mints and metals : None (see Preface).

## Unassigned

At 3277 <sup>1</sup>	1	1203	ال محمد اکبر ۱۲۳ فضل حامی دین W 176 S 85	عرب حلوس ممبت مانوس احد PL
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<sup>1</sup> Mr Falcner remarks that the author of the *تذکرہ شہنشاہ* gives the following conjecture as to the date of the coin:

سکہ زد در جہاں ر فضل ال  
حامی دین محمد اکبر سہا

But the date ۱۲۰۳ is not the date of the coin. Mr Falcner reading of the mint as All mints and the date ۱۲۰۳.

## SUPPLEMENTARY COINS (ILLUSTRATED IN PLATE XXI)

## AKBAR

- (i) 'Havel' mohar of Aḡra mint *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. V, 166  
 (ii) Half mohar bearing figures of Sītā and Rāma Cabinet de France  
 (iii) Square rupee of Urdū mint *Cf. B. M. Cat.*, Pl. V, 172  
 (iv) 2 1/2 rupee of Aḡra mint bearing the word روم *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IV, 128  
 (v) Half quarter-rupee of Fathpūr mint Bodleian Library Collection

## JAHĀNGĪR

- (vi) The rarer of the two types of portrait mohar struck at Ajmer mint *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX, 318  
 (vii) Mintless portrait mohar. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX, 312  
 (viii) Zodiacal mohar of Ajmer mint Cabinet de France  
 (ix) Zodiacal mohar of Lāhor mint bearing name of Nūr Jahān " " "  
 (x) Square gold *nuṣṣār* of Ajmer mint *B. M.* (from Bleazby Collection)  
 (xi) Silver *nuṣṣār* of Ajmer mint Bodleian Library Collection  
 (xii) Mintless silver *khair qabūl* *B. M.*  
 (xiii) Silver *khair qabūl* of Lāhor mint Cabinet de France

## DĀWAR BAKHSH

- (xiv) Rupee of Lāhor mint *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XIV, 527

## SHĀH JAHĀN

- (xv) Large silver *nuṣṣār* of Akbarābād mint Cabinet de France  
 (xvi) Silver *nuṣṣār* of Akbarnagar mint " " "

## SHĀH SHUJĀ

- (xvii) Rupee, mint cut *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XVIII, 691

## AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR

- (xviii) Small silver coin of Jahāngīrnagar mint Cabinet de France

## 'AZĪMU-SH-SHĀN

- (xix) Rupee of Jahāngīrnagar mint *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXIII, 903

## JAHĀNDĀR

- (xx) Silver *nuṣṣār* of Shāhjahānābād mint *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXII, 889



## APPENDIX A

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRI  
AND CHRISTIAN ERAS

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
932	1525 Oct. 18	970	1562 Aug 31	1008	1599 July 24
933	1526 " 8	971	1563 " 21	1009	1600 " 13
934	1527 Sept. 27	972	1564, " 9	1010	1601 " 2
935	1528, " 15	973	1565 July 29	1011	1602 June 21
936	1529 " 5	974	1566 " 19	1012	1603, " 11
937	1530 Aug 25	975	1567 " 8	1013	1604, May 30
938	1531 " 15	976	1568 June 26	1014	1605, " 19
939	1532, " 3	977	1569, " 16	1015	1606, " 9
940	1533 July 23	978	1570 " 5	1016	1607 April 28
941	1534 " 13	979	1571 May 26	1017	1608, " 17
942	1535 " 2	980	1572, " 14	1018	1609 " 6
943	1536 June 20	981	1573, " 3	1019	1610 Mar 26
944	1537 " 10	982	1574, April 23	1020	1611 " 16
945	1538 May 30	983	1575 " 12	1021	1612 " 4
946	1539 " 19	984	1576, Mar 31	1022	1613 Feb. 21
947	1540 " 8	985	1577 " 21	1023	1614 " 11
948	1541 April 27	986	1578 " 10	1024	1615 Jan. 31
949	1542 " 17	987	1579 Feb. 28	1025	1616 " 20
950	1543 " 6	988	1580 " 17	1026	1617, " 9
951	1544 Mar 25	989	1581 " 5	1027	1617 Dec. 29
952	1545 " 15	990	1582 Jan 26	1028	1618, " 19
953	1546, " 4	991	1583 " 25 <sup>1</sup>	1029	1619, " 8
954	1547 Feb 21	992	1584 " 14	1030	1620 Nov 26
955	1548 " 11	993	1585 " 3	1031	1621, " 16
956	1549 Jan. 30	994	1585 Dec 23	1032	1622 " 5
957	1550 " 20	995	1586 " 12	1033	1623 Oct. 25
958	1551 " 9	996	1587 " 2	1034	1624 " 14
959	1551 Dec. 29	997	1588 Nov 20	1035	1625 " 3
960	1552 " 18	998	1589 " 10	1036	1626 Sept 22
961	1553 " 7	999	1590 Oct. 30	1037	1627 " 12
962	1554 Nov 26	1000	1591 " 19	1038	1628 Aug 31
963	1555 " 16	1001	1592 " 8	1039	1629 " 21
964	1556 " 4	1002	1593, Sept. 27	1040	1630 " 10
965	1557 Oct 24	1003	1594 " 16	1041	1631 July 30
966	1558 " 14	1004	1595 " 6	1042	1632 " 19
967	1559 " 3	1005	1596 Aug 25	1043	1633 " 8
968	1560 Sept 22	1006	1597 " 14	1044	1634 June 27
969	1561 " 11	1007	1598 " 4	1045	1635 " 17

<sup>1</sup> H is the day of the New Style year.

A. H	A. D.	A. H	A. D.	A. H	A. D.
1046	1636, June 5	1099	1687, Nov. 7	1152	1739, April 10
1047	1637, May 26	1100	1688, Oct 26	1153	1740, Mar 29
1048	1638, „ 15	1101	1689, „ 15	1154	1741, „ 19
1049	1639, „ 4	1102	1690, „ 5	1155	1742, „ 8
1050	1640, April 23	1103	1691, Sept 24	1156	1743, Feb 25
1051	1641, „ 12	1104	1692, „ 12	1157	1744, „ 15
1052	1642, „ 1	1105	1693, „ 2	1158	1745, „ 3
1053	1643, Mar 22	1106	1694, Aug 22	1159	1746, Jan 24
1054	1644, „ 10	1107	1695, „ 12	1160	1747, „ 13
1055	1645, Feb 27	1108	1696, July 31	1161	1748, „ 2
1056	1646, „ 17	1109	1697, „ 20	1162	1748, Dec 22
1057	1647, „ 6	1110	1698, „ 10	1163	1749, „ 11
1058	1648, Jan. 27	1111	1699, June 29	1164	1750, Nov. 30
1059	1649, „ 15	1112	1700, „ 18	1165	1751, „ 20
1060	1650, „ 4	1113	1701, „ 8	1166	1752, „ 8
1061	1650, Dec 25	1114	1702, May 28	1167	1753, Oct 29
1062	1651, „ 14	1115	1703, „ 17	1168	1754, „ 18
1063	1652, „ 2	1116	1704, „ 6	1169	1755, „ 7
1064	1653, Nov 22	1117	1705, April 25	1170	1756, Sept 26
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1066	1655, Oct 31	1119	1707, „ 4	1172	1758, „ 4
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1068	1657, „ 9	1121	1709, „ 13	1174	1760, „ 13
1069	1658, Sept 29	1122	1710, „ 2	1175	1761, „ 2
1070	1659, „ 18	1123	1711, Feb 19	1176	1762, July 23
1071	1660, „ 6	1124	1712, „ 9	1177	1763, „ 12
1072	1661, Aug 27	1125	1713, Jan 26	1178	1764, „ 1
1073	1662, „ 16	1126	1714, „ 17	1179	1765, June 20
1074	1663, „ 5	1127	1715, „ 7	1180	1766, „ 9
1075	1664, July 25	1128	1715, Dec 27	1181	1767, May 30
1076	1665, „ 14	1129	1716, „ 16	1182	1768, „ 18
1077	1666, „ 4	1130	1717, „ 5	1183	1769, „ 7
1078	1667, June 23	1131	1718, Nov 24	1184	1770, April 27
1079	1668, „ 11	1132	1719, „ 14	1185	1771, „ 16
1080	1669, „ 1	1133	1720, „ 2	1186	1772, „ 4
1081	1670, May 21	1134	1721, Oct 22	1187	1773, Mar. 25
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1083	1672, April 29	1136	1723, „ 1	1189	1775, „ 4
1084	1673, „ 18	1137	1724, Sept 20	1190	1776, Feb 21
1085	1674, „ 7	1138	1725, „ 9	1191	1777, „ 9
1086	1675, Mar 28	1139	1726, Aug 29	1192	1778, Jan 30
1087	1676, „ 16	1140	1727, „ 19	1193	1779, „ 19
1088	1677, „ 6	1141	1728, „ 7	1194	1780, „ 8
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1090	1679, „ 12	1143	1730, „ 17	1196	1781, „ 17
1091	1680, „ 2	1144	1731, „ 6	1197	1782, „ 7
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1093	1682, „ 10	1146	1733, „ 14	1199	1784, „ 14
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1095	1683, „ 20	1148	1735, May 24	1201	1786, Oct 24
1096	1684, „ 8	1149	1736, „ 12	1202	1787, „ 13
1097	1685, Nov 28	1150	1737, „ 1	1203	1788, „ 2
1098	1686, „ 17	1151	1738, April 21	1204	1789, Sept 21

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1205	1790 Sept. 10	1229	1813 Dec. 24	1253	1837, April 7
1206	1791 Aug. 31	1230	1814 " 14	1254	1838 Mar. 27
1207	1792 " 19	1231	1815 " 3	1255	1839 " 17
1208	1793 " 9	1232	1816, Nov. 21	1256	1840, " 5
1209	1794 July 29	1233	1817 " 11	1257	1841 Feb. 23
1210	1795 " 18	1234	1818, Oct. 31	1258	1842, " 12
1211	1796, " 7	1235	1819 " 20	1259	1843, " 1
1212	1797 June 26	1236	1820 " 9	1260	1844, Jan. 22
1213	1798, " 15	1237	1821, Sept. 28	1261	1845, " 10
1214	1799 " 5	1238	1822 " 18	1262	1845 Dec. 30
1215	1800 May 26	1239	1823 " 7	1263	1846, " 20
1216	1801 " 14	1240	1824 Aug. 26	1264	1847 " 9
1217	1802 " 4	1241	1825 " 16	1265	1848, Nov. 27
1218	1803 April 23	1242	1826 " 5	1266	1849, " 17
1219	1804, " 12	1243	1827 July 25	1267	1850 " 6
1220	1805 " 1	1244	1828 " 14	1268	1851 Oct. 27
1221	1806 Mar. 21	1245	1829, " 3	1269	1852, " 15
1222	1807 " 11	1246	1830 June 22	1270	1853 " 4
1223	1808 Feb. 28	1247	1831 " 12	1271	1854 Sept. 24
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1225	1810 " 6	1249	1833, " 21	1273	1856 " 1
1226	1811 Jan. 26	1250	1834 " 10	1274	1857 Aug. 22
1227	1812 " 16	1251	1835 April 29	1275	1858 " 11
1228	1813 " 4	1252	1836 " 18		

NOTE.—This table is taken from the British Museum Catalogue 'Sultans of Delhi', for which it was compiled by Mr Stanley Lane-Poole from sources there quoted.



## APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY OF THE WORDS AND PHRASES USED  
ON THE COINS

بادشاہ	suzerain king	An Indian form of the Persian بادشاہ
غازی	fighter of infidels.	Cp defender of the faith
سلطان الأعظم المکرم	the most great sultan,	the illustrious emperor
حده الله تعالى ملكه و سلطه	may God most high	perpetuate the kingdom and sovereignty
امير المومنین	Commander of the Faithful.	
ضرب	struck.	
حظہ مبارک	blessed district	
سکہ مبارک	auspicious coin.	
بلاد or تہہ (pl)	town.	
ناصر الدین و الدین	defender of the world and of the Faith	
ابو الفتح or ابو المظفر	father of victory	
ابو العدل	father of justice.	
قطعہ	district.	
صاحب قران	The phrase صاحب قران	ahk̄ib : gardā means lord of the planetary conjunctions

The term **قِرَان** *qirān* indicates in the astrology of Persia a conjunction of two or more planets. Some of these such as that of the two fortunate planets Jupiter and Venus, are considered auspicious while others of which that of Mars and Saturn is an example are deemed to exert a malignant power. Beneficent conjunctions are termed **قِرَان السَّعْدِ** and those of a sinister aspect are known as **قِرَان النُّحْسَانِ**. The phrase **صَاحِب قِرَان** indicates one who is master of the planetary conjunctions or aspects and so may be regarded as an omnipotent emperor, a lord of the supernatural powers. This title was apparently first borne by Taimurān (Taimūr) from whom Babur the founder of the Mughal Empire in Hindustan was sixth in local descent. Shāh Jalāl son of Jalāngīr was the first to revive the use of this old title on the coinage though there is reason to believe that it had already been assumed by Jalāngīr. Shāh Jalāl calls himself **صَاحِب قِرَان** *the great Shāh* **شَاه** *Shāh* **قِرَان**. The title **شَاه** *Shāh* **قِرَان** in its alternative form **شَاه** *Shāh* **قِرَان** **شَاه** *Shāh* **قِرَان**.



## TABLE

or

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND  
FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·004	41	2 650	81	5·248	121	7 840
2	120	42	2 720	82	5 312	122	7 905
3	194	43	2 785	83	5·378	123	7 970
4	250	44	2 850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	324	45	2 915	85	5·508	125	8 100
6	388	46	2 980	86	5·572	126	8 164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8 229
8	518	48	3 110	88	5·702	128	8 294
9	583	49	3 175	89	5·767	129	8 359
10	·648	50	3 240	90	5·832	130	8 424
11	712	51	3 304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	777	52	3 368	92	5·961	132	8 553
13	842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8 618
14	907	54	3 498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	972	55	3 564	95	6·156	135	8 747
16	1·036	56	3 628	96	6·220	136	8 812
17	1 101	57	3 693	97	6·285	137	8 877
18	1 166	58	3 758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1 231	59	3 823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1 296	60	3 888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1 360	61	3 952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1 490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1 555	64	4 146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1 620	65	4 211	105	6 804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4 276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1 749	67	4 341	107	6 933	147	9·525
28	1 814	68	4 406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1 879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9 655
30	1 944	70	4 536	110	7 128	150	9 720
31	2·008	71	4 600	111	7 192	151	9 784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7 257	152	9 849
33	2 138	73	4 729	113	7 322	153	9 914
34	2 202	74	4 794	114	7 387	154	9 978
35	2 267	75	4 859	115	7 452	155	10 043
36	2 332	76	4 924	116	7 516	156	10·108
37	2 397	77	4 989	117	7 581	157	10·173
38	2 462	78	5 054	118	7 646	158	10·238
39	2 527	79	5 119	119	7 711	159	10 303
40	2 592	80	5 184	120	7 776	160	10 368





## RELATIVE TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES

Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.
20	6 35	70	17 78	1 15	29 21
30	7 62	75	19 05	1 20	30 48
35	8 89	80	20 32	1 25	31 75
40	10 16	85	21 59	1 30	33 02
45	11 43	90	22 86	1 35	34 29
50	12 70	95	24 13	1 40	35 56
55	13 97	1 00	25 40	1 45	36 83
60	15 24	1 05	26 67	1 50	38 10
65	16 51	1 10	27 94		

# Marks on Mughal Coins

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	76^A	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
		99	100	101	102	103		



# PLATES





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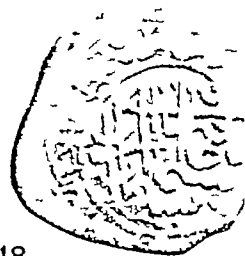




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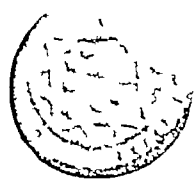
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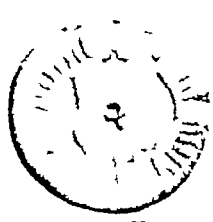


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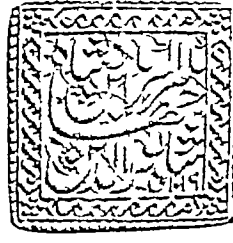




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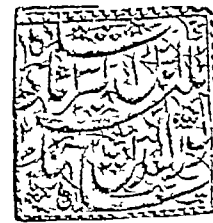
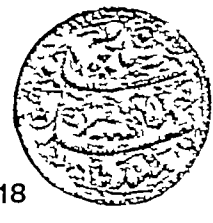
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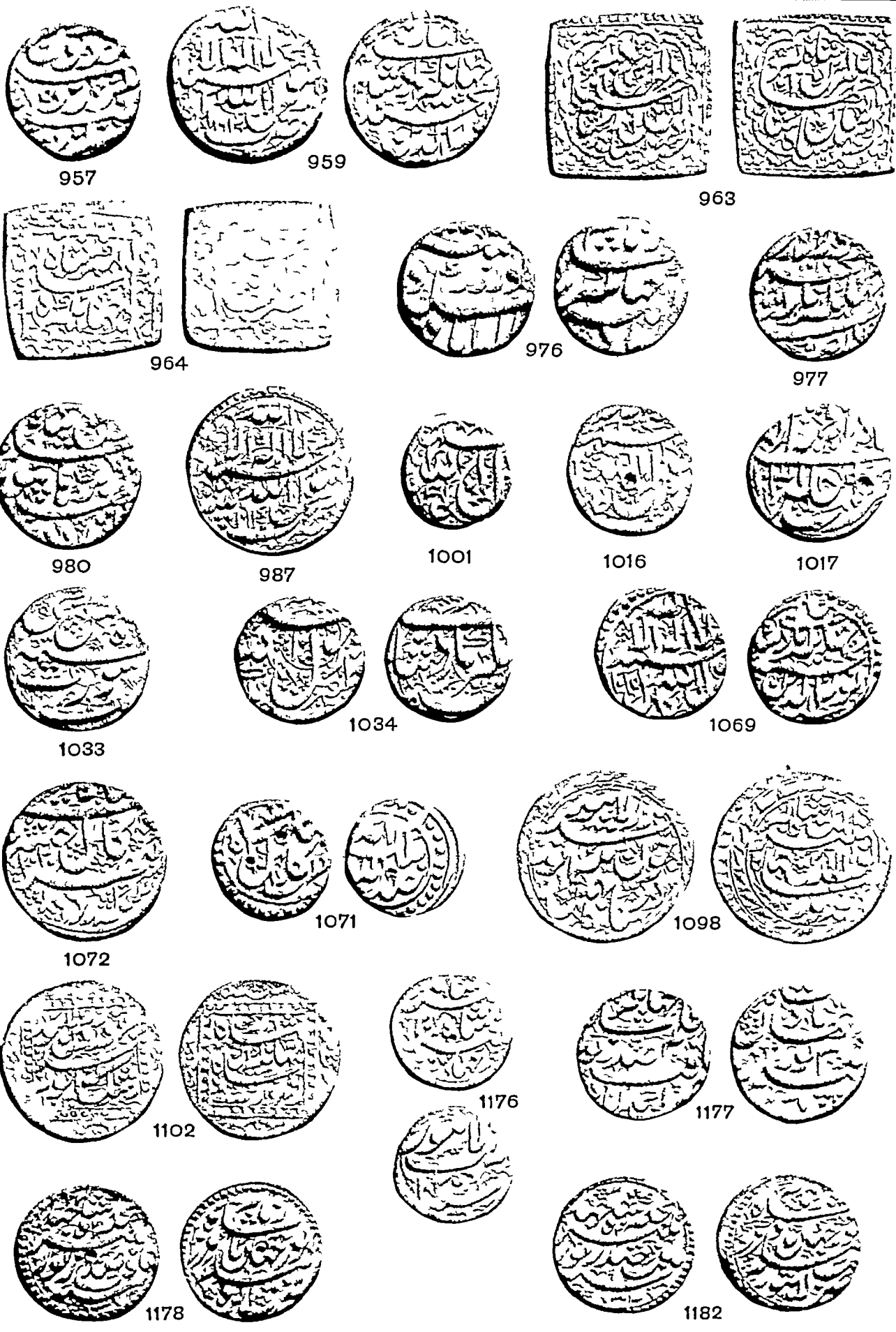
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947







JAHĀNGĪR, JAHĀNGĪR WITH NŪR JAHĀN





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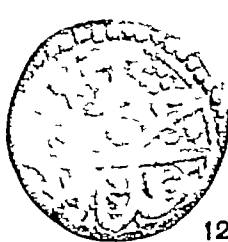
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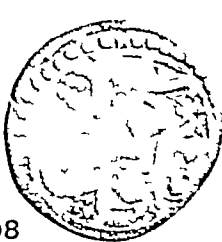
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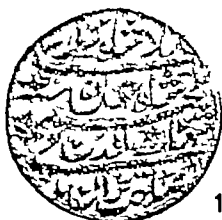
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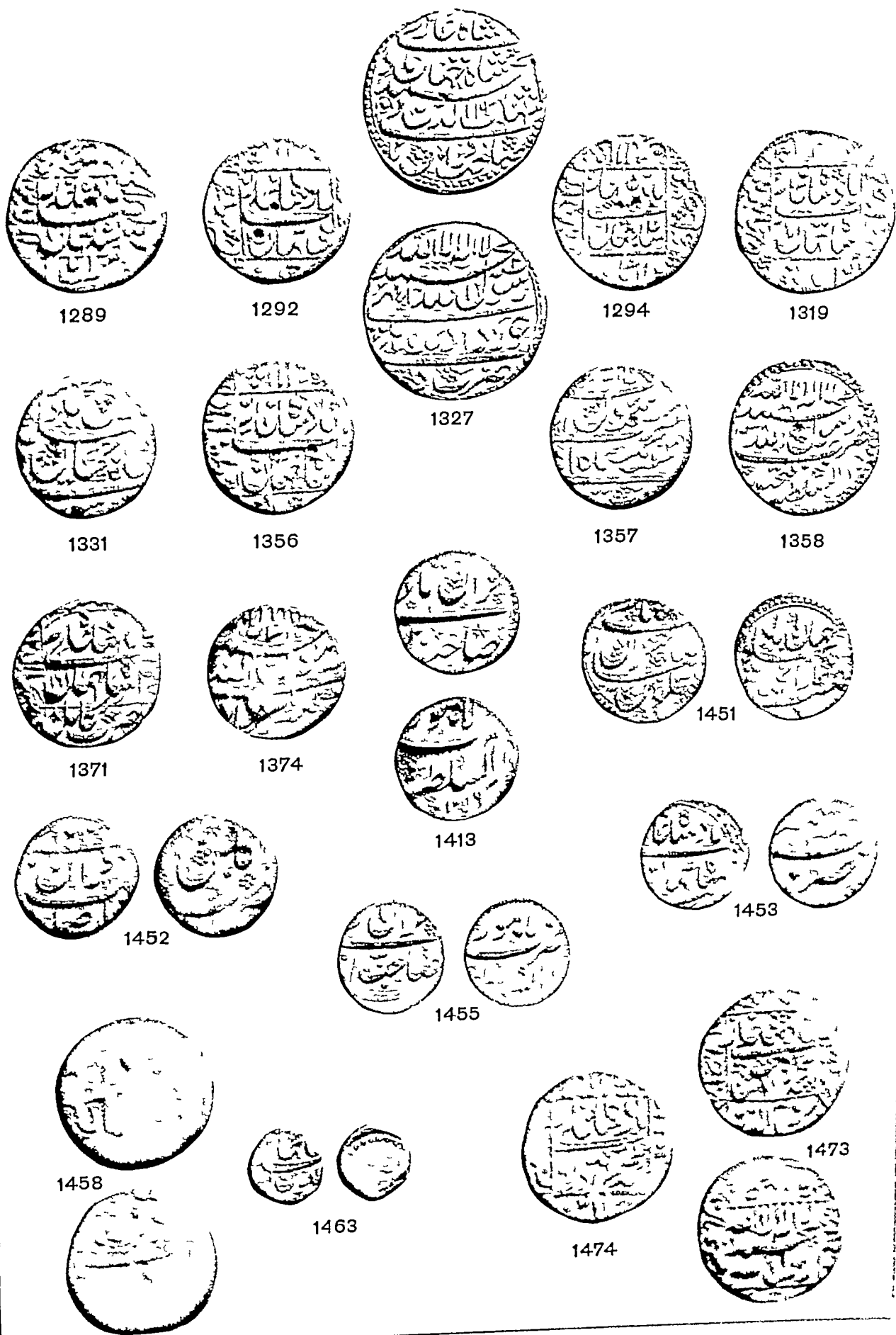


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SHĀH JAHĀN, MURĀD BAKHS





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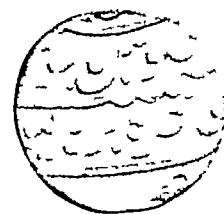
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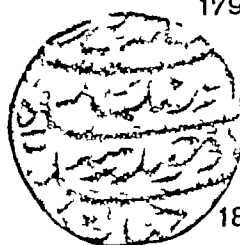
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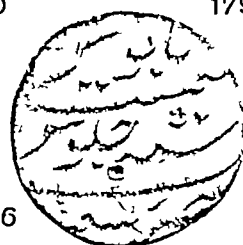
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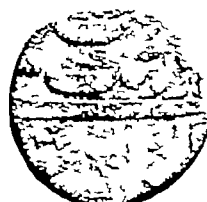
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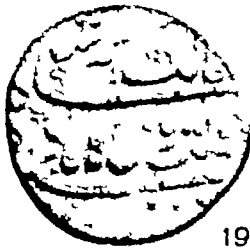
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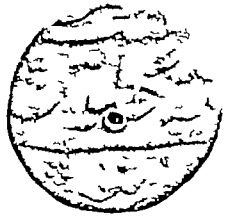
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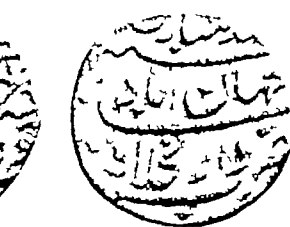
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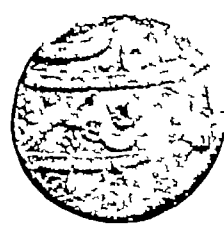
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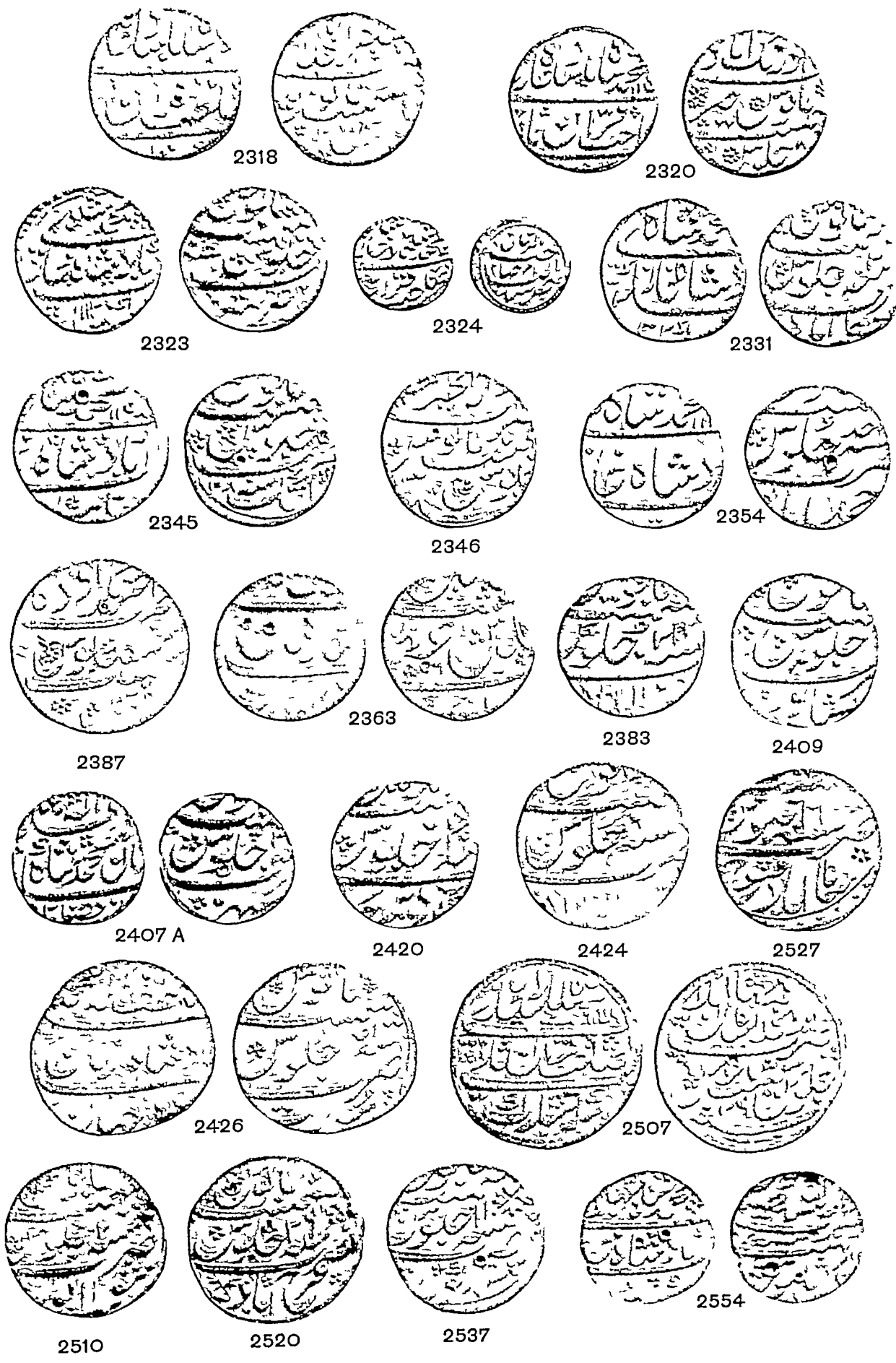


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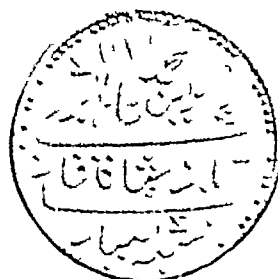




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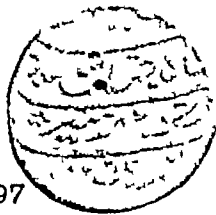
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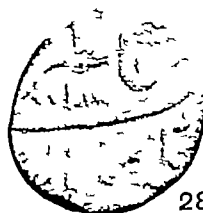
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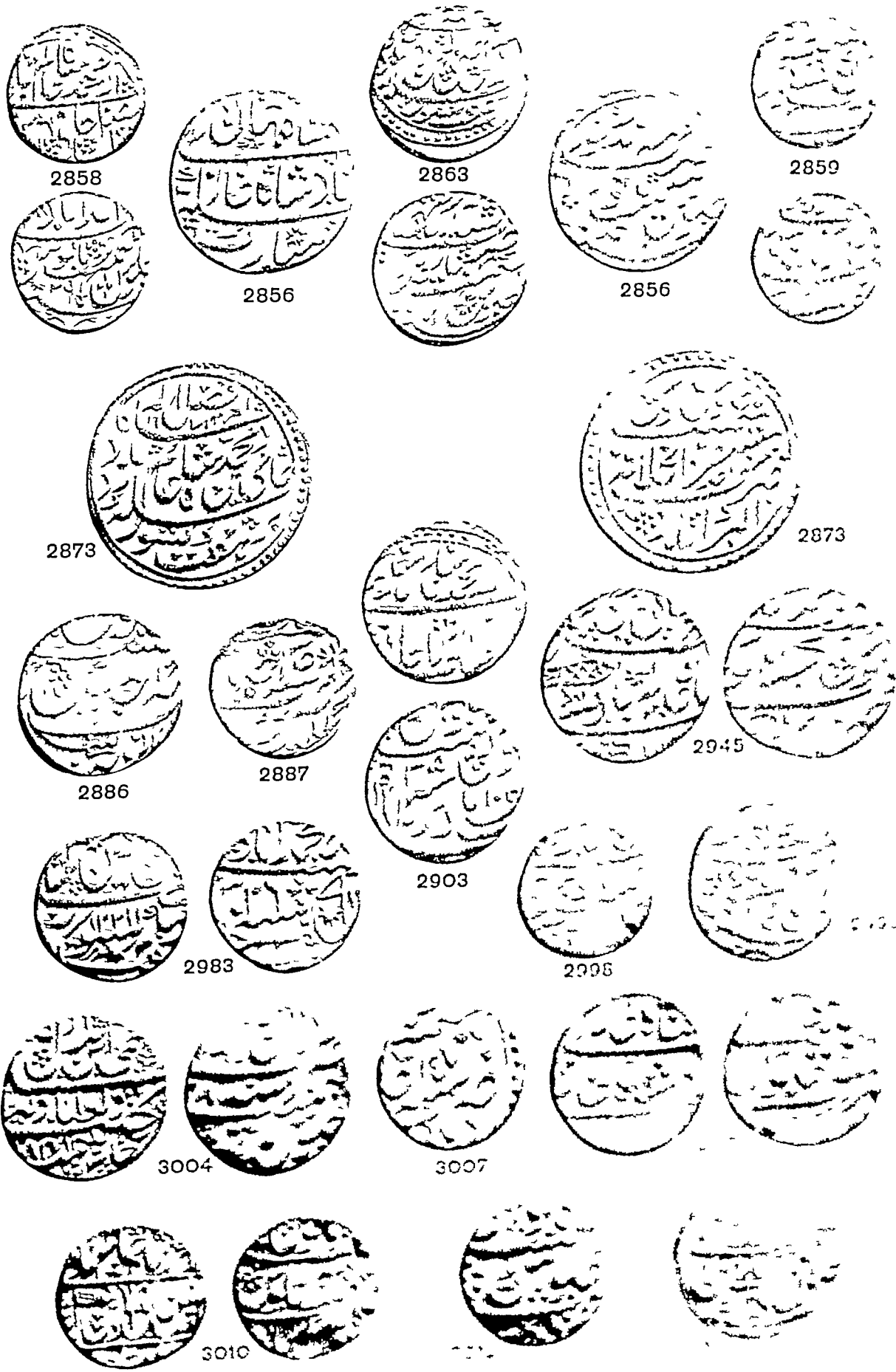
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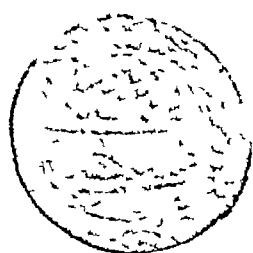




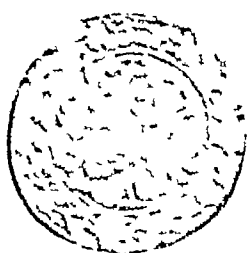








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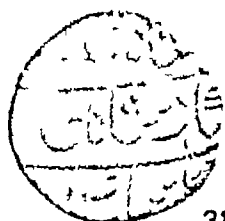
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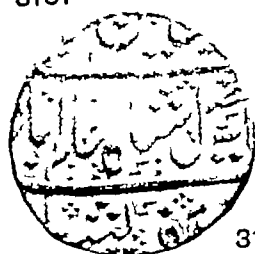
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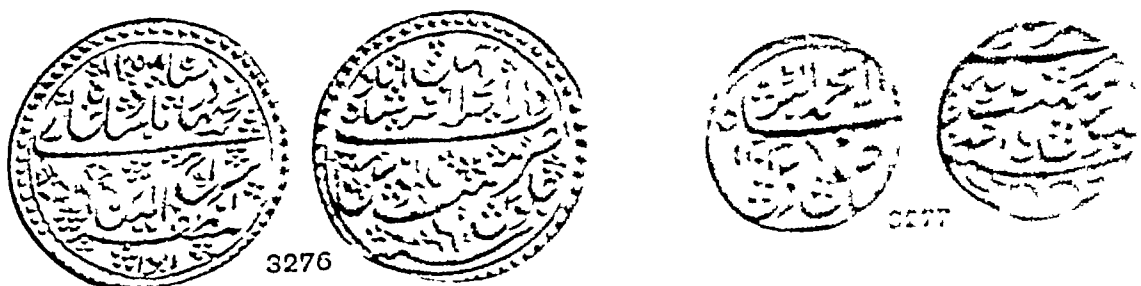
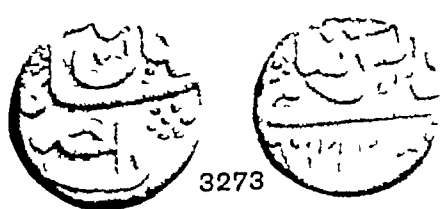
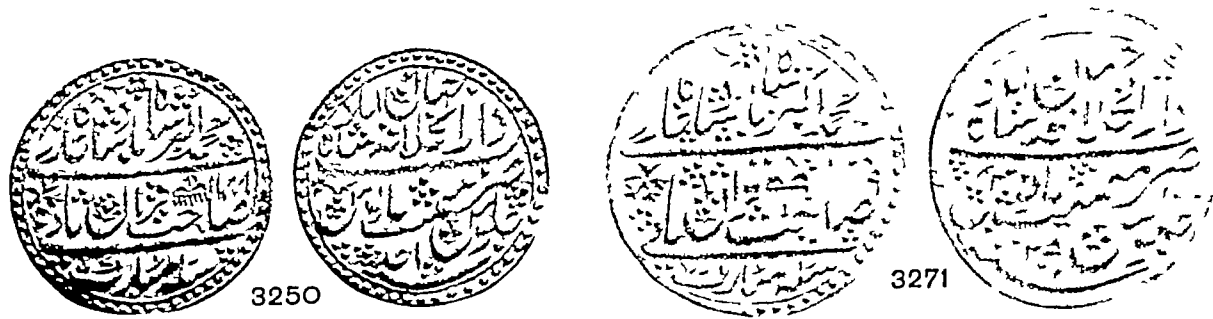
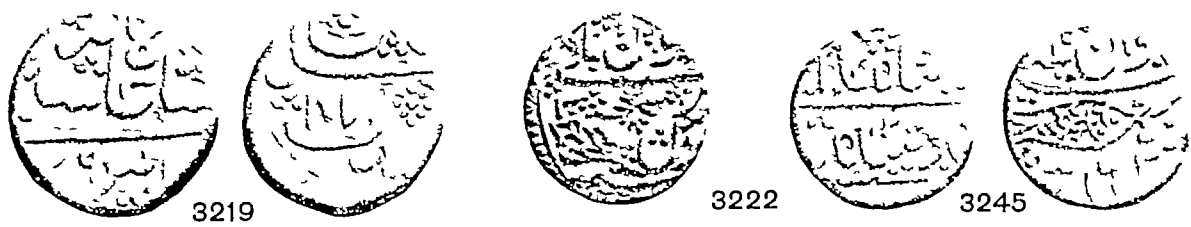
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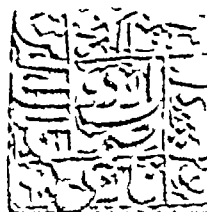
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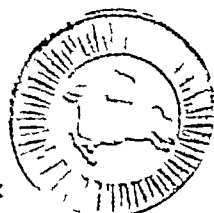
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VIII



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XI



XIII



XII



XIV



XV



XVI



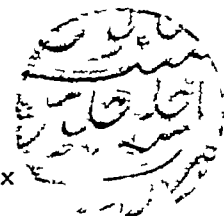
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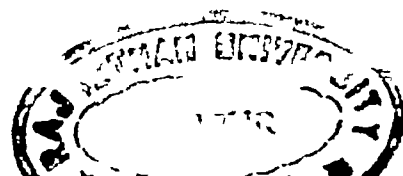
XX



XIX



XVII





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